"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh east to south winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,485. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Sir Thomas Lipton says the cup contest will be a square race. He leaves England to-day. There has been fierce fighting at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. It is said Jiminez's followers defeated the Government forces. But one city and the navy, it is asserted, remain loyal to the Government. There is a financial crisis in Turkey. The Treasury is empty. The Statist of London says that exports of American wheat, locomotives, and steel exports will continue to increase. The Director General of the British Army Medical Service has asked for 300 copies of the United States Army book, "Sanitary Lessons of the War," for distribution among medical officers of the British Army. Herr Rose, the German Consul to Apia, Samoa, has received the Order of the Red Eagle, Third Class, from the Emperor. George Saunders or Stevenson and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday and remanded for an alleged forgery in the United States. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year in London. Cape Colony officials are in doubt as to the right to allow ammunition for the Orange Free State to pass through the colony. The Transvaal commandant has cautioned Field Cornets against committing any acts which may bring on a conflict with a foreign power. The dynamite monopoly was yesterday sustained in the Volksraad. Many people are leaving Oporto before the establishment of the sanitary cordon. They claim that isolation will cause a famine more disastrous than the plague. Edmund Routledge, the publisher, is dead in London. The Czar has issued a decree providing for the education of children of nobles, land owners, and officials apart from those of the lower classes.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, in reply to Controller Coler's request for information about the plans and financial ability of the company, has submitted a statement in the form of a letter. A public exposition of the company's financial affairs is refused.

Page 2.

An outbreak of negroes at Darien, Ga., is expected at any moment. They have left the town and are massing in a swamp, their leader having killed one Deputy Sheriff and wounded another. Troops are patrolling the place, and the Sheriff has asked for more. Many arrests of negro rioters have been made.

Page 3.

The Shamrock's sails are due to-day on the American liner St. Louis. A gang of Mr. Ratsey's sailmakers are aboard. The mast has not yet been stepped.

The Ramapo Water Company, an authentic report states, has secured the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which will serve as an aqueduct ready to hand in the scheme to drain the Catskills and the Orange and Shawangunk Mountains.

Page 4.

The Chairman has issued a call for the Tammany Hall Executive Committee to meet on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Croker may speak at the meeting.

Democrats arriving in Washington discuss the chances of Col. Bryan in 1900 from many different points of view. His bid for support in the East from anti-expansion Republicans is said to be without result. Many Democrats are ready to accept another candidate, to be named by the East.

At the session of the Universal Peace Union at Mystic, Conn., yesterday, William Lloyd Garrison made an attack on the President and Gov. Roosevelt on account of the Philippine war. He said also that Admiral Dewey should have retired from the navy. Gamaliel Bradford spoke in the same vein.

A British correspondent cables to London that a state of anarchy prevails in the Philippines. The Americans, he says, occupy only small areas about a few of the principal towns, and the Filipinos control all the rest of the country. Consul Edward Bedloe, stationed at Canton, has been suspended for giving a certificate to the steamship Abbey, subsequently captured by Admiral Dewey, with arms and ammunition for the Filipinos. Admiral Watson is said to be seriously ill.

Page 5.

The Dewey Reception Committee has received many suggestions that ships endowed with historic interest be brought here to form part of the naval pageant.

Page 7.

Miss Cissie Loftus, who secured a divorce from Justin Huntly McCarthy last season, is engaged to marry Herbert S. Stone of Chicago.

William K. Vanderbilt gave a ball at the Golf Club at Newport last night. It was the first big social event that has taken place in the clubhouse in five years. The floral decorations and the cotillion favors were very pretty and artistic.

Page 9.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, has refused to grant the petition in bankruptcy of the former members of the firm of Meyers Brothers. This is the second instance of the kind since the bankruptcy law went into effect.

Page 10.

It is probable that twenty-two candidates will start in the Futurity race to-day at Sheepshead Bay. The class is not so high as in former years. It will be difficult for the public to make a favorite.

Page 12.

The police have been asked to look for Miss Margaret Rand, twenty-two years old, of West Brighton, S. I. She disappeared on Tuesday.

The Independent Distillers of Kentucky submitted a proposition to the Whisky Trust yesterday that they control half the output in Kentucky.

Attorneys for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association appeared yesterday at Albany at the hearing on an examiner's report on that company. The contents of the report were not made public.

The funeral of John J. Lindauer, who killed Josephine Engle and then committed suicide, was lively yesterday. A band played merry tunes as the coffin was carried from the house. A crowd hissed the coffin.

The Cotton Duck Trust has been practically completed at Baltimore and the properties will be turned over in a few days. Fourteen mills are included, controlling 90 per cent. of the total output. The capital of the new combination is $23,500,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

ALASKA MUMMY IS SENT HERE.

It Was Found by Prof. H. A. Smith in a Stone Tomb in the North.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 25.—There was forwarded yesterday to the American Museum of Natural History of New York the mummy, thought to be many centuries old, which was found in Alaska.

The discovery was made in the district by Prof. H. A. Smith, who was exploring for the museum. He found it in a stone tomb, upon the door of which were hieroglyphics. The body was incased in wrappings exactly like those used in Egypt. The hands and face were black, hard, and dry.

Prof. Smith considers the discovery one of great value.

RAMAPO'S PRESIDENT TO THE CONTROLLER

Public Exposition of Financial Ability Is Refused.

WILL NOT GIVE UP PLANS

Municipal Examination of Them Declared to be Unnecessary.

Silas B. Dutcher Says the Company's Offer Is Based Upon Public Demand, Cites the Danger of Scant Water Supply, and Shifts the Responsibility.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, has sent the following reply to Controller Bird S. Coler, in answer to the inquiries made by the Controller:

Office of the Ramapo Water Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.

Mr. Bird S. Coler, Controller:

Dear Sir: You ask upon what the offer of the Ramapo Water Company to furnish water to the City of New York is based.

The company will be glad to give you any information relative to its affairs that it is proper for you to ask, or that may be required for the purposes of any examination necessary to be made in behalf of the city.

The company's chief engineer was instructed upon the receipt of your letter to confer with your engineers, and to aid them in making an examination of our watersheds and plans. He will go over the watersheds with them, if they request it, for that purpose.

We fully appreciat and respect the desire of every officer of the City Government whose duty it is to act upon our proposal to obtain whatever information may be necessary; we only ask that the search for information s all be made in good faith, and to ascertain the truth and the whole truth; and that it be not a hunt to discover, or an effort to make up facts to vindicate the judgment already formed, and to fortify a position already unalterably assumed.

It is for the interest of the city to accept the offer of the company—or it is not. If the latter, it should be so stated. If the former, the proposition should be passed upon temperately and upon its merits.

A fair and unbiased investigation will include an impartial examination of the petitions and presentations of citizens, and the official reports upon the subject, which are on record with the Board of Public Improvements, and with which you should be familiar.

BASED ON PUBLIC DEMAND.

The offer made by the company is based upon the demand of more than 1,200 property owners and taxpayers of this city—merchants, bankers, real estate men, hotel keepers, insurance men, and others, representing hundreds of millions of dollars of property values—whose signatures are attached to the petitions embodied in the memorial of the Board of Fire Underwriters, presented to the Board of Public Improvements on June 14, 1898.

These business men, property owners and taxpayers, asked the city to provide a supply of water by gravity under a pressure sufficient to make pumping unnecessary, as a protection against fire and for sanitary uses. They said that the increase in real estate values (which the Real Estate Exchange of Brooklyn declared would be at least 25 per cent.) that would result from an abundant supply of water by gravity, and the saving in the cost of pumping and in insurance, because of the greater security against fire, would amount to very much more than such a water supply would cost.

In 1883 Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, William L. Strong, Charles S. Smith, William E. Tefft, Jacob Wendell, and others, as a committee, representing several hundred banks, bankers, merchants, and other business men and property owners, in co-operation with the Board of Fire Underwriters, petitioned for and secured the enactment by the Legislature of a law permitting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City to contract with a private company for a supply of water by gravity at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet above tide.

In their petition to the Legislature they said:

"The additional supply of water from the Croton system cannot be delivered in the city at an elevation materially higher than the present supply from that district, while the water from the Orange and Rockland districts can be delivered at an elevation which will secure a pressure amply sufficient to force the water, without pumping machinery, over the highest buildings in any part of the city.

"Your memorialists earnestly urge that whatever legislation may be adopted in reference to a new aqueduct and increased supply of water from the Croton district, provision shall immediately be made for the introduction of a special service from the streams of Orange and Rockland County districts.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PLEA.

When the law was passed the gentlemen above named urged the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to take the necessary steps to secure such a water supply; and property owners and insurance men have not ceased since then to demand that such a supply should be provided for.

The history of their efforts to induce the city to act upon this demand of its citizens and taxpayers is fully set forth in the memorial and petitions presented to the Board of Public Improvements by the Board of Fire Underwriters fourteen months ago, as above referred to.

The Ramapo Water Company was organized to enable the city to obtain such a water supply without increasing its burden of debt.

The company has offered to furnish such a supply, and has secured and has vested in it all the rights necessary to enable it to do so; but it has not asked, and it has not expected the city to accept its proposal unless the officers charged with that duty determined it to be for the best interest of the city. That is, and will continue to be, our position.

The necessity that provisions shall be made at once for an increased water supply is shown by the official reports, and has been fully realized by the public during the recent dry season

The newspapers have repeatedly called upon the city authorities to provide more and better water. Column after column has been published in denunciation of the present supply, both on account of its lack of pressure and bad quality, the Croton being described as deficient in quantity and offensive in color, taste, and smell, while in Brooklyn many families do not drink the water under the advice of physicians who have ascribed the occurence of typhoid fever to its use. In both Manhattan and Brooklyn the water is drawn, to a very large extent, from tanks, into which it must first be pumped, and which are frequently filthy and dangerous to health, more especially among the poor in the tenement house districts.

The newspapers and their readers have protested against these conditions for years.

CITES DANGER OF GREAT FIRES.

The fearful danger of a fire in this city, like that of Chicago, in which property greater in value than the entire assets of

Continued on Page 3.

SAYS CONGRESS IS FOR GOLD.

Representative Mahon Thinks President's Money and Philippine Policies Will Be Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative T. M. Mahon of Chambersburg, Penn., was in the city to-day attending to some department matters. In speaking about the work of the coming session of Congress, Judge Mahon said:

"I think the coming session will be a long and particularly lively one. There will be several very important matters to be taken up and a good deal of legislation to be accomplished.

"There is no doubt that the House will sustain the expansion policy of the President and indorse the gold standard—that is, if any financial measure is adopted.

"I think the course the President has pursued in regard to the Philippines is the only one that could have been followed, owing to the conditions existing there, and until we send a sufficient number of soldiers to the islands and wipe out the rebellion there we cannot think of providing a form of Government for the natives.

"I think the voters in Pennsylvania indorse the policy of the Administration almost to a man, and when Congress meets you will find that that body will stand by President McKinley and uphold him in the course he has pursued."

MR. SPOONER SAYS CONQUER.

The Filipinos Must Be Subdued and Settlement Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—"You know that I am not an expansionist," said Senator Spooner, who stopped in Washington for a short time on his way to Wisconsin; "and I believe the Philippine question will be settled satisfactorily.

"So far as the situation in the Philippines and the annexation of these islands is concerned, the President is not responsible for it, as it is claimed. When Dewey asked for troops to reduce Manila, the whole country wanted them sent at once, and even severely criticised the President because they could not be shipped immediately. Not a voice was then heard against sending these troops; none seemed to foresee that such occupation as that then contemplated must necessarily mean more than the simple reducing of Manila.

"Our troops could not sail away after the city had been taken, and nobody asked that they should, because it transpired that the foreigners and even the citizens there needed our protection. There has been no time since when we could have withdrawn from the islands, and all that remains now is to fight the Filipinos to submission as quickly as possible, and then it will be the duty of Congress to provide for their government.

"Though I am not an expansionist, I believe the question, though serious, will be solved satisfactorily."

PETER VAN SCHAACK DENIES IT.

Says Story that His Son Has Returned to His Wife Is Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Peter Van Schaack, utterly discredits the report from New York that his son, John C. Van Schaack, has become reconciled to his wife, Florence Palmer Van Schaack.

"I know nothing of the matter aside from what I saw in the morning papers," he said to-day, "but I pronounce the story untrue. The statement that I settled $50,000 on her son in consideration of her calling off her suit against me, in which she charged that I alienated her husband's affections, is also untrue."

TO SUE CHICAGO FAITH HEALERS

A Society Organized to Fight the Dowie Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Illinois society for the prevention of malpractice in spiritual healing is being organized for the purpose of carrying on a legal fight against John Alexander Dowie, proprietor of the "healing" institution on Michigan Avenue. Attorney Joel W. Stevens has been retained as counsel.

"The organization of the society is practically completed," said Attorney Stevens to-day. "During the next few months we expect to file not less than twenty suits for damages against Dowie."

COL. SHEPARD WILL RESIGN.

Agrees to Leave Soldiers' Home If Charges Are Not Pushed.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At this morning's meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, held at Bath, the dispute between six out of nine of the Trustees and the commandant, C. O. Shepard, was settled.

Col. Shepard agreed to resign at the February meeting, provided the charges against him were not pushed. The board agreed to this, and the matter was finally closed.

The board, with Attorney General Davies presiding, looked into the matter of the disposition of the $10,000 fund now being distributed, and decided unanimously that the proceedings were regular, and in accordance with law.

WANTS SHARE OF $57,000,000.

Woman Claimant for Part of Philadelphia Cared For by Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Anna Bollin of Miami, Mo., claiming to be one of the 500 heirs to the estates valued at $57,000,000, is being cared for here by the police.

In a little hand satchel she carries copies of documents which she claims show her descent from William Ball, a great uncle of George Washington, who owned 485 acres of land in and about Philadelphia. Two hundred and eighty-one acres of this is near the Cramps Ship Yards, and is said to be very valuable for factory sites.

A meeting of those who lay claim to the property will be held soon, it is said. It was in an attempt to find her son to aid her in securing her share of the estate that Mrs. Bollin became stranded in Chicago.

FIXING UP THE WHITE HOUSE.

Extensive Repairs to be Completed Before the President's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—When the President finally returns to Washington, after his Summer outings are over, he will find that Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, has made quite a transformation in some parts of the White House. There has been a general overhauling on the lower part of the house, which does not make much show, but adds very greatly to the healthfulness of the building.

The matting in the various rooms and halls has been renewed, and the ceiling of the Cabinet room has been freshened.

The Blue Parlor, which is the scene of all important State functions in which the President takes part, is now undergoing a thorough overhauling. The old mirror and all the other furniture has been sent away to be regilded and reupholstered. The window shades and the curtain fixtures have been taken down and the silk damask removed from the walls. The ceiling cornice has also been replaced with a new design. The work of recoloring the ceiling and frieze and rewiring the room for electric lights is now well advanced.

Capitol to Have Spring Water Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—For a great many years it was the boast at the Capitol that the supply of drinking water obtained for that building from a spring of great purity and excellence was not only copious, but that it was unfailing. Last year it failed. In order to ascertain whether the water was being diverted by some robber an investigation was made. This investigation showed that the stoppage was due to the fact that one of the blow-off valves of the pipe line had been opened by some person, permitting the water to run off into the sewer. When the valve was closed the water flowed into the Capitol building in the usual quantity.

BOYS KILLED AND MAIMED.

Stealing Ride on a Handcar Which Ran Away Down Grade—One Dead, Twenty-two Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Aug. 25.—A fatal accident, unique in the history of casualties, happened here last night. In a toboggan ride on a handcar on the Doylestown and Newtown trolley track twelve-year-old Charles Selser was killed. Allie McGinty and Alfred McIntosh, thirteen years old, were fatally injured, and twenty other boys of about the same age were hurt, some so seriously that they will carry the marks for life.

It appears that for some time a crowd of boys, who live in the vicinity, have preempted a handcar, on which they took coasting trips for a mile or more down the steep incline on the Newtown trolley tracks from the top of Green Street. It was great fun when things went smoothly, and the thirty or more boys, who were using the handcar entirely unknown to the railroad officials, thought they had found a new form of amusement which promised to eclipse anything in the way of ride-stealing that they had yet discovered. It seems also that every one except the families of the boys knew of this new form of play, but, although they predicted dire results, they did not have enough interest in the matter to put a stop to the dangerous amusement.

The oft-predicted accident occurred last night, and the marvel is that any of the boys are alive to-day to tell about it. It was just at dusk when thirty of the youngsters dragged the handcar to the trolley tracks, and the start was made. For a mile the car rushed down hill, gathering velocity as it flew. The boys were in high feather. They shouted and jumped about on the already uncontrollable vehicle, and many swayed their bodies in an effort to make the rickety affair travel faster.

Everything went smoothly until the car with the shouting boys reached the bottom of the hill along the creek. There is a sharp turn in the tracks there, and as the wheels of the truck struck it they slipped and the heavy car, turning suddenly over, the boys were hurled headling into the ditch. Several of them were pinioned under the truck, and every one on the car was more or less seriously hurt.

There was a frightful scrambling and screaming as the boys were thrown into a heap, and so great was their fright that the less seriously hurt failed to go to the assistance of their badly injured comrades. Those who were able to do so, picked themselves up and ran screaming down the road. Persons living along the line, aroused by the shouts and shrieks, were soon on the scene, and there was a time of wild excitement when the families of the boys arrived at the fatal spot. Wagons were hastily dispatched, and physicians soon arrived. The boys were carried to their homes and made as comfortable as possible.

Young Selser was one of those who had fallen under the truck, and his skull was fractured. He died this morning without having regained consciousness. McGinty and McIntosh cannot recover. Raymond Martin had eighteen inches of flesh torn from his leg, and one of his arms was broken. Clarence Snovel sustained a fracture of the leg near the hip, and was much cut and bruised. Harry Kling is suffering from concussion of the brain, and Joseph McMullin is unconscious from his injuries. Sixteen others, who were more or less severely hurt, the doctors say, will survive. The other boys escaped with fractures and bruises.

Now that the trouble has occurred, the trolley line officials have put a guard on the track, but it is not likely that there will be any more coasting down the Green Street hill.

MISS VINING DISPENSED BEER.

Member of the New York Sorosis Is Fined $65 for Providing the Beverage for Boarders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—After an exciting trial at Hingham, Mass., Miss Floretta Vining, the club woman, member of the New York Sorosis, and proprietor of a fashionable boarding house at Hull, was to-day convicted on a charge of keeping liquor for sale in violation of law.

Judge Kelley, who heard the case, imposed a fine of $65 on the defendant. She appealed, and furnished bonds in $600 for appearance before the Superior Court in September. Three or four of Miss Vining's women boarders offered to go on her bond. This was not required. James H. Griffith went on her bond.

When Miss Vining was asked what she would say regarding her conviction, she remarked, "I have nothing to say. The evidence speaks for itself."

Judge Kelley laid great stress on that portion of Miss Vining's own testimony in which she said that she had ordered a case of beer from Souther's brewery for one of her boarders and had not paid for it at the time, but had it charged and sent in her name.

"If there was but one transaction of this kind," Judge Kelley said, "I would hesitate a long time before finding the defendant guilty of the charge. But, by her own testimony, she did it several times."

Mr. Nason argued in vain that what Miss Vining had done was to accommodate her boarders. She had no intention to sell the beer, and hadn't sold it, and the Government had offered no conclusive evidence that beer was ever sold at the villa.

"It only shows," Judge Kelley remarked, in passing sentence, "how exceedingly dangerous it is for a person to have anything to do with the business at all."

ABOLISHES PRISON LOCKSTEP.

Indiana Warden Says It Leaves Its Mark on Released Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Warden Harley of the Penitentiary North has decided to abolish the lockstep, in which fashion the prisoners have been made to march for years.

The reason for the change is that the lockstep has always left its mark on the men after being released, and an ex-convict could be spotted by the peculiar swinging gait.

H. WALTER WEBB IS IMPROVING.

He Has Been Sick All Summer, but Until Now Not Seriously.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It was said to-day that the condition of Mr. H. Walter Webb is somewhat improved. Mr. Webb has been ill all Summer at H. McK. Twombly's camp, on Upper St. Regis Lake, but only recently has his condition been considered at all serious.

To-day Dr. E. L. Trudeau, a specialist on pulmonary diseases, who established the Adirondack Sanitarium at Saranac Lake, was summoned, and he is now in consultation with other physicians at Mr. Webb's bedside.

LOUISVILLE WANTS A LIBRARY.

Believed Andrew Carnegie Will Establish One When He Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—When Andrew Carnegie returns from abroad Louisville people believe that he will lend his support to the establishment in this city of a free circulating library. The only institution of that kind in this city now is the one owned by the Polytechnic Society.

A movement to convert the Polytechnic into a free library with an infusion of capital was begun about a year ago. Several Louisville public-spirited men say encouragement was received from Mr. Carnegie when the matter was spoken of to him. As he has established a library at Atlanta and promised support to other Southern cities if they would be responsible for the maintenance of these institutions it is said he will certainly help Louisville.

MR. M'KINLEY BY THE SEA

Long Branch in Gala Array to Greet President and His Wife.

DECLARATION ON PHILIPPINES

Future Policy There Outlined at Ocean Grove Camp Meeting—Visit to the Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—President McKinley has surely been "in the hands of his friends" in Long Branch and Ocean Grove to-day. Not for many a day has this Mecca of the fashionables been so thoroughly enlivened, so radiant with the vivid colors of bewildering decorations, and so awake with the roar of saluting artillery, the clatter of parading cavalry, and the music of bands.

From the moment the President was saluted upon his arrival at 7:40 o'clock this morning with twenty-one guns until the sun went down this evening he has been the centre of throngs of people about the drives around Long Branch, within the inclosure where the military tournament was held, and at the Ocean Grove camp meeting, thousands of men, women, and children hastening here and there to see him while passing and to crowd about him at the points he was expected to visit.

The streets and the acres of lawns have been swarming with a moving mass of people. Every building in the town, from the unpretentious blacksmith's shop to the most ornamented clubhouse, has worn gorgeous garbs of red, white, and blue, and the entire surrounding country has joined in the revelry of a fête day out of doors. The President has been kept going pretty much every minute during the day.

He was detained along the way from the station upon his arrival to the Summer residence of Vice President Hobart by cheering multitudes, was compelled to appear upon the veranda of the house immediately upon his arrival and bow to a crowd which had gathered there; he made two drives about town subsequently, returned to Vice President Hobart's house to luncheon; went immediately afterward to Ocean Grove, five miles away, where he made a speech to 12,000 persons, and returned to Long Branch just in time to finish the day witnessing the athletic games and closing events of the military tournament at Hollywood Park.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Executive Clerk Barnes, arrived from Lake Champlain in the private car Cleopatra. They were met at the railroad station by the Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., and a detachment from Troop C, also of New York, the artillery firing the Presidential salute. They were also welcomed by a number of military officers and a large Reception Committee.

The committee was made up of Randolph Guggenheimer of New York, Chairman; Edward J. Dougherty, H. Baldwin, P. J. Casey, John Divine, Charles D. Bernheimer, Senator Rufus Blodgett, Mayor Chandler of Long Branch, Col. Miles O'Brien, Jefferson Seligman, Jacob Rothschild, Walter E. Hildreth, Samuel Proskey, Col. W. S. Proskey, and J. J. O'Donohue. The military officers were Lieut. Col. O'Donohue, Capt. C. L. Debevoise of Troop C, Lieut. J. C. McLeer, Lieut. Edward McLeer, Lieut. Cameron, Lieut. Jackson, and Col. Hussey.

When the President and party alighted from the train it was noticed that Mr. McKinley was looking healthy and vigorous, but there were many comments upon the apparent ill-health of Vice President Hobart. The pallor of his complexion and his feebleness gave poor assurance of any material improvement in his health, which has made him well-nigh an invalid ever since he was seized with the grip at Washington last Winter.

The salute from the artillery was enough to summon thousands of people, and within a few minutes after the President's arrival there was a vast multitude of men, women, and children about him, even at that early hour. Entering the private carriage of Mr. Hobart, the President and Mrs. McKinley, attended by members of the Reception Committee, were driven to the Summer residence of the Vice President, at Norwood, cheering throngs greeting them along the way, waving handkerchiefs, canes, and umbrellas. In response to these outbursts, the President and Mrs. McKinley bowed to the right and the left and smiled pleasantly.

FORMAL WELCOME AND RESPONSE.

The President and Mrs. McKinley received the military officers and the members of the Reception Committee at 10 o'clock. Chairman Guggenheimer said to the President: "We have come to bid you a cordial welcome to Long Branch, and to thank you for the honor of your visit. We sincerely trust that your stay with us may add in some way to the pleasure of your brief vacation from Washington and your rest from the cares of office."

"I thank the committee and citizens on behalf of Mrs. McKinley and myself," answered the President, "for their courtesies and hearty welcome. I cannot say just now what my plans are for to-day, as Dr. J. E. Price of Ocean Grove has a promise from me to visit that unique stronghold of Methodism.

"I feel, however, I am bound by the desires of the Long Branch citizens, as their invitation was the first. I have wished for a long time to pay this visit, as I was fascinated by the surroundings of Long Branch when I first visited in this vicinity twelve years ago."

Gov. Voorhees arrived at Mr. Hobart's home at 11 o'clock and on behalf of the State of New Jersey welcomed the President. Shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart drove to the Iron Pier to witness the arrival of the United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, which had been sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to take part in the reception to the Presidential Party at Long Branch. When Mr. McKinley drove to the water's edge the Scorpion fired a salute. The cruiser returned to New York in the afternoon.

The visitors then took a short drive through the city. On the lawn in front of the West End Hotel, which was a picturesque scene, with flagpoles gayly decorated and hundreds of women guests of the hotel and the cottages attired in bright costumes, the President's surrey halted for a brief time, and there was a rush toward it. The President and Mrs. McKinley shook hands with some of the people and then departed amid cheers and music by the Seventh Regiment Band. They drove back to the Hobart residence for luncheon, passing through streets draped with bunting and adorned with pictures of the President and the Vice President.

VISIT TO OCEAN GROVE.

After luncheon the President went to Ocean Grove. Mrs. McKinley did not go with him, feeling somewhat tired by the trip from Lake Champlain and the drives of the forenoon. Neither did the Vice President nor Mrs Hobart go, the former being too feeble to undertake the ride in the heated period of the day. Those accompanying the President were Franklin Murphy, Dr. Price T. F. Appleby, Mr. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. Rixey, and B. F. Barnes.

In anticipation of the President's coming people from the cottages and tents about the camp ground flocked to the immense auditorium by hundreds, and within a very short time every seat was taken and the aisles were choked. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 10,000, and there were fully 2,000 unable to find seats. The expectancy of the thousands at the coming of the President was illustrated by an overenthusiastic member of the congregation arising in the midst of a hymn and shouting aloud: "When the President comes in sight, let us be ready with a thundering salute."

When Mr. McKinley finally appeared under the arches of the Auditorium there was a wild scene. The people stood up and waved their handkerchiefs, hats, and canes and shouted. In response to their greeting, Mr. McKinley advanced and stood for several moments bowing. Prayer was offered by Dr. Lenahan, in which he gave thanks for "the gift of Cuba and the Philippines," and invoked divine blessings upon the army and navy there, and upon "those who are working for the uplifting of these peoples."

Bishop Fitzgerald then introduced the President, saying:

"It is my honor in behalf of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also in behalf of the thousands who are gathered here, to welcome the President of the United States of America.

"The Church which we represent, and of which we form a part, has at all times shown its loyalty to the Government. We march under the flag which floats now directly above us, the Star-Spangled Banner. But we also march under the Banner of the Cross.

"It is a joy, indeed, Mr. President, to know that while as chief ruler of our country you are its chief standard bearer, you also delight in marching with the army of the Lord. And so not only as the Chief Magistrate of our beloved land, but as a brother beloved we welcome you to Ocean Grove."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President McKinley was greeted with great applause, which lasted several minutes. He then said:

"Bishop Fitzgerald, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have no words with which to express my appreciation of your warm and generous welcome. I have come to pay my respects to the Ocean Grove Association, and to thank it for the magnificent work it has done in the past, and for the still greater work which it will accomplish in the future.

"Piety and patriotism go well together. Love of the flag, love of country, is not inconsistent with our religious faith, and I think we have more love for our country and more people love our flag than ever before.

"And wherever that flag is raised, it stands, not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity, and humanity. And what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all peoples and all lands which by the fortunes of war have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

"There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the purpose of the Government respecting the Philippines. I can see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace, first; then, with charity for all, the established government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation for the wellbeing of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes.

"Now, I have said more than I intended to, and only want to express, in conclusion, the pleasure it has given me to look into the faces of this great assembly of Methodists and the pleasure it has given me to receive your most cordial and splendid welcome." When the President finished he was greeted with prolonged cheers.

As the President drove away a special choir of 400 voices, under the direction of Tallieseu Morgan, sang the "Hallelujah Chorus."

AT THE MILITARY TURNAMENT.

After returning from Ocean Grove the President called at the Hobart residence for the other members of the party and they all drove to the Hollywood grounds where the military tournament was in progress. The entire space in the grand stand was filled with people, and large parties of cottagers and Summer visitors had gathered on all the rising hills and sunny slopes overlooking the enclosed green which was the theatre of action.

The Seventh Regiment Band was playing "Manzanillo," the weird Mexican dance with the castanet and tambourine effect when the Presidential party arrived, and then the gypsy dance was suddenly changed to "Hail to the Chief." There was a repetition of the enthusiasm which had marked the President's course all day when he entered the grounds, and the gayly dressed throng swayed back on the green to allow the carriages to pass.

Troop C advanced before the Presidential party. Then came a carriage, in which were seated Col. M. J. O'Brien, President of the Southern Express Company, and Col. Miles O'Brien and Mr. Rothschild, members of the Reception Committee. President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were in the next carriage. They were driven close beside the grand stand, where they alighted, the President aiding Mrs. McKinley to mount the stairway leading to the private box which had been set aside for them, and which was handsomely decorated with flags and ribbons.

Mrs. McKinley wore a becoming costume of gray, trimmed with purple, and a bonnet covered with violets. She at once became interested in those about her, particularly the children, and was frequently seen to reach out to them and smooth their hair caressingly. The President bowed several times in acknowledgment of the cheers which continually rang out.

While the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the members of the Presidential party turned their attention to the athletic games which had started in the course below.

THE CONTESTS EXCITING.

The tournament began at about 3:15 o'clock with a 100-yard dash for boys under twelve years of age; Summer residents of New Jersey. The first prize, a gold watch, was captured by Charles J. Foley, Jr., of West End, in 14 seconds; the second, a scarf pin, going to Leo Brosz of Sea View Avenue.

Then there was a tug-of-war contest between a team composed of Otto Kampro, Louis Kockelman, Joseph Rosenfield, and Philip Schmidt, who won against four volunteers from the Second Battery. They were much the heavier team, and pulled the battery men right over the line.

The one-mile bicycle race for boys sixteen years of age and under, Summer residents in New Jersey, was won by L. E. Bamberger in 3:14 1-5, closely followed by Lester Melins of West End.

The mounted broad sword contest was very exciting and Trumpeter John Allen of the Second Battery won the prize. He had a hard battle for it against Sergt. A. McKenzie of the British Army, but now of the Second Battery. Once in turning he was unhorsed. His horse, which was a fiery animal, twice ran away with him and bolted for the sheds.

Once he ran into a crowd of battery men and knocked down John Monahan, a private, who fell against a post and had his spine injured, it was feared. He was picked up insensible and carried off the ground. The horse then ran into the sheds throwing the rider against another fence.

Troop C then gave a fine exhibition of rough riding, hurdle jumping, and mounted gymnastics. The afternoon's events ended with a Gatling gun drill by the Second Battery.

The President arrived in time to witness the rough riding, hurdle jumping, and mounted gymnastics by the members of Troop C. He appeared to take a lively interest in the exhibition, applauding frequently.

The President and party left the grounds at 5:35 o'clock while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," amid deafening applause. They spent the evening quietly with Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and friends, the only diversion being a serenade by the Seventh Regiment Band. Mr. McKinley will leave on a special train at 7:45 to-morrow morning for Pittsburg.

PRESIDENT'S NIECE VERY ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 25.—Miss Maud McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley and niece of the President, is seriously ill with rheumatism at Somerset.

She contracted the disease shortly after her arrival there from New York. Her family immediately took her back to New York to consult a specialist, but she grew worse, and they returned.

She attributes the trouble to her exposure at the Windsor Hotel fire in New York, where she narrowly escaped with her life.

Fell 65 Feet from a Water Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 25.—While working on the tower of the Princeton water works this afternoon George Sauer of Trenton, twenty-eight years old, fell sixty-five feet and received injuries from which he may die. He was repairing the ironwork on the water tank, and the scaffolding upon which he was standing broke, throwing him to the ground. His head struck the iron girders of the tank about sixty feet from the ground, and was badly cut. He was also injured internally. He was removed to a Trenton hospital.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York daily at 4 P. M. Stops at Garrison's, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, &c. Dining, sleeping, and parlor cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

EXPERTS FOR AND AGAINST DREYFUS

Gobert of the Bank of France Swears Prisoner Is Innocent.

EXPRESSES HIS SYMPATHY

Wrongs of Dreyfus Bring an Outburst of Pity from Witness.

Bertillon Swears the Accused Wrote the Bordereau and Tries to Prove It—Rowland Strong Tells of the Esterhazy Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—To-day's sitting of the court was the calmest since the opening of the trial.

Mr. Rowland Strong gave evidence on the subject of Esterhazy's confession and described the circumstances under which the Major went to London, crossing the frontier into Belgium on foot, in order to sell his confession to the English papers.

The principal disclosure was when, in reply to a question from the Court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, after confessing to fabricating the bordereau by the order of Col. Sandherr, added that Dreyfus had

ed by Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on Wednesday last.

LIBRE PAROLE STORY DENIED.

The Kaiser Never Receives a Whole Newspaper, So It Could Not Have Been In His Bedroom.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press was informed to-day at Court that the statement made on the witness stand at Rennes yesterday by M. Mertian de Muller, a friend of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, (the former Judge of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation,) that he had seen a newspaper, the Libre Parole, bearing a postage stamp, in Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam, and that on on the paper were certain words in German, meaning "Dreyfus has been arrested," could not possibly be true.

It was pointed out that his Majesty invariably puts his desk in order before leaving his room, and that nothing is left lying around or open. But if he should fail to do so it is the duty of his valet to put his things away.

Besides, it was also said the Emperor does not read whole newspapers, but only marked clippings, which later are incorporated in scrapbooks.

GUERIN FIRES ON BESIEGERS.

Loses His Temper When the Police Foil an Attempt to Revictual His Improvised Fort.

PARIS, Aug 25.—At a late hour this evening a reporter from the Anti-Juif tried to revictual the "fortress" where Jules Guerin and his associates are besieged, but was prevented by the police.

M. Guerin, greatly incensed, fired two shots at a policeman. Neither reached the mark, but the incident will probably precipitate matters.

M. Guerin and his followers created some excitement this afternoon by distributing from the windows of the building circulars denouncing the Jews. When the police prevented the people from picking them up the Guerinites bombarded the police with bricks.

The police to-day deluged the walls in the neighborhood of M. Guerin's fort with disinfectants, considering this precaution necessary owing to the cutting off of the water supply.

BERTILLON ACCUSES DREYFUS.

The "Expert" Is the Laughing-Stock of Court and Audience—Gobert Defends the Prisoner.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—The trial of Capt. Dreyfus opened at 6:35 A. M. to-day without any extraordinary incident.

The Clerk of the Court read a medical certificate signed by two doctors whose names were unknown to the audience declaring it was impossible for Col. Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed and come to Rennes to testify.

Maitre Labori asked President Jouaust to instruct two well-known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam, but Col. Jouaust refused.

Rowland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness bar and deposed to the fact that Major Count Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

The next witness was M. Gobert, an expert of the Bank of France, who can claim the honor of being the first man in France to have declared in favor of Dreyfus. He reported, on examining the documents in the case, that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau.

The witness opened his deposition with a brief personal statement protesting against being characterized as a "doubtful expert" by the military party.

SHOWS SYMPATHY FOR DREYFUS.

"But," he added, in tones of profound pity and turning toward Dreyfus, "I have no right to complain and am silent when I see before me the unfortunate man who sits there."

A murmur of approval from the audience greeted these words of sympathy.

M. Gobert then repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation. He gave his testimony in a clear, convincing manner, and was most emphatic in attributing the bordereau to Esterhazy.

Answering questions of the Judges, M. Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running natural hand, and said there was no tracing or other trickery.

Gen. Gonse asked to be confronted with M. Gobert and put a number of questions, over one or two of which the witness stumbled, to the infinite satisfaction of the military witnesses, who smiled and exchanged joyful glances.

M. Bertillon, the noted specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called as the next witness. To the surprise of the audience, he entered the courtroom without a single paper and carrying a high hat in his hand instead. But the astonishment was short-lived, the first words of M. Bertillon being a request to permit his diagrams and papers to be brought in.

The request was granted, and M. Bertillon retired for a moment. Later he returned at the head of a squad composed of an infantry Sergeant and four privates, all staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels, bulging with documents, charts, &c., which they deposited on the stage as a roar of laughter echoed throughout the court.

Even the Judges were unable to repress a smile as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewed over half the platform. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

FOR INTELLIGENT MEN ONLY.

The witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations, and the court was half emptied as the audience, after smiling audibly at his extraordinary words and expressions, soon became bored and went out.

M. Bertillon commenced his deposition at 8:30 A. M. It occupied the whole of this session, and will, perhaps, occupy a good part of to-morrow's session.

The courtroom presented a curious scene while M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moments, describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the remaining hours of the session in explaining, in unintelligible terms, his "infallible system" of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the courtroom. Even "La Dame Blanche" (the white lady) abandoned her post.

In the meanwhile M. Bertillon, with gestures and in the shrill, pitched voice of a quack at a country fair, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the Judges, who, with an expression of owllike wisdom, carefully examined them, their heads clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long, wide strips of paper, while M. Bertillon leaned over their table trying to explain his mystifying diagrams, which were afterward passed to MM. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently, did not derive much profit from their perusal.

Dreyfus gazed at the scene with a look of stupefaction.

The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon during the course of his demonstration was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad."

The witness finally announced he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he theatrically cleared the desk attached to the witness bar, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor, and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau.

BERTILLON OFFERS EXCUSES.

The audience watched him, bent over the desk, busily drawing letters, the Judges gazing at him, until at the end of ten minutes the people and the Judges became restlessly impatient, and Col. Jouaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, and that a few lines would suffice.

A few minutes later M. Bertillon arose, strode to the Judges' table, and laid before them his copy. The Judges, counsel, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, and the clerk clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Col. Jouaust shrugged his shoulders, and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them.

M. Bertillon noticed this, and said, apologetically:

"I was too badly placed."

Maître Demange returned to counsels' table and, in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner, with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

Col. Jouaust then, at 11:45 A. M., adjourned the court, and M. Bertillon packed up his belongings and the soldiers carried them out.

To the newspaper men who crowded around Maître Labori, asking him for his impressions, counsel said there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau, adding:

"But that is all. M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves he is a clever forger. That is all."

M. Labori to-day summoned ten new witnesses for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

At the opening of the session of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day considerable comment was caused by the request of M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, for permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a summons of the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, who desired to see him in Paris.

It was suggested that the Minister of War wishes to refresh M. Gribelin's memory, which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate, signed by two doctors, setting forth that Col. Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed and appear at Rennes, at which the audience was not surprised.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the Government Commissary offering a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after securing the names of the doctors who signed the certificate, asked the Court to appoint two well-known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition. Col. Jouaust, however, declared it was useless to do so, as the condition of the invalid was well known.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a member of the staff of The Observer of London, was the first witness called. He described at length interviews which he had had with Esterhazy, saying The Observer offered Esterhazy £500 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 25.

[Esterhazy's confession was first published in The Observer of London, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1898. The following passages are taken from it: "I wrote the bordereau at the request of Col. Sandherr, now dead. * * * He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary, for the purposes of the court-martial, that documents should exist. * * * When Col. Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau, I did so without the slightest compunction. I am one of those men who, being a soldier by profession, cling to old, mediæval traditions of military discipline. * * * The bordereau was handed by an agent of our Intelligence Department to the porter of the German Embassy, who was a spy in our service. The porter gave it to another agent, named Genest, and by him it was brought to the Intelligence Department, and there docketed and numbered as a document obtained from the German Embassy in the usual course. It thus received its official baptism." In his testimony delivered before the Court of Cassation, Jan. 24, 1899, as in La Libre Parole of Sept. 30, 1898, Esterhazy denied having made any confession; in doing so he emphasized his loyalty to the French Army. To the President of the court he explained his meeting with Mr. Rowland Strong soon after the court-martial had declared that he was not the author of the bordereau. He said: "M. Strong manifested for me and against the Dreyfusards the most violent sentiments." He related to Mr. Strong how he was on the eve of dismissal from the army for having written the Boulanger letters, and he expressed his intention of joining the Carlists or the Filipinos. Mr. Strong, he said to the court, promised him some newspaper work in London if he would go there while his plans were being matured. The confession, he declared, had been trumped up on the scraps of information that Strong had been able to get out. He added that on the 1st of June last Esterhazy repeated his confession in the office of The Daily Chronicle of London and signed the statement. His third confession was made in a communication sent to Le Matin, July 17 last. Here is the explanation of E'sterhazy's curious contradictions: When Henry's confession last Fall made revision inevitable, the General Staff, on the advice of Maître Tézenas, its counsel, and also Esterhazy's counsel, determined on a desperate move. Esterhazy was to talk freely to Strong and say exactly what was published in The Observer. Then he was to make a formal and categorical denial. The object of this was to induce the French Deputies to believe that Esterhazy had confessed the truth. In spite of his protecting denial, it was hoped that people would believe that strong moral proof existed against Dreyfus and that they might deem the forgery of the bordereau in a way justifiable. The plan succeeded for a time. The General Staff then closed all communication with Esterhazy. The latter then confirmed his confession, thus offering his chiefs a means to save themselves, at least, in the eyes of some Frenchmen. In return for his service, the high authorities could very well allow him to be known as a "patriotic forger," while removing from him the stigma of treason.]

ESTERHAZY'S HALF CONFESSION.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

Henri Weill, a former officer of the Headquarters Staff, was then called. But he was absent and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published April 20. M. Weill's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew.

A brief discussion ensued regarding the character of Col. Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who testified yesterday to posting letters, in May and June, 1897, addressed by the Colonel to M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate. During this discussion Savignaud protested that he had been confounded with a bandsman of the same name who had a bad character.

A former Sergeant who was at one time employed in the War Office, testified to seeing Dreyfus copying the list of railroad stations mentioned in the plan of mobilization, to which Dreyfus replied:

"It is true. But, I copied the list by order of Capt. Besse."

The evidence of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert after testifying to the facts published April 22 and April 24, vehemently protested against the insinuation that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years of service, during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected:

M. GOBERT MAKES A PROTEST.

"I protest against the term 'interested expert.'"

[M. Gobert, the expert graphologist of the Bank of France, and of the Court of Appeal, was the first to compare the bordereau with some of Dreyfus's letters, at the request of Du Paty de Clam. After having compared the two handwritings, he declared that the incriminating document could have been written by a person other than the one suspected. His connection with the case, according to the Dreyfus indictment, is as follows: "The 13th of October (1894) M. Gobert sent his conclusions in the form of a letter to the Ministry, drawn up in these words: 'Considering the rapidity with which I have been obliged to examine the matter, I think I ought to say that the more-missive in question may quite well have been written by another person than the one suspected.' The line taken by M. Gobert having inspired a considerable mistrust of him, the Minister of War asked the Prefect of Police to bring in M. Bertillon, Chief of the service for the identification of criminals."]

The Court closely followed M. Gobert's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau, and his interview with Gen. Mercier, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse.

M. Gobert asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent, but that it was almost illegible, whereas, Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote most legibly.

The witness asked Gen. Gonse if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Gobert, wished to see what the writer's careful caligraphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firmer hand than its contents.

GEN. GONSE WITHHOLDS EVIDENCE.

Gen. Gonse refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee.

The General also decided not to allow the bordereau to be photographed, alleging that if the War Office photographers were allowed to photograph it all Paris would be acquainted with the bordereau the next day. [Laughter.] Thereupon the witness remarked:

"Gen. Gonse, this is a very interesting confession."

M. Gobert then suggested that the work be intrusted to the Prefecture of Police, where M. Bertillon is the photographer.

Until then, the witness also said, he had never heard of M. Bertillon as a handwriting expert, saying he became an expert for this special occasion, when he was called into the War Office. [Laughter.]

Gen Gonse, it appears from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau and visited the expert repeatedly. The latter always insisted upon learning the name of the suspect.

"It was not proper," said M. Gobert, "for me to accuse any one without being perfectly cognizant of the facts, especially in circumstances of so grave a nature. I would not accuse any one anonymously, for to do so would be contrary to the law."

Amid laughter in court, the witness described how, from an examination of an official report on Dreyfus, from which Dreyfus's name had been removed, M. Gobert had the malicious satisfaction of telling Gen. Gonse the name of the officer they wanted to arrest.

It was after M. Gobert had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was intrusted with the examination of the bordereau, and, after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward M. Gobert heard no more of the Dreyfus case. He was not asked to submit a report, but described to the then Minister of Justice, M. Guerin, the circumstances in the case. M. Guerin, continued the witness, intimated that "these were soldiers' affairs" which did not concern him as Chief of the Civil Judiciary.

JOUAUST ASKS INFORMATION.

Col. Jouaust asked M. Gobert for a more definite criticism of the bordereau, and the witness replied that he noticed certain similarities between the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Dreyfus. But, he added, there were many important differences which proved to him that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau, and his opinion had since been confirmed, "because it was now proved the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy."

Replying to the Court, M. Gobert suggested that the Judges compare the bordereau with a letter admitted to be in Esterhazy's handwriting, and dated from Rouen Aug. 17, 1894, and with documents written by the prisoner.

[This is one of the letters showed to Esterhazy by the Court of Cassation on Jan. 24 last. Another displayed to him bore the date of April 17, 1892. He acknowledged to the court that they were in his handwriting; he also admitted that the paper on which they were written—a thin pale-blue paper crossed with water lines—was identical with that of the bordereau.]

"You will then unmistakably recognize," M. Gobert added, "that the bordereau is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and not in the handwriting of Dreyfus."

The witness at this juncture identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out where the letters therein were identical with letters admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus's handwriting, in Esterhazy's there were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning fresh lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's writings.

Proceeding, the witness traversed the old ground of the peculiarities of the tracing paper which it is known Esterhazy used, and said the date of the bordereau must be July 24, 1894.

The expert refused, in reply to a question by the Court, to admit the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

Gen. Gonse asked permission to question M. Gobert, and said:

"In what army list did you look for the name of Dreyfus?"

M. Gobert—I used the list which is generally kept in business houses.

GONSE DENIES GOBERT'S STATEMENT

The General pointed out that this list did not give the information claimed by M. Gobert. But the latter maintained he had stated nothing but the pure and simple truth.

Gen. Gonse, having alluded to certain undesirable acquaintances formed by M. Gobert, the latter replied, amid a sensation in court:

"I emphatically protest against the insinuations of Gen. Gonse. There is not a single word of truth in what he says."

There was a further dispute between Gen. Gonse and M. Gobert over circumstances in connection with the latter's examination of the bordereau. M. Gobert said that Col. d'Abeville was present, but the Colonel promptly advanced, and said he had never seen M. Gobert before to-day, adding:

"If M. Gobert's other recollections are as exact as this, the Court will draw its own conclusions."

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, or had relations with any one there. The prisoner reasserted that his sole desire was to know the truth. He admitted he had been engaged in various financial operations, but said he had never asked either for written or verbal information from the Bank of France.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon was called, and the interest deepened when the Chief of the Identification Department advanced to the witness bar. He was soon afterward followed by four soldiers, and a non-commissioned officer, bearing portfolios, drawing boards, and a variety of packages and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform.

[The bordereau and some letters in Dreyfus's handwriting were submitted to Bertillon Oct. 13, 1894, according to the indictment "he formulated his conclusions in the following terms: 'If one sets aside the hypothesis of a document very carefully forged, it clearly appears that one and the same person wrote the letter (bordereau) and the pieces communicated for comparison.' * * * In his report of Oct. 23, drawn up after a more profound examination, and based on a greater number of specimens, M. Bertillon formulated the following conclusions, which are more positive than his former ones: 'The proof is made; it is peremptory; you know what was my opinion from the very first. It is now absolute, complete, and unreserved.'"]

AUDIENCE LAUGHS AT BERTILLON.

M. Bertillon prefaced his evidence by saying his explanations would be understood only by a very limited number, therefore he asked the Court to permit him to refer to documents which he had brought, in order to make his evidence more intelligible. (Laughter.)

The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, plans, &c., and another table was brought in to hold the mass of papers produced.

In monotonous tones, M. Bertillon proceeded, in the manner of a schoolboy reciting a lesson, to demonstrate technically how he reached the conviction of Dreyfus's guilt, reciting the facts published April 22. He said he proposed to prove to the court:

"First—That the bordereau was a doctored document.

"Second—That it could only be manufactured by the prisoner.

"Third—That it had been written in a free hand by means of a keyword placed beneath tracing paper in such a way as to be quite visible."

[Freed from the cabalistic curves, scrolls, and other lines, and the technical language in which the inventor describes his scheme, Bertillon's theory is this: He reproduced from Dreyfus's blotting-pad certain lines that had been left there. He had these enlarged by photography, next he had an enlarged fac simile made of the bordereau. He compared the copies by placing that of the bordereau over that of the blotting-pad, and moved them about until he found certain lines that coincided. These he reproduced on a separate paper, and finally obtained a series of curves and straight lines, with which he constructed a design or keyboard that contained all the elemental lines found in the writing of the bordereau. Employing this design as a tracing guide he could, of course, forge the handwriting in the bordereau. But in comparing his design with letters known to be by Dreyfus, he discovered that certain lines were missing from the letters; these he later found in the handwriting of other members of the Dreyfus family. This, then, became his conviction: That Dreyfus had constructed a graphological chart by using certain elemental lines taken from several handwritings and, with this chart as a guide, had traced the words in the bordereau. Quite recently Bertillon developed his theory to such an extent that he believes that the keyboard which he alleges Dreyfus must have used also had a symbolistic significance to the prisoner, for by the means of it he could have absolutely defied detection—provided there had been no Bertillon. M. Gobert pointed out at the Zola trial that, given the bordereau and M. Zola's well-marked blotting-pad, he could in the same way absolutely prove that the novelist was the author of the bordereau.]

DID NOT IMITATE ESTERHAZY.

The witness, continuing, declared Dreyfus did not have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free handwriting, because it required too long to study, and he used the tracing process because it is easier to learn and more likely to be successful.

With the view of illustrating his meaning,

20 cents

a day go for carfare and are scarcely thought of.

Telephone Service

in Manhattan may be had for only a fraction of a cent over 20 cents a day and will save you much carfare.

32,000 STATIONS

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway 115 W. 38th St.

M. Bertillon handed around photographs of the bordereau, &c., and during the course of the demonstration the specialist advanced to the Judges' bench, and with his finger pointed out illustrations of his theories.

MM. Demange and Labori, the Judges, and others gathered in a group around him. Dreyfus appeared to be stupefied by the comparatively incomprehensible jargon, and many of the audience left the court.

Suddenly the wandering attention of those remaining in the hall was riveted by the cryptographic remark, enunciated by M. Bertillon in loud tones:

"We clearly have before us a fabricated document. The one word always rests upon the other, with a divergence of 1.25 millimeters and 2.25 millimeters. That is a phenomenon which is unnatural."

M. Laborl watched the specialist for a few moments, and then returned to his seat, holding up both hands and exclaiming: "It is most extraordinary!"

M. Bertillon continued his explanations, and caused such a whirl in the brains of his hearers that Col. Jouaust finally remarked: "We must have a few minutes' rest."

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Bertillon made further demonstrations. He compared words of the bordereau with words in the documents of comparison. Leaning on the Judges' bench he placed the entire bordereau over a graphic canvas and proceeded to show that by doing so Dreyfus succeeded in formulating the principal rules which served to guide him in making his joining marks, remarking that any copyist possessing a key to these rules could learn to replace the entire bordereau.

The witness, continuing, proceeded to demonstrate the practicability of this.

HIS DIATRIBE AGAINST DREYFUS.

"When persons are accused," he said, "it is not sufficient to meet the charge with denials, but is is necessary to prove that they have not done what they are charged with. In this case the handwriting was disguised. There is, therefore, presumptive proof that the prisoner is guilty."

[These are almost the identical words used by Bertillon at the first court-martial before he unrolled his charts and set up his blackboard for demonstration. Esterhazy fully appreciated Bertillon, for he blamed the experts in 1898 for not acquitting him of writing a letter to Mme. de Boulancy, in which he made disparaging remarks concerning the French Army, and he wrote to Gen. de Pellieux: "How is it that neither Charavay nor Varinard, whom you know, has found in my favor as regards the Boulancy letter, manifestly falsified? Belhomme (another expert,) is an idiot; you have only to look at him. Shall I get Bertillon to make a contre-expertise for the B. letters?"]

After this M. Bertillon pointed out that five questions in the bordereau were traced in the same manner, and added:

"I had reached this point in my experiments when I was summoned to the Cherche Midi Prison by Major d'Ormescheville. The Major explained that he wished my personal opinion on cryptographic methods, (sympathetic inks, &c.,) which might help the family of Dreyfus in corresponding with him. The request was partly due to the fact that a number of letters addressed to the prisoner by his family had been received.

"During the course of the interview Major d'Ormescheville produced one of these letters. I had hardly cast my eyes on it when I was astonished to notice the same kind of a negative 'o' with which I had been so struck. It was in a letter from Mme. Dreyfus."

The specialist then pointed out how he found the same peculiarities of Dreyfus's handwriting in the letters of other members of his family, and proceeded to give a long and perfectly unintelligible exposition, designed to demonstrate that this proved the guilt of the prisoner.

AUDIENCE REMAINS IN THE DARK.

The audience, quite in the dark regarding the meaning of the technicalities, punctuated the queer expressions with peals of laughter. The members of the court-martial evidently tried hard to understand, while Dreyfus appeared fatigued, but endeavored to follow the arguments.

"My theory," continued the witness, "was in 1894 considered by the Ministry of War to be favorable to the prisoner. If the defense accepted it, they said, the long magisterial investigation would have to be recommenced, and so," here the witness raised his voice and struck the table with his fist, "when the word 'grille' (perforated card used for cipher) was uttered at the court-martial of 1894 the prisoner's face contracted. When I spoke of the fabrication of the bordereau he exclaimed: 'O, the wretch! He saw me write, then.'

"I did not hear the remark, but when it was repeated to me it was a revelation. For, if innocent, the word 'fabrication' would have delighted instead of frightened him."

Dreyfus listened impassibly to this tirade. The audience again became animated when M. Bertillon announced he would give a practical demonstration of how the bordereau was fabricated by means of a key word. The audience concluded that the experiment had not succeeded from the expression of the Judges' faces.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:45 A. M.

At the close of the proceedings quite a crowd of people surrounded M. Laborl, anxious to know his opinion of M. Bertillon's imitation bordereau. The lawyer answered that, so far as he could judge by a hurried glance, it certainly had a resemblance to the original, but had by no means any identity with the document.

FRANCE TAMPERING WITH MAILS?

Germany and Italy Said to Have Proofs that Letters Are Opened.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Italy and Germany have obtained proofs that diplomatic correspondence passing between Paris and other places is systematically opened. This has been the case particularly since the campaign against Dreyfus began, the French War Office having sought proofs to strengthen the accusation against him. Questions on this subject will be asked in the Italian Parliament."

MYSTERIOUS BAG IN THE RHONE.

It Contained a Paper from "Labori to Lorimier"—Probably a Hoax.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Lyons says a bag has been found in the River Rhone there containing a paper with this penciled inscription:

"Labori to Lorimier, Basel. Nothing will be done. Dreyfus is innocent. Voluntary suicide. Orders executed."

The bag was handed over to the police, but no explanation in the matter has been forthcoming except the possibility that it may have been a hoax. Inquiry made later showed the discovery remained a mystery.

Lorimier was the late Lieut. Col. Henry's secretary, who committed suicide at Basel, Switzerland.

ADVANCE WAGES OF THEIR MEN.

Two Wilmington (Del) Concerns Concede 10 Per Cent. Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25.—The Seidel & Hastings Rolling Mills Company of this city has granted a general increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The Christiana Window Glass Manufacturing Company of this city to-day, after a brief conference with the Eastern Wage Committee of the National Glass Workers' Association, agreed to a scale of wages which will be an increase of 10 per cent. over present wages, or 5 per cent. more than the highest rate paid in recent years. The men will make from $20 a week up.

The Christiana company is not a member of the trust, and the scale agreed upon today was recently rejected by the trust. The local company will start work on Sept. 16.

Passengers from Havana.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Seneca from Havana were Adelina Garcia, sister of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia; Col. Edwin J. McClernard, and Capt. C. B. Hoppin. Eleven of the Seneca's passengers were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

MERIDEN COMPANY,

Int'l Silver Co. Successor

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK STERLING SILVER

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

RACE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA

Darien Abandoned by Negroes, Who Are Massing in a Swamp.

SHERIFF ASKS FOR TROOPS

One Deputy Sheriff Killed, Another Wounded—Town Patrolled by Militia—Outbreak Expected.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 25.—To-day was one of great anxiety and intense excitement among the white people. An outbreak by the negroes has been momentarily expected since the killing of Joseph Townsend, a prominent citizen and Deputy Sheriff of this county, by John Delagall, colored, last night.

To-day Sheriff Blount sent the following to Gov. Candler: "Please order Liberty Independent Troop to report to me, mounted, at once. Situation critical. One deputy killed, another wounded."

Col. Lawton, late commander of the Second Georgia Regiment, United States Volunteers, also wired the Governor to send a quantity of carbines and ammunition for the soldiers. He has been ordered by the Governor to take charge of what troops may be sent there, and he has enough men, it is believed, to control the situation.

The seventy-five members of the First Georgia who were left here two days ago when old man Delagall was taken to Savannah are patrolling the town to-night. All saloons are closed and the strictest order is maintained. All but a few negroes left town this evening, and to-night word comes that they are massed in Delagall's Swamp, twelve miles from town. They are known to be armed, and a posse of citizens left on a special train for the place at 8 o'clock. They will maintain a guard over the negroes and keep them from doing any damage during the night. A telegram was sent to Brunswick urging all white citizens to come to Darien. A boat was dispatched to carry them to this city, and a special train will be ready in case more want to come.

The Sheriff and his deputies continue to make arrests of the rioting negroes, and the jail has a large number of them in it, notwithstanding that the town boat Iris left this morning for Savannah with twenty-five prisoners. That was a precautionary measure to prevent an attack on the jail by the negro friends of those imprisoned and to make room for those arrested since the removal.

The negroes apparently have no leader. It is estimated that they outnumber the white people in this part of Georgia five to one, and the latter are apprehensive that Delagall, the negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Townsend and wounded Deputy Hopkins last night, cannot be found. He is the son of Henry Delagall, whose arrest for assault started the race riot. The two Deputies went last night to the house of Henry Delagall to arrest his two sons. John was found at the house, and Townsend entered. The negro showed willingness to accompany the officers. Hopkins, who was in the moonlight outside, was joined by Townsend, and the two waited for the negro to come out. He came to the door, and, a negro woman handing him a gun, he fired on the officers. Townsend died in a few minutes, and was brought to this place by Hopkins, who is badly wounded. The whites thought this would be a signal for attack, and many slept on their arms all night, as they will do to-night.

The county officials have offered $100 reward for John Delagall, and Gov. Candler will be asked to increase this amount.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—Upon receipt of the alarming telegrams of Sheriff Blount of McIntosh County, and Col. Lawton from Darien, Gov. Candler took immediate steps to render assistance in quelling the negro outbreak. The Governor sent the following telegram to Col. Lawton:

"John R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga: Blount, Sheriff, wires for Liberty troops. I doubt propriety of sending them, and leave it to your discretion. Have wired Hugher, Captain Liberty troops, to hold command in readiness to respond if you call for them, but to do nothing until you order him. The people of McIntosh County are excited. The situation demands a cool head. You have it, and I must rely on you to exercise that wise discretion which I, so far away, cannot exercise. If necessary return to Darien."

The Governor was in conference with Acting Adjt. Gen. Baird during the day. A large number of carbines have been sent to Darien, and a supply of ammunition is en route by special messenger, as the express company refused to carry it owing to its explosive character.

WANT NEGROES TO RETURN.

An Emissary from Wilmington, N. C., Seeking Race War Refugees in Brooklyn.

Elijah Green, a North Carolina negro, is in Brooklyn on a curious mission. He has been sent North by his employer, James Sprunt, a large cotton backer of Wilmington, N. C., to try to persuade several hundred refugees of last Winter's race war to return to Wilmington. Since the feuds in Wilmington and the vicinity many negroes have come to this and other Northern cities from that place. Among the refugees in Brooklyn are about 100 of Sprunt's former employes, and another hundred are scattered between here and Washington.

The exodus of able-bodied negroes from Wilmington has brought about a scarcity of male help in that city, and Sprunt has sent Green North to try to get his old hands to return to him. Green, however, does not seem to have met with much success. Only a few of the refugees, it is said, have consented to return to Wilmington, the majority preferring to remain North. Green will go to Philadelphia on Monday to try to persuade the refugees there to return.

Troops Ordered to Protect a Negro.

RAHLEIGH, N. C., Aug. 25.—Gov. Russell to-day received a telegram from Solicitor Ferguson of the Twelfth District, dated at Waynesville, saying that a mob was preparing to lynch Burt Smith, in jail there, charged with assaulting a woman, and asking that the local militia be placed at the Sheriff's orders. The Governor ordered Capt. Springfield of Company H, First Regiment, to report to the Sheriff and protect the prisoner from mob violence.

Afro-Americans Act on Lynching.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John F. Bruce, Secretary of the Afro-American Council, announces that the Executive Committee has indorsed the bill drawn by E. E. Brown of Boston, making lynching a crime against the General Government.

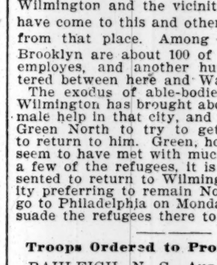
A VICTIM OF CARD SHARPERS.

Baltimore Man Relieved of $2,600 by a New York Quartet.

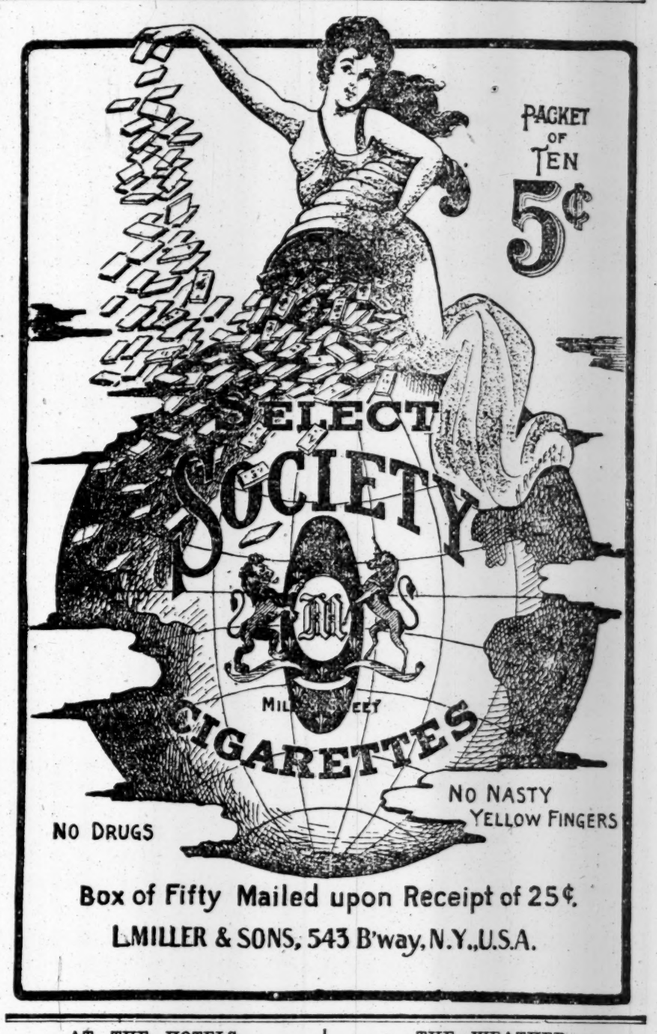
WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Alexandria Bay says that D. W. Bisnall of Baltimore, who has been stopping at the Thousand Island House since July 25, was last night swindled out of $2,600 by a party of sharpers.

About two weeks ago a party went to that place and rented rooms to use as a gambling resort. They have done a fair business since then, but last night they made their great coup. The party gave their names as Louis L. Betts, John Beck, "Al" Henery, and a man named Bennett, all from New York.

They enticed Mr. Bisnall into their place last evening and succeeded in getting his money. The men left on the first boat for Canada, and have not been seen since.



WEAK NERVES come from a weak stomach. Strong nerves and a vigorous stomach follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.



Box of Fifty Mailed upon Receipt of 25¢.

L. MILLER & SONS, 543 B'way, N.Y., U.S.A.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Ben Hellen, Washington.

ASTOR—William Buckley, Dawson, Northwest Territory; Joseph W. Buell, Washington; E. Skram, Copenhagen.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Dr. Stephan Bauer, Vienna; E. J. Reynolds, England; William Exley Miller, Edinburgh; Henry Browning, Dover; Arthur H. Herbert, London; Dr. J. Milner Helme, Silverdale Lane, England; H. O. Wade, Bradford, England; R. H. Hynemann, Bradford, England.

GILSEY—A. M. Duckett, Montreal; J. S. McClellan, Mexico.

GRAND—A. B. Wade, Belfast; Capt. John J. Bishop, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Gilbert Scott, Liverpool; Cornelius Roosevelt, Paris.

HOLLAND—T. F. Darling, London; Louis J. Steele, London; B. L. Temple, Montreal; John Peter, Liverpool; J. W. Morton, Nottingham, England; R. D. Bucknam, Panama; J. D. Fairclough, Liverpool.

MANHATTAN—Robert Hampson, Montreal; Chaplain Jones, United States steamer Constellation; F. W. Cushing, London; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse; O. Brown, Paris.

MORTON—C. R. Barnes, State Electrician, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—J. A. Taylor, Montreal; F. J. Ward, Halifax; E. S. Torrey, London; John Goodman, Leeds, England; R. J. J. Sloan, Dumfries, Scotland; Robert Cairns, Liverpool; John Guelson, Liverpool.

NETHERLAND—S. W. Ottenheimer, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—W. de Burgh Whyte, London; M. E. Richardson, Sheffield, England.

SAVOY—Edwards Roberts, England; James Archibald, Scotland.

STURTEVANT—W. G. Atkinson, Toronto.

WALDORF—George Ross, Montreal; Charles E. Siles, London; D. F. Bryden, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Appell, I., Las Vegas, New Mexico, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Brill, S., Greenville, Miss.; clothing and furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Blosh, Abe, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Maas, clothing manufactures.

Connell, A. E., Scranton, Penn., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. S. Hill, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Drucker, J., Zanesville, Ohio; dry goods and notions; 443 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Doeller Drug Company, Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. William Howe, drugs; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seli

RAMAPO'S PRESIDENT TO THE CONTROLLER

Continued from Page 1.

all the insurance companies in the world might be destroyed, with the accompanying loss of life, because of the lack of water under sufficient pressure and the consequent dependence on pumps, is fully demonstrated by the statement of insurance men referred to.

The awful calamity of the Windsor Hotel fire, and the failure to get water to the upper part of the Home Insurance Building when it was burned, are not forgotten.

The water pressure in New York, as shown by the Board of Fire Underwriters, is lower than in any other large city in the United States; it is the lowest on a list of 300 cities, towns, and villages; and the quantity used in New York per capita is less than it is in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburg, Richmond, Albany, Bridgeport, Portland, and other cities. The underwriters gave a list of some thirty cities using a greater quantity of water per capita than New York.

As shown by the official reports, the consumption of water in Brooklyn already exceeds the dry-year limit of supply, and it is very nearly reached in Manhattan and Bronx.

For many years New York has taken water by contract from the City of Yonkers, and pays for it 13 cents per 100 cubic feet, which amounts to $173 a million gallons, and sells it to the people for 20 cents per 100 cubic feet, or $267 a million gallons; and I understand that there are eleven private companies now selling water to the city or directly to householders within the city limits. The city has, I am informed, twenty-one contracts with these companies, some of them of long standing.

The objection to obtaining water by contract with a private company has no force in this instance, as our leading business men, property owners, and taxpayers, have asked that it shall be done, and petitioned the Legislature to enact a law permitting it to be done. New York City now having, as said, a number of contracts with private water companies.

COST OF RAMAPO WATER.

The Ramapo Water Company will deliver water to the city for less than its water now costs the city, and the city will supply it to the people through its present water works, and will get for it at present rates more than it will pay, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Water Supply.

To build the works necessary to supply what the company will furnish will cost, as estimated by the city's Engineer, from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000. It might cost more. The city's Engineers estimated that the new Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs would cost $16,500,000. They have already cost $33,000,000. The Ramapo Water Company's pipe lines will be about three times the length of the Croton Aqueduct.

The company is ready to proceed with the construction of the necessary works the day after the contract is made.

The city is not prepared to construct such works, and could not be for some time to come; and to do so it must increase its debt to an amount far above the Constitutional limit, to the exclusion of all other public works until the increase was paid. And the amount, whatever it might be, must be paid, principal and interest, out of the tax levy, within twenty years.

The question to be determined by the city officials charged with that duty, is:

Shall the city build the necessary water works, adding their cost to its debt; or,

Shall it obtain the required supply by contract, without expending a dollar, or incurring any liability or debt whatever.

The question of cost of distribution within the city limits does not enter into the matter, as that would be the same in either case.

It is a simple business proposition. If the city determines to contract for an additional water supply the company stands ready to furnish it.

What is necessary or best for the city to do is for its officers to decide.

Our proposal was submitted seventeen months ago, and a full and public presentation of the whole subject was made by the Board of Underwriters to the Board of Public Improvements, as stated, fourteen months ago. Since that time we have awaited the acceptance or rejection of our offer.

SHIFTS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The responsibility is not ours. It rests with the Commissioner of Water Supply and the Board of Public Improvements. What is best to be done to meet the demand for a future and adequate water supply for our great city is for them to determine.

You ask to be informed as to the financial ability of the company, its capital stock, bonded debt, assets and liabilities.

The company has no debts or liabilities. All its obligations have been paid as they accrued. Its capital stock is, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, $2,500,000. Its financial ability is sufficient to enable it to meet its obligations under the proposed contract. The names signed to the petitions, presented to the Board of Public Improvements, asking that the contract be made should afford a sufficient guarantee that all the capital necessary for the work will be provided. As the city is not asked to incur any obligation except to pay for the water when it is delivered, and as the construction of the works will be the best security the city can receive, and as the company will forfeit the amount of its bond to the city if it does not construct the works, while the city cannot lose anything, it should not be necessary for the company to make a public exposition of its financial affairs.

The company has the same powers that are conferred by law upon railroad companies to secure property needed for its purposes. It has done all that the law requires it to do to enable it to carry out the proposed contract. It has expended a large amount in accurate surveys and other preliminary work upon the watersheds, where it has vested interests, and has secured all the property and rights necessary to proceed with the construction of its works at once.

You ask for copies of all maps made as a result of surveys for the company.

Our proposal is to furnish 200,000,000 gallons of water per day. There are forty-four maps covering the Esopus and Catskill watersheds, in Ulster and Greene Counties, which sheds will yield a supply of 550,000,000 gallons daily, no part of which would be drawn from reservoirs less than 420 feet above tide, as specified in the proposed contract.

WILL NOT GIVE UP MAPS.

These maps are filed, as required by law, in those counties, where they are a part of the public records. It is not practicable to give you copies of them, but our chief engineer will give your engineers all desired information about them.

The reports and plans of our engineers you ask for cover a period of many years of continuous work upon our watersheds, during which our surveys and plans have been made. They include the elaborate calculations of the late William J. McAlpine, who was the chief engineer of the company.

These plans and reports are too voluminous to be copied and they are the private property of the company. They should not go out of its possession or be made a part of the public records.

As the city will not have any responsibility for the work and cannot be involved in any loss on account of it, it cannot be necessary for your engineers to pass upon our plans.

Our Chief Engineer will, however, give your engineers any data relating to them that can be properly made public, which will be, I believe, all the information in relation to our plans that you will think it necessary to have.

The estimates of our engineers made for the company as to the cost of construction are also private property.

The capital is ready to construct the works without risk or liability or the expenditure of a dollar by the city, which cannot incur any loss. And every dollar expended in construction by the company will be so much additional security for the performance of our contract. Very truly yours, SILAS B. DUTCHER.

COLER SEEKS INJUNCTION.

The Controller Convinced that Croker Has Ordered Tammany Men to Sanction Ramapo Water Job.

Controller Coler has decided to bring suit early next week for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Improvements from sanctioning a contract with the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Coler is himself a member of the Board of Public Improvements, but he is bringing the suit not as the Controller, but as a private citizen. It will be really a taxpayer's suit.

Mr. Coler is led to take this action because he is convinced that Richard Croker his ordered the Tammany members of the board to pass the contract, and there is a sufficient number of votes over which Mr. Croker has control to bind the city to get its additional water supply from the Ramapo Company. This suit is the only remedy that the Controller thinks is available at the present time. He has become convinced that the suit of the Press Publishing Company will not hold.

The Controller has been advised by ex-Judge Dillon that the Ramapo Company's charter is unconstitutional.

Ex-Judge Dillon and Delos McCurdy will appear as the Controller's counsel in this action, which will be brought probably on Monday or Tuesday.

BLOW AT RAMAPO JOB.

Mr. Dalton's Report Refutes His Arguments Favoring the Contract—McLaughlin Angry at Croker.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, printed yesterday in The City Record his report for the quarter ended March 31, 1899. In view of the fact that in this report Mr. Dalton admits that more water has daily gone to waste over the Croton dam than the city has used, the publication of the report at this time seems to be unfortunate—for the officials who are pressing the Ramapo contract. In fact, Controller Coler, the leader of the opposition to the job, said after he had read the report, that Mr. Dalton had done more to refute his previous arguments in favor of the Ramapo contract than had any other man.

In his report Commissioner Dalton says:

"The rainfall in the Croton watershed and the Bronx and Byram watersheds has been abundant, in consequence of which the natural flow of streams has not only been sufficient to supply all the needs of the population without draughts on store water, but also to fill all the storage reservoirs to high-water mark, and to allow a surplus of 61,250,000,000 (average 680,000,000 gallons per day) to run over the Croton dam.

REPORT OF THE DAILY SUPPLY.

"The daily supply received and distributed was as follows:

	Gallons.
In January—	
From Croton River	236,000,000
From the Bronx and Byram Rivers	20,000,000
In February—	
From the Croton River	252,000,000
From the Bronx and Byram Rivers	21,000,000
In March—	
From the Croton River	245,000,000
From the Bronx and Byram Rivers	20,000,000

"This shows a recurrence of the waste usual in the Winter season, when consumers let the water run from faucets continuously to prevent freezing in their service pipes. During the extreme cold weather in February the consumption and waste reached the maximum of 285,000,000 gallons per day.

"Surveys are in progress and maps and plans are being prepared by the engineer force for the construction of an additional storage on the Cross River, an affluent of the Croton, and for another watershed reservoir in the Bronx and Byram Rivers."

The Commissioner complains of the inadequate supply for Brooklyn, but adds:

"The rainfall in the Long Island watershed, which furnishes the water supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, has been abundant. I cannot refrain from presenting the urgent necessity of immediate measures to increase the water supply of the Borough of Brooklyn, especially the construction of the new steel pipe conduit from Milburn to Spring Creek, whereby the supply from the eastern section of the watershed, part of which now runs to waste for want of sufficient conduit capacity, may be utilized."

The fact that over 61,000,000,000 gallons of water went to waste during the first quarter of this year indicates that, at the normal daily consumption of 265,000,000 gallons in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the city, because of the lack of storage facilities, deliberately threw away enough water to last it nine months. When Mr. Dalton prepared his report in favor of the Ramapo contract he had before him the figures presented in his report, which was printed yesterday. When an effort was made to get from him an explanation of his singular deductions as to the necessity for making the Ramapo contract, it was said that he was out of town, and none of his subordinates would talk for him.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CLASH.

This attempt to put the city's water supply into the hands of a company without tangible assets has already served to bring about a clash between the Brooklyn and New York Democratic organizations. It can be asserted, on the authority of one of the most intimate friends of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, that he is disgusted with Richard Croker's attempt at highway robbery, and that at the first opportunity he will repudiate the Tammany boss and his band. This opportunity will come at the convention next Spring, when delegates to the National Convention will be selected. Mr. McLaughlin, it was said, is opposed to any gift of public utilities to private parties, and his fight on Croker will be conducted along lines that will make the issue squarely and fairly, whether or not these utilities shall still remain in the hands of the people. The fact that David B. Hill, an avowed enemy of Croker's, and a warm friend of McLaughlin's, had accepted a retainer to fight the grab was pointed to as confirmation of the statement that the Brooklyn leader would make war on Tammany's boss.

It was announced yesterday that the Tammany men in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District are weary of the leadership of President Maurice F. Holahan, and that his conduct in the Ramapo deal had increased this feeling to the extent that Holahan will be turned down at the primaries. Victor J. Dowling, the former leader of the district, is again a candidate, and his friends predict that he will defeat Holahan with ease. A meeting of district Captains will be held on Monday, at which the fight against Holahan will be organized.

WATER COMPANIES INVOLVED.

Lis Pendens and Foreclosures Affecting Their Property in Westchester.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday covering all the lands, buildings, and franchises of the New York City District Water Supply Company in Westchester County. This is the result of an action brought against that corporation by the Metropolitan Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage for $2,600,000.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, in another action, began yesterday the foreclosure of a mortgage of $1,600,000, secured by the plant and franchises of the Upper New York City Water Company in Westchester County.

On Thursday the Central Trust Company filed a lis pendens covering the property of the New York and Westchester Water Company and began the foreclosure of a $500,000 mortgage.

CITIZENS' UNION OPPOSITION.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District on Thursday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District declares that the City of New York should not depart from its principle of the municipal ownership of its water works and approves the course of the Controller and other city officials in opposing the proposed contract to the Ramapo Water Company, and that this committee calls upon the Board of Public Improvements not to enter into such contract.

EARTHQUAKE AT CONCORD, N. H.

Shock Lasts Several Seconds and Awakens the Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25.—This city was shaken by an earthquake at 4:50 o'clock this morning. The seismic wave appeared to pass from southeast to northwest.

It was of several seconds' duration and of sufficient violence to awaken the residents from a sound sleep.

MARRIAGE

Invitations
Announcements
At Home & Church Cards

Mail orders receive prompt attention

Dempsey & Carroll
The Art Stationers
26 West 23d Street New York

CUP RACE WILL BE SQUARE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Speaks of His Desire for a Clear Course—Leaves England To-day.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, when interviewed to-day regarding the secrecy that has been maintained about the yacht's build, said there was no more mystery about the Shamrock than the Columbia. He was not aware the Columbia had been publicly exhibited, or that anything more was known about her than about the Shamrock. Continuing, Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"When the official measurer does his work, every detail will be known. It will be a square race, with no impeding. At the first attempt of such a thing we will abandon the race and make a protest. Mr. Iselin is as determined as I am to have a clear course if we have to start twenty times.

"I should have been glad to have Capt. Parker and the cream of the Meteor's crew, but doubtless Emperor William considered it tactful to withhold his consent. I leave to-morrow."

SHAMROCK'S SAILS DUE.

Expected on the St. Louis, Which is Bringing Ratsey's Men—Pushing Work on the Cup Challenger.

Many yachtsmen went to the Erie Basin yesterday in the expectation of seeing the mainmast of the yacht Shamrock stepped, but although Mr. Barrie had said that the big spar probably would be installed, the work was not done. The 105-foot boom, which arrived last Sunday on the New York, apparently will not be the first to be used in the rigging of the yacht, for yesterday the other boom, which arrived first, was got out of the German-American stores with the mast and other spars which were brought here at the same time, and all of them were hoisted aboard the Merritt-Chapman lighter Reliance. This boom is said to be 110 feet long, and it and the mast are thought to be of a nickel steel.

Some of the canvas covering was torn from the mast yesterday, but nothing was revealed save the oak grain paint with which it is covered. The other spars taken out of the stores were the topmast, the gaff, the bowsprit, two club topsail yards, and two club topsail clubs and the spinnaker pole. Whether the gaff is of wood or metal has not been disclosed. It was supposed when these sticks were put upon the lighter yesterday that the mast would be stepped at once. The lighter was simply warped to the side of the slip opposite the stores and tied up there. The sailors of the yacht spent part of the day rubbing down her sides. Mr. Barrie said that the mast might be stepped to-day. He did not know whether the Shamrock would be in shape to take a spin before the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton next Saturday.

Mr. Barrie reiterated his statement of the preceding day, that the Shamrock had arrived here without a blemish, and that there was no foundation for the reports that she had been strained, drawn out of shape, or was leaking. He received from the New York Yacht Club yesterday two copies of the club's book, each bound in blue leather and inscribed in gold letters, one with the name Shamrock and the other with Erin.

It was announced yesterday that Collector Bidwell will assign four revenue cutters to assist in keeping the course clear during the cup races off Sandy Hook.

Mr. Barrie said that when Sir Thomas and his guests arrive, next week, they will not be taken off the Campania at Quarantine, but will debark at the pier and go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a suite of rooms has been engaged, and which will be kept as shore headquarters, while most of the time Sir Thomas and his party will stay aboard the Erin.

The Shamrock's sails are on the St. Louis of the American Line, due to-day, which is also bringing here a gang of Sailmaker Ratsey's men. Another gang of men from Fife's yard at Fairlie is on the Etruria, due also to-day.

Interest in betting increases daily on the Maritime Exchange. A number of bets of $100 to $80 on Columbia are reported, while another form of bet is $25 to $100 that Shamrock will not win a race.

COLUMBIA AGAIN AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—This evening the sloop yacht Columbia arrived at her moorings in Brenton's Cove from Bristol, having been towed down the bay by her tender, the St. Michaels.

The Columbia has been fitted with her steel spar, which broke off at the crosstrees while racing with the Defender in these waters. She is now in perfect racing trim, and will have a short spin to-morrow morning to test her spars, rigging, and sails. It is understood that several sailmakers, as well as two of the Herreshoffs, are here to go out to observe the yacht's action.

Beginning Monday next both the Columbia and Defender will have their daily trials save on Sunday.

Columbia-Defender Trial Races.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club yesterday issued instructions and a programme of the trial races between the Columbia and the Defender. The races will be held off Newport on Sept. 2, 4, and 6. The courses will be both triangular and to windward or to leeward, and return out from Brenton's Reef Lightship. The start will be at 11 A. M. The races will be subject to postponement at the discretion of the Challenge Committee, or at the request of the Captain of either of the competing vessels. For the races for the America's Cup the Regatta Committee has chartered the side-wheel steamer Republic.

Shamrock Will Not Be Exposed.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Field says: "When docked the Shamrock will be curtained and her dock guarded to exclude sightseers and photographers. It is difficult to understand the object of this secrecy, since neither yacht could be altered now in time for the races."

Carolina Beats the Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown course this afternoon for the cup offered by Mrs. William R. Travers. The wind was southwest and the start was made at 3:35 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:57:16	1:22:16
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:58:11	1:23:11
Veda, C. Vanderbilt	4:58:46	1:23:46
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4:59:04	1:24:04
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4:59:45	1:24:45
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4:59:48	1:24:48
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:00:21	1:25:03
Pollywog, John R. Drexel	5:00:21	1:25:21
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:00:30	1:25:30

British Ship Lost in the Pacific.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 25.—The British bark Iredale, Capt. Plunkett, arrived here to-day from Barry with the second officer and four of the crew of the British steamer Tekoa, Capt. Ford, which had struck on Staten Island, in the Pacific, on Aug. 7. The fate of the remainder of the crew is unknown. The Tekoa left Wellington July 19 for London.

Storms Do Great Damage in Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 25.—According to reliable reports received here from Chile, property valued at more than $7,500,000 has been destroyed during the severe storms that have swept the country during the last fortnight.

Forest Fire Rages in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A great forest fire is raging near Rothiemurchies, Inverness-shire, miles of superb woods around Loch Eilen being involved. Two hundred men are engaged in an effort to circumscribe the conflagration.

RAMAPO'S BIG PURCHASE

Secures the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Report States.

TO SERVE AS AN AQUEDUCT

Element in the Project to Drain Great Watersheds — Platt's Friend an Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The old Delaware and Hudson Canal, which this Spring was practically abandoned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is thought to have been purchased by a representative of the powerful and far-reaching Ramapo Water Company of New York City.

The canal is really a natural base for the Ramapo Water Company, the canal being a natural aqueduct for the waters of Ulster County.

The canal is one hundred miles in length. Its highest point is at Summitville, Orange County. From the Hudson River to the summit of the Shawangunks the canal follows the general course of the Rondout Creek. In the Shawangunk Mountains there are now several extremely large reservoirs. These reservoirs are situated in Ulster and Sullivan Counties. The reservoirs were constructed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the storage of water with which to feed the canal in case of a drought. One of these reservoirs is very large, covering several miles of territory.

All through the Shawangunk Mountains and the Western Catskills locations where enormous reservoirs can be built abound, and such is the character of the country in that section of the county that the reservoirs can be constructed within a short time and with comparatively little expense.

Throughout Sullivan County, famed as a Summer resort county, there are a score or more of large fresh water lakes, formed in years past by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company as reservoirs for the storage of millions of gallons of water, which it was thought might some time be needed to operate its canal. On the shores of these lakes hotels and Summer boarding houses have been erected. Yearly they are filled with the Summer host from the large cities and towns of this and other States.

If the Ramapo Water Company gains possession of these lakes, in connection with the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the hotels and boarding houses will have to go. Sullivan County residents realize this, and there is mourning in that section over the possibility of such a thing occurring.

TO DRAIN MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

It is evidently the intention of the engineers of the Ramapo Water Company to drain the eastern Catskills through the valley of the Esopus, the western Catskills through the valley of the Rondout, and the Shawangunk and Orange County mountain streams through the rich and fertile valley of the Wallkill. The scheme is entirely feasible, and by its adoption the waters of the hundreds of streams in the section mentioned would be diverted and centred at a point near this city.

Options secured by the Ramapo Water Company take in land and water rights in the region about the famous Peekamoose Fishing Club and beautiful Winnisook Lodge on Slide Mountain. The latter lodge is situated on a magnificent watershed. The lodge of the Peekamoose Fishing Club, now the property of John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor, is built under the shelter of Peekamoose Mountain at the headwaters of the Rondout, and on the other side flows the turbulent Neversink. The waters of both streams will be used by the Ramapo Water Company.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal would be an outlet for all this water that would be impounded. It is, indeed, a natural conduit for the water supply of Greater New York.

The canal is exceedingly valuable to the Ramapo Water Company in many ways. The ownership of it gives the comapny the right of way through both the Rondout and the Wallkill Valleys, and the best of all, the canal is already excavated to a considerable depth and is partially graded.

Being in a valley, the canal of course gathers the streams on both sides. It is believed here by those who have devoted much thought to the subject that when the water of the canal comes pouring down into the valley of the Rondout it will be taken to Greater New York by means of a gigantic pipe line. The intention of the engineers of the Ramapo Water Company is said to be to lay an eight-foot pipe line which, it is thought, will be sufficiently large to convey the water the hundred or more miles to the consumers.

This gigantic pipe line will, it is said, be laid along the west shore of the Hudson River from Kingston to New York City, ending at a point nearly opposite Yonkers. This scheme is said by local engineers to be entirely feasible.

Judging from present indications, the Ramapo Water Company has even a greater scheme afoot than the furnishing the residents of Greater New York with pure water from the Catskills. The company also intends to make use of the water of the mountain streams for the generation of cheap electrical power, the intention being to use the power in the operation of electric railroads throughout this and adjacent counties, to light the big mountain caravanseries and Summer boarding houses and cottages that dot the mountain slopes, and it is presumed that the company has an idea that the villages and hamlets throughout the mountains can be lighted at a nominal cost. Much of the water power that heretofore has been allowed to run to waste in Ulster County alone.

DISCLOSES COMPANY'S PURPOSE.

In support of this theory every one who is at all well informed on the subject knows that this Spring application was made in the different towns of this county for permission to erect poles and string wires in the said towns by representatives of the High Falls Electrical Power Company, the owner of the big dam at Honk Falls, in this county. This is the company thought to be controlled by the Ramapo Company.

There are those hereabout who scoff at the idea that the Ramapo Water Company has bought the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is true that the company mentioned did not purchase the canal outright of its owners. The sale of the canal was made to Mr. Samuel D. Coykendall of this city, a millionaire, and a power hereabout in the political and business world. He is a Republican, a personal friend of Senator Thomas C. Platt, and controls practically everything here in which there is money, or a chance of making it.

Mr. Coykendall is the President of the Ulster and Delaware and Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroads. He is known as a daring financier. The well-confirmed rumor here is that the Delaware and Hudson Canal was purchased by him for the Ramapo Water Company. There is no doubt that Mr. Coykendall is now the nominal owner, at least, of the canal.

The canal as it is is not a paying investment. Had it been the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would not have disposed of it. The removal of the company's large coal docks at its outlet in the Rondout Creek ruined all chances of money making on the canal. It is also said that before the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would sell the canal to Mr. Coykendall the company was assured that the canal was not purchased with a view of acquiring a right of way for a railroad up the Rondout Valley, a scheme fondly nurtured for years by various promoters.

As has been heretofore stated the Ramapo Water Company has acquired its options on thousands of acres of land in Ulster and adjoining counties by paying but a miserable pittance to the landholders, small and lage, for the options. The prices paid range from $10 to $60.

Cheapness in securing options means a great deal to the promoters of the Ramapo Company. When the canal was talked of as a much-needed aqueduct it was thought that it would take far too much money to gain possession of it. This, fortunately for the company, proved to be untrue. The canal was purchased for what would be regarded as a very minute fraction of the cost price.

THE CANAL COST $5,000,000.

Built in 1813, the Delaware and Hudson Canal cost the company that engineered and built the big sluiceway somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. Business on the canal was good from the first, and the company made millions of dollars from its first big investment. Of late years, however, the receipts from the canal have greatly fallen off, and for the past few years it has been operated at quite a loss.

So it will be readily surmised that the Ramapo Water Company, acting through Mr. Coykendall, who is a cousin of Horace G. Young, the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, had little trouble in securing the big ditch that cost upward of $5,000,000 at practically its own price.

The Board of Assessors in the various towns through which the canal passes resolved to levy a heavy assessment on the property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company this year. This step caused the disclosure of the purchase. Trusted agents of Mr. Coykendall, the new owner, went privately to the Town Assessor, stating to them that he was its owner. The news was a great surprise, and it is said the great influence of the new owner caused the assessment to be reduced one-third.

Despite the fact that the purchase of the canal by Mr. Coykendall is now public property, he absolutely refuses to be interviewed on the subject. So do his sons. All profess ignorance as to who owns the canal and as to what use is to be made of it.

GEN. ANDERSON'S IDEAS.

He Believes that the Philippine War Could Be Finished Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, was at the War Department to-day. Gen. Anderson commanded the first body of troops sent to the Philippines, and spent much time in the Islands, returning to the United States in the Spring of the present year.

His opinion is that the present rebellion will be brought to a close by the end of the next dry season. This can be accomplished, he believes, by a sharp and decisive campaign, and by taking prompt advantage of every forward step made by the American forces.

With an army kept up to an effective fighting force of 40,000 to 50,000 men, Gen. Anderson thinks there will be no great difficulty in clearing out the rebels and bringing about their surrender. The General believes the acquisition of the Philippines will be of considerable value to the United States, for, aside from their great productiveness, they will form a half-way place and distributing point for future trade operations between this country and Asiatic points.

FOR EXCHANGE OF PHILIPPINES.

Petition from Manila Reported Sent to British Government.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The Politische Correspondenz, which is often inspired from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, says:

"A petition is now on the way from Manila to London, addressed to the British Government and signed by numerous European inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as many Americans, in favor of the United States exchanging the Philippines for the British West Indies."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:21	Sun sets...6:42	Moon rises..9:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:32	Gov. Isl'd..11:59	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:57	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Etona, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Talisman, Guadaloupe, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 28. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 31. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 26.

El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 19
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.
Panama, Pauillac, Aug. 7.
Santiago, Nassau, Aug. 21.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 17.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 17.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 22.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Altai, Port Limon, Aug. 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Buceros, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Aug. 17.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 19.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 18.
Semplone, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:25 A. M. 26th.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Frazer, Demerara, &c., Aug. 17, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Gardenia, (Br.,) Smith, Girgenti, &c., July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Davie, Amsterdam Aug. 9 and Shields 12th, in ballast to Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Harris, Messina, &c., July 7, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Aug. 22 and Charleston 23, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Queenswood, (Br.,) Boag, Middlesborough Aug. 5 and Delaware Breakwater 24th, in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS MacDuff, (Br.,) Glegg, Yokohama, &c., May 22, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Holyrood, (Br.,) Millar, Iloilo, &c., May 26, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Hamburg Aug. 9 and Shields 11th, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Young, London Aug. 13, in ballast to United States and Australian Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Philadelphia Aug. 24, in ballast to Bennet, Walsh & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 25, 9:30 P. M., south, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Camelia, (Ger.,) Fortmann, from New York for Gefle, was spoken Aug. 20 in the Baltic Sea.

Miscellaneous.

SS Seneca, which arr. yesterday, reports: Aug. 23, in lat. 34.22, lon. 75.36, passed a three-masted schooner under jury rig standing north with foremast, jibboom, maintopmast, and spanker boom gone. The schooner was painted black and lumber laden; 24th, in lat. 36.19, lon. 76.32, passed a life buoy, a ton of a vessel's house, a quantity of small cases and other wreckage.

SS Aral, which arr. yesterday, reports: Aug. 21 sighted a four-masted steamer with two funnels, ashore seven miles west of Cape Race with stern awash and bow high out of water. (Probably St. Ronans, wrecked June 1.)

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Hamburg via Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Poble, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Pondo, (Br.,) Capt. Brewis, from Calcutta for New York, passed Aden to-day.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Capt.

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

IN every part of the store the quickening power of the New Goods for the soon coming Autumn appears. Especially is this true of Imported Dresses and Wraps.

All of These for Men:

HEAVY SHOES—Tan and black box calf uppers and Texas oak tanned leather soles. A 12-month guarantee that upper leather will not give way in any manner. $3.50 a pair and without equal anywhere at the price. Main floor. Russia calfskin shoes, tan and brown, laced. $3.50 and $3 regularly. These at $1.70. Fifth floor.

SHIRTS—Negligee and stiff bosom; desirable patterns; madras, percale, cheviot and flannel. Values up to $2. Price, 35c. each; 3 for $1.

TIES — Two popular shapes — Batwing and Wales. Silks of excellent quality. Numerous approved designs and colorings. 50c. each usually. Here at 25c.

COLLARS — Imported. Good styles. Excellent quality. $1.80 a dozen was the former fair price. 50c. doz. now. All sizes.

CUFFS—Link or straight. 25c. quality. This remaining small lot at 12½c. pair.

GARTERS—Lisle thread, with silk cords and nickel trimming. 25c. a pair would be a reasonable price. A box of 3 pairs for 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS — All-linen. Values, 15c., 20c. and 25c. Choose from all good styles at 10c. each.

COATS AND VESTS—One Hundred. Black and blue serge. Large and small sizes only. That's why the incomplete lots go at $5 for the two garments, instead of $10.

HALF HOSE—Of cotton and lisle thread. Various late patterns and color combinations. Values, 65c. and 50c. A few that have been cheap at 35c. Choice this morning at 25c. a pair.

And These for Women:

SHOES—$3, $4 and $5 kinds at $1.90, $2.30 and $2.70. Tan colored calfskin and kidskin shoes grouped and offered at these substantial reductions. Main floor. Black kidskin laced and buttoned shoes. Desirable styles all. $3 qualities for $1.70. Fifth floor.

HATS—Of felt and velveteen. Same golf and outing shapes that were popular in straw. Jaunty, effective, cheap. 75c. each. But they look like $2 hats.

COLLARS—One lot, made to sell at 12½c. each, at *10c. a dozen.* One lot of imported collars, 20c. and 25c. kinds, at 5c. each.

HANDKERCHIEFS — 15c., 20c. and 25c. values. Last of a large, rapidly disappearing collection. 10c. each.

SILK PETTICOATS—All of the new kinds. Elegant underskirts of excellent taffetas, made up in tasteful, effective styles. Moderately priced at $5 to $12.

NIGHT GOWNS — A varied gathering of these prettily made night dresses. Fine muslins and cambrics. 50c. for some. Then 75c., $1 and up to $6.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS, EBB TIDE —Only a few left, and they'll be gone early. Navy blue twilled flannel suits, trimmed with white braid. $3.50 was cheap for them; now $2.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DEWEY RECEPTION PLANS.

Many Suggestions that Ships of Historic Interest, Like the Constitution, Be Brought Here.

The Committee on Naval Parade of the Dewey Executive Committee has received many letters from citizens indorsing its request to the Navy Department that the old frigate Constitution be ordered here during the celebration. Public interest in the affair seems to have centred almost as much around the gallant old ship as around the hero of Manila, and there will undoubtedly be great disappointment if Secretary Long should decide that the ship cannot be brought here, especially as Capt. Robley D. Evans has assured the committee that Old Ironsides is entirely seaworthy.

A suggestion has been received by the committee to the effect that other notable men-of-war of days gone by be anchored in the North River. It has been pointed out that the old sloop of war Portsmouth, now the headquarters of the Naval Militia of New Jersey, can be easily towed from her berth in Hoboken, and that the New Hampshire be sent around from her berth in the East River to add to the exhibit of historic hulls.

Another suggestion the committee has received is that the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes be sent here.

The official programme, which is to be published by F. T. Alder and H. C. Green, has been approved by the Committee on Printing and Badges. On the front of the cover of the programme there will be a bronze medallion of Dewey, surmounted by the homeward-bound pennant, and the last page will show in colors the flags the Olympia flew when going into action at Manila Bay. The programme will contain a history of the Philippine campaign, a sketch of Admiral Dewey, portraits of the Chairmen of the different committees of the Reception Committee, and the programme of the celebration. The signatures of Mayor Van Wyck and Alfred M. Downes, as Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Committee, will guarantee the authenticity of this programme.

OLYMPIA'S MEN ATTRACT CROWDS.

NICE, Aug. 25.—The Olympia battalion landed from the cruiser this morning at Villefranche, near here, for drill purposes, the entie population of the town reviewing the parade from the surrounding heights. The men presented a splendid appearance.

Admiral Dewey received a visit shortly before noon from Edward Andre, Belgian Consul at Manila. He passed a quiet day on board and seemed in perfect health and greatly benefited by the rest he is taking.

Ohio Regiments to Welcome Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Probably the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Regiments of the Ohio National Guard will take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey in New York. Col. Charles Zimmerman of the Fifth Regiment came from Cleveland yesterday, and both he and Col. John C. Speaks of the Fourth said they expected to take their regiments to New York, whether the State paid their expenses or not. Col. Dick's wish to have the Eighth present at the Dewey reception was made known several days ago. Col. Zimmerman and Col. Speaks were of opinion that the Summer camp fund of $50,000 might be drawn upon, as no encampment was held this year, but Gov. Bushnell may veto this plan.

The Constitution Not to Participate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Navy Department does not look with favor on the proposition to have the historic warship Constitution take part in the Dewey demonstration at New York. It is stated that the venerable craft is not in a condition to undergo such service and that she is far too valuable as a relic to subject her to the risks of such a trip.

Receiver for Insurance Company.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 25.—William C. Miller was to-day appointed receiver for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city. The officers are J. L. Gessler, President, and C. G. Van Vliet, Secretary. The State Insurance Examiner made an examination and revoked the authority to do business. The company was carrying $1,545,000 risks, owed $10,000, had $7,000 losses adjusted, and not paid, and $12,000 in litigation.

PEACE UNION'S PROTEST

William Lloyd Garrison Attacks Mr. McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

SAYS DEWEY SHOULD RESIGN

Gamaliel Bradford Also Casts Slurs on the President — Says Hanna and His Allies Are Traitors.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 25.—Fully 3,000 persons attended the third day's session of the annual meeting of the Universal Peace Union and the Connecticut Peace Society in the Peace Temple here to-day.

At the morning session President Love delivered a brief address on the Philippine situation. Other addresses were made by J. H. Earl of Boston, Mrs. Comegys of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hannah White of Lebanon. At this afternoon's session the principal address was by William Lloyd Garrison of Philadelphia, who took for his theme "No Compromise with War." Mr. Garrison spoke in part as follows:

A year ago, when in the interests of peace we met upon this spot, the war with Spain was in full blast. Then, in the National eye, a Spaniard was the type of treachery and oppression, and the sorrows of the suffering Cubans filled our hearts. What space a twelvemonth covers! The Spaniard is no longer a monster, but respected as a brave and gallant foe. The Cubans, then patriots and statesmen, now, in the opinion of military experts and politicians, are people incapable of governing themselves.

It is not the armed savagery of the Philippines that threatens America, but the savagery that Theodore Roosevelt represents. Had William McKinley, understanding the needlessness and iniquity of the war forced upon Spain, vetoed the declaration of Congress and avowed his purpose of resigning his high office rather than to prostitute it by subservience to wrong, he would have made a niche in the world's Pantheon.

Had Admiral Dewey—the one man in military life who, after distinguishing himself in his destructive profession, refrained from self-laudation—had Admiral Dewey, in protest of the Philippine betrayal, retired from the quarterdeck to private citizenship rather than abet the outrage, the victory of Manila would have paled in comparison.

Gamaliel Bradford spoke upon the situation created by the war in the Philippines. After rehearsing the main facts of the Administration's conduct of the war against Aguinaldo and his followers, he said:

It was with President McKinley's instructions or approval that Gen. Otis refused negotiations with the insurgents on any other terms. He appointed a commission of five men in the Philippines, ostensibly to consider terms of peace, but their terms of peace were precisely those of the first proclamation, the only variation being in golden promises of good government in case of unquestioning surrender. He has replaced Secretary Alger by Mr. Root, a lawyer from New York, whose announcement is that in December troops enough must be sent to the islands to bring the war to an end—though to what end he does not say.

He then continued:

As opposed to this we, who demand a cessation of hostilities and independence for the Philippines, propose to maintain against the President and his supporters an equally determined and unsparing war. We send back to Mr. Hanna and his confederates the charge of treason to the people and the institutions of the United States. We accuse them of seeking to enslave the Filipinos as a prelude and precedent for the enslavement of our own pople to corrupt combinations of capital and class; of aiming to establish a large standing army to be used hereafter for the overthrow of American liberty. We know well that argument and appeal to such men are wasted effort, and we propose to make an appeal to the Nation at the election next year, urging the voters to reject and cast out them and all their works.

LAKE BLUFF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Sociological Congress Speakers Discuss the War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—At the National Sociological Congress at Lake Bluff to-day the speakers for the most part denounced the Philippine war as dishonest. Dr. Evans, the Superintendent, said:

"Our war in the Philippines is not a war against pagans, but against citizens. We would be doing a noble thing to protect them, but the moment our arms were turned against them to wrest from them their territory we could not combat with justice and humanity.

"It is not our province to conquer, but to save. England's example should not be followed. We have no business on the borders of Asia, and the sooner we get out of the difficulty our impetuosity has placed us in the better it will be for us and the generations that come after us."

ANARCHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

British Correspondent Says Americans Occupy Only Small Areas About the Principal Towns.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy an area with a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo their occupation covers only a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small area. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

A dispatch from Manila, Aug. 5, said the steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, and had been burned Aug. 2.

ADMIRAL WATSON'S ILLNESS.

He Has Serious Trouble with His Heart and His Officers Are Anxious About His Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The United States Army and Navy Register, in its issue to-morrow, will say:

"Recent letters from Manila mention the illness of Admiral Watson as a source of great anxiety to his officers. The illness is the effect of an accident which occurred to his launch while he was on board on July 11. The Baltimore, his flagship, has been for some time at Cavite. It left Manila so as to escape the full force of the typhoons. Requiring to make a trip up the river, the Admiral started in his launch. A strong wind was blowing, and as the boat, the Undine, went under the bridge over the river, known as the Bridge of Spain, the strong current, aided by the wind, swept against the little boat, and she was taken out of her course and thrown against a hawser from a sailing vessel which carried away the awning, and, striking the smokestack, took that also.

"Admiral Watson, who sat in the forward part of the launch, gave no appearance of having been startled excessively by the occurrence, or of having suffered by it in any way. Later, however, in fact before his return to the flagship, serious heart trouble developed, and in consequence he was regarded as extremely ill up to the date of the letters of July 17. No one but his physician is allowed access to him, and he is forbidden to take part in any business of the fleet. It is hoped, however, that the enforced quiet may restore him to health."

CONSUL BEDLOE SUSPENDED.

Gave Certificate to Ship Abbey, Captured with Arms for Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Consul Edward Bedloe of Pennsylvania, who has been stationed at Canton, China, during the Administration of President McKinley, has been suspended by the State Department and granted permission to return to the United States. His suspension has given rise to reports that several Consular officers of the United States have been removed because of their alleged action in assisting in sending munitions of war to the Philippine Islands. Assistant Secretary Cridler, however, said to-day that the suspension order issued by the State Department affects only Dr. Bedloe.

He made it plain, in addition, that Dr. Bedloe's trouble is not due to charges of giving aid to the Filipinos, but arises, in part, out of the certificate of American ownership, said to have been granted by him to the steamer Abbey. The Abbey was seized by the gunboat McCulloch on Sept. 25 of last year at Batangas, where she had landed a cargo of arms and ammunition. In his dispatch to the Navy Department concerning the matter, Admiral Dewey reported:

Secretary of Navy, Washington: Having received information American steamer Abbey left Macao Sept. 21 with cargo of arms for Batangas, sent McCulloch. Arrived Batangas 23d, found her in harbor, having arrived three days earlier and landed cargo. Only Filipinos aboard. They refused to give any information, and had no papers whatever. Seized and brought her here, where now hold her. This steamer, formerly Pasig, registered American vessel, United States Consulate, Canton; have information she made one voyage same kind before.

In accordance with instructions sent by the Navy Department, Admiral Watson has rescized the vessel, which was released shortly after her capture, and is now holding her until further evidence can be secured to fix the responsibility for her operations. The authorities feel assured that Dr. Bedloe is innocent of any wrongdoing, intentionally, at least, and that only some misunderstanding exists on his part. The Consular regulations authorize the issue of such certificates as that held by the Abbey. The paper is not, strictly speaking, a certificate of ownership. It merely certifies that the bill of sale, to which it is attached, has been duly authenticated in the office of a Consul of the United States.

The Navy Department has received a protest from W. D. Sylvester of London, one of the owners of the Abbey. He states that he is about to come to Washington to contest this seizure on the ground that the Filipinos were the allies of the United States at the time these arms were shipped. The owners of the Abbey have retained counsel here to look after their interests, and he has filed a number of papers both at the State and Navy Departments, and called to-day to submit documents in the case.

GOV. GAGE GREETS SOLDIERS.

Tells California Volunteers that Philippines Must Be Retained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The California regiment landed from the transport Sherman to-day and marched to the Presidio. As this was San Francisco's home regiment, the demonstration to-day exceeded in enthusiasm the reception accorded to other regiments. The troops landed at 7 o'clock, and were given a breakfast at the ferry building. Then they marched to the Presidio, escorted by the Third Artillery, the Colorado regiment, and the National Guard. Immense crowds lined the streets for miles.

In a speech of welcome to the volunteers to-day Gov. Gage said in part:

"The present war is not a war of conquest, notwithstanding the treasonable utterances of a few carping critics to the contrary. The acquisition of territory is but an incident, the war itself being in defense of American rights, American commerce, and Christian civilization.

"To yield to disorganized bands of half-civilized natives the lands won from the Kingdom of Spain by the blood and valor of our soldiers, would be to forever lose our foremost place among the powers as a commercial and civilized nation.

"The splendid work which you and your fellow-soldiers from every part of the Union have accomplished must not be destroyed by a relinquishment of the Philippines.

"Our Nation leads to commercial expansion across the Pacific ocean, and the Philippines, gained by both war and purchase, are necessary for the maintenance of our commerce and the prestige of our flag."

ROOSEVELT ON APPOINTMENTS.

Tells Officers Why They Were Not Recommended for Positions.

The following letter, dated Aug. 24, has been sent by Gov. Roosevelt to the officers who made application for positions in the volunteer service and were not appointed or recommended:

I have just received your application for a position in the volunteer service. By direction of Secretary Root I have recommended two men from each regiment that was in the volunteer service from this State during the Spanish-American war. As some of the regiments contained officers of exceptional excellence, I have in one or two cases recommended more than two men from those regiments.

The Secretary desires to get the very best officers that can be obtained—the men whose courage, energy, capacity for command, and soldierly efficiency he can put entire trust in. I have tried to recommend to him not merely good men, but the best men from each regiment, paying no heed to political considerations, and basing my recommendation upon the written recommendations of the applicant's military superiors.

I have had the Adjutant General telegraph each Colonel to recommend the three best applicants in his regiment—the three men most deserving of commission in the new volunteer forces. Where the Colonel was absent, I have applied to the next highest officer in the regiment. I have also sought and obtained information where possible from other high officers of the regiment, or from other officers who happened to have personal knowledge of any applicant's soldierly capacity. I have made out my list accordingly.

You served in the — Regiment, but the Colonel did not include your name among the three best. It may be that he was in error, but in the exercise of his best judgment he acted as he did, and I would not know to whom to apply with a better chance of getting at the real merits of the men. Certainly no other plan would be so apt to give me the best men as the plan outlined above, which I have accordingly followed.

Transport Ohio Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Aug. 25.

Transport Ohio arrived this morning. No casualties. Five sick left at Honolulu. OTIS.

The transport Ohio sailed from San Francisco July 26 with Companies C and L, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and recruits, 11 officers, and 726 enlisted men.

The Twenty-sixth Ordered to Manila.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Twenty-sixth Regiment will leave here for San Francisco on their way to the Philippines on or about Sept. 5, orders having been received here to that effect to-day. The regiment will go via Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., and will reach San Francisco about Sept. 16.

Negro Regiment for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Great pressure has been brought to bear on the Administration to organize a negro regiment for service in the Philippines. The matter is still under consideration by Secretary Root, no decision having been reached. It is understood that if such a regiment is organized it will be officered by colored men.

A New Insular Affairs Officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Secretary of War has appointed Alexander R. Speel of St. Paul., Minn., Chief of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, in place of Major John J. Pershing, who has been ordered to Manila for duty on the staff of Gen. Otis.

Massachusetts Men Want Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The pressure for commissions in the United States volunteer regiments to be organized continues, although it is well understood that Gov. Wolcott has already sent to the War Department for its consideration a list several times larger than the twelve names for which Secretary Root first asked. The names are of men of first-class capacity and in every way worthy of the consideration of the War Department.

STAMPS OUT CUBAN SMUGGLING.

Collector Bliss Is Rapidly Putting an End to the Business.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Owing to the activity of Collector Bliss, smuggling, which used to be rampant in the City of Havana, is now stamped out here.

Cuba is a kind of paradise for smugglers, owing to the long, broken coast, and it will take some time to eradicate smuggling altogether. But Collector Bliss is determined to do all in his power to put an end to it.

He offers 25 per cent. of the value of the confiscated goods to any Custom House Inspector capturing a smuggler.

SPAIN LIBERATES CUBANS.

Men Sentenced During Weyler's Rule Are Released from Prison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Word has been received from the United States Minister at Madrid, Mr. Bellamy Storer, that four Cuban exiles were released from the Spanish penal settlement at Borgus on the 8th instant, and have sailed for Cuba. Their names are Rafael Joyor, Antonio Capablanca, Julian Alvarez and Noberto Rojos Hernandez.

The men were political prisoners accused during the regime of Gen. Weyler of disloyalty to Spain and sentenced to penal servitude for life or for a long term of years.

About twenty other Cuban prisoners who have been at the Island of Ceuta or at Borgus have been liberated and are now at Gibraltar without funds to get back to Cuba.

BRYAN'S CHANCES IN 1900

Prospects for Support from the East Discussed by Democrats.

STILL HOLDS TO SILVER ISSUE

But He Looks for Aid from the Opponents of Expansion in the Republican Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Bryan Democrats here and from elsewhere, when they reach Washington and fall to discussing the Nebraskan's chances for next year, invariably get around to the Eastern States before they have quit considering the outlook, and recently some talk has been heard that indicates willingness on the part of Col. Bryan to adopt a compromising vein, perhaps for the same reason they assume that Mr. Croker has accepted Bryan as the "logical" candidate—in order to hold on to something.

Whatever Mr. Croker may believe about Col. Bryan, the friends of that eloquent man here say that he has no notion whatever of backing away from free silver or of ceasing to lean upon it as a campaign issue in 1900. But he needs and hopes for financial aid, which he knows can only be obtained in liberal amounts, through the Eastern Democratic organizations. He means to have the help of every regular Democratic organization if he can secure it.

Then he wants such aid as he can pick up from the Eastern anti-imperialist and anti-expansion Republicans. Mr. Bryan was at first disposed to consider that opposition to expansion might prove a serious disturber of Republican solidity. If the anti-expansionists were as numerous and as vehement in Massachusetts as they appeared to be in Nebraska and Kansas, it seemed to the Democrats and their Populist allies as if the entire Eastern border would turn against McKinley in 1900 with a rush.

Some Bryan inquiries have been carried on with the view to ascertaining the voting strength and influence of what is called the Anti-Imperialist Party. The reports do not justify the expectations of those Western Democrats who desired to see Mr. Atkinson lead a prodigious revolt under the banner of Aguinaldo. In Boston and around its borders were found considerable number of anti-imperialists, but when the canvass came to be compared with the entire number of Republican votes cast against Bryan and George Fred Williams it was concluded that the Bryan ticket would not be much stronger with Aguinaldo on it than it was with Bryan and Sewell.

Many Southern Democrats are hearing that the gold Democrats everywhere are declaring that in 1900 they will go back to the support of the organization, silver or no silver, and that this is well known in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Oddly enough, some of these Democrats obtain the information that anti-imperialism is affected conspicuously by many rich young men, who are yearning for opportunities to spend their fortunes upon a candidate who is pledged against the annexation or holding of the Philippines.

These statements sound somewhat like fairy tales, but they are heard in the talk of every group of Bryan men, who were among his most ardent supporters in 1896, and who believe the country has been drawing steadily toward him since the day he was beaten.

As a sort of answer to this romancing Southern men in the Democratic Party have within a fortnight told the writer that if the North and East were in position to take Bryan and the Chicago platform from the Democratic Party, and present to it a platform and a man in whom there would be unreserved confidence they would gladly see that course pursued, as it would enable them to stick to the organization, which they will do in any event, and to work for it zealously, which they cannot do when the platform utters vagaries which men of sense must protest against, whether it be made to carry Bryan or Coxey.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN KANSAS.

Refused One Invitation, but a Second with $150 Brought Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—William J. Bryan addressed 10,000 people at the Woodmen's Log-rolling at St. Mary's to-day. He advocated free silver, opposed expansion, and denounced trusts. When Mr. Bryan was first invited by the Woodmen sixty days ago he declined on account of pressure of other engagements.

The committee believed he could be induced to speak, however, so two or three men organized a bimetallic league, and a second invitation to Mr. Bryan from the league, with a draft for $150 for "expense" money, as the committee put it, brought an acceptance from him by wire.

GEN. SHATTUC TO MR. ATKINSON.

He Writes to the Latter What He Thinks of His Philippine Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Congressman William B. Shattuc of this city recently received some printed matter from Edward Atkinson of a character similar to that which was seized by the postal authorities en route to the Philippines. Gen. Shattuc promptly returned the literature, with this curt note:

"Respectfully returned. Take my name off your list. I am no traitor to my country."

Mr. Atkinson rejoined with a letter, in which he threatened to use his influence to defeat Gen. Shattuc at the polls, and made a sarcastic reference to "criminal aggression." Gen. Shattuc responded by saying, in part:

"I would not, even for the nomination to Congress, support those guilty of criminal aggression against this Government, (such as you are guilty of.) Your intimation that you may be able to have my name taken off the list of members of the next Congress because I decline to receive your treasonable documents is another evidence of your monumental gall and egotism. You would succeed in your effort about as well as you did in getting your criminal literature in the hands of Aguinaldo and his followers.'

"Your purpose was to give the rebels encouragement, to embarrass the Government of the United States, and to induce the rebels to hold out until, perhaps, you could try your luck in having the names of the loyal Congressmen taken off the list at the next election.

"Not a precinct in the First Ohio Congressional District would elect you or one of your kind as delegate to a convention to nominate a Director for the County Poorhouse. The citizens of this district are loyal, patriotic people, and I am sure they are not in sympathy with those who are doing all they can to embarrass President McKinley and the Government in the effort to restore order and suppress the rebellion in the Philippines. When that is accomplished it will be time to determine what form of Government shall be established in those islands.

"For fear that you will forget it, let me suggest that you make a memorandum that the nomination for Congress in the First Ohio District will be made about September, 1900. It will be necessary for you, to secure the results you desire, to commence your work a little before that time—the earlier the better—for I am assured that your friend Aguinaldo will cease to exist as a military chieftain long before that date."

BRYAN WILL AID GOEBEL.

Promises to Help Kentucky Candidate —Railroad Is Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Committee had a long meeting here to-day, preliminary to the opening of the regular Goebel campaign. Senator Blackburn read a letter from William J. Bryan assuring him that the silver advocate would soon come to Kentucky to aid Goebel, and would be entirely at the candidate's disposal after Sept. 15.

Many of the politicians conversant with the conditions existing in various parts of the State, and the feeling which exists against Goebel, which, they say, must of necessity extend to his supporters, assert that Bryan will seriously impair his chances of winning in this State should he receive the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Rumors are again current in and about political haunts to the effect that the Louisville and Nashville Road is unalterably opposed to Geobel, and will spend $500,000 to defeat him in his race.

The Brown campaign opens in Bowling Green to-morrow.

NEGROES THREATEN TO BOLT.

Say the Administration Has Slighted Them in Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 25.—The colored contingent of the Republican Party in this State feels that the negro race his been slighted by the Administration in the appointment of army officers. To call the attention of the Government to this non-recognition of what they consider their due many of the leaders of the race have joined in a call to their brethren in color and political faith for a State Convention to take action censuring the Administration.

In the call they say that all negro Republicans are back of the movement, not only of this State, but of all others, and concerted action will either bring about the recognition of the negro or the destruction of the Republican Party.

GOLD DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

Do Not Know Whether to Nominate a Ticket or Not.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Leaders of the gold Democrats are in a dilemma. They admit widespread indecision as to what course should be pursued next year.

John P. Hopkins has gone East to have a talk with W. C. Whitney and others who dominated the organization formed just after Bryan's nomination on a sixteen-to-one platform in 1896. It is claimed by members of the Chicago contingent that the action of three years ago, in putting up candidates for President and Vice President, will not be repeated; but whether formal protest should be made against continuing the silver issue and renominating Bryan is the debatable question.

Some of the ambitious and aspiring politicians who want National prominence are insisting on keeping hands off, getting back into line, waiting for Bryan's second defeat, then taking control of the party machine and running it. Hopkins is said to favor this policy. Others more interested in business than politics want to get out, as they did before, and fight.

DEATH ENDS HIS CANVASS.

Worry Kills Charles D. Newhart on the Eve of His Nomination.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Charles D. Newhart, candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, died at his home, near Saylorsburg, on the eve of the election. The primaries will be held to-morrow.

The canvass has been exceedingly active, and it is supposed the worry, together with financial trouble, caused his death.

The Sheriff sold the deceased's property on Tuesday, while Newhart was in a dying state. Five suits are pending in the courts in which the dead man was defendant.

WEST VIRGINIA SENTIMENT.

Strong Gold Feeling, but Democrats Favor Bryan's Renomination.

"Business was never better in West Virginia," said ex-United States Senator C. J. Faulkner of that State yesterday to a reporter for THE TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"All the farmers seem to have money to spare and are sending it to financial centres to loan at 3 per cent.

"There is a strong gold sentiment in our State and I suppose it will be maintained. Undoubtedly a majority of the Democratic organization favors the renomination of William J. Bryan. All the local papers seem to be for him, and I have not learned of any fight being made against him."

FUSION IN BROOKLYN.

The First Steps in Uniting Republicans and Independents.

The first step toward bringing about a union of Republicans and independents in Brooklyn to oppose Tammany this Fall will probably be taken at a conference of leaders friendly to the Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury combination to-morrow.

The meeting, which is scheduled to take place at Republican headquarters in Joralemon Street, will have for its object, primarily, the consideration of candidates for the county nominations. Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will be in town for the conference. He is now in the Adirondacks. It is understood that he will make known to his conferrees at the meeting the wishes of Senator Platt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that several of the county nominations be given to the independents.

Mr. Woodruff, in a statement made yesterday, said that every effort would be made this Fall to unite the Republicans in Brooklyn and the independents opposed to Tammany Hall.

DOES QUINCY FAVOR BRYAN?

Massachusetts Democrats Want to Know Where the Mayor Stands.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—C. T. Camahan of Holyoke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, made the following statement this evening in reply to the protest of Mayor Quincy against the action of the Democratic State Committee at its last meeting in voting to elect the delegates to the next National Convention at the coming State Convention.

"It is unfortunate that Mayor Quincy should break his long silence at this time only to incite insurrection in the ranks of the Democracy by the bitter attack on the State Committee for endeavoring to give the party of this State an opportunity to choose delegates to the next National Convention who will truly and fearlessly represent the Democratic opinion of Massachusetts.

"To say the least, his suddenly renewed interest in the affairs of the State and National organization is astounding. Can it be that the peregrinating Willett of Alabama has transplanted the anti-Bryan melon from New York to Massachusetts?

"I have a profound respect for Josiah Quincy's great ability. I sincerely wish he could see his way clear to aid the party in future campaigns. I wish he would tell his party whether or not he believes in the Chicago platform and favors the renomination of Mr. Bryan.

"If such are his faith and favor, he could render his party a mighty big service by proclaiming it in unmistakable language. In the meantime it is my judgment that the mood of the Massachusetts Democrats just now is that the truants may come back to school, but that they cannot take their places at the head of the school until they have passed their examinations and presented some excuse for playing hookey."

ELECTION LAW RECOGNIZED.

Brooklyn Democracy Submits Names as Deputies to Supt. McCullagh.

The Brooklyn Democratic organization has made what is regarded as a significant move by submitting a list of forty-two names to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh for appointment as special deputies under him. Last year the Brooklyn Democracy acted with Tammany in ignoring the election law and recommending no one for appointment by McCullagh.

The list of names was submitted this year by direction of Bridge Commissioner Shea, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee. It is assumed that the action taken by Mr. Shea was recommended by Hugh McLaughlin, with whom he recently conferred on the matter.

SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN HURT.

Struck by a Train at Plainfield and Badly Injured.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, manager of the New York office of the Maryland Casualty Company, was struck by a train at the railroad station here this morning and badly injured. His left arm was broken and his head and body were badly cut. He was removed to the Hotel Hunterston, where he is stopping. Mrs. O'Sullivan was burned to death in a dry goods store in this place a few weeks ago, her dress having caught fire from a cigar stump.

Mr. O'Sullivan had stepped out across three tracks to the fourth track to look for a New York train. Some cars standing on one of the other tracks obstructed his view and he did not see the train until it was upon him. The cowcatcher struck him and tossed him several feet in the air. He landed heavily, and when some railroad employes picked him up he was in a semi-conscious condition. The physicians do not think his injuries will result fatally unless it develops that he has been hurt internally.

W. & J. Sloane

We are now displaying the most complete and beautiful assortment of New Patterns in

Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster and Moquette Carpetings

We recommend them for their splendid wearing qualities and reasonable price. They are attractive in design and rich in color effects.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TAMMANY HALL ACTIVITY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee, at Which Mr. Croker May Speak —The District Contests.

Chairman Daniel F. McMahon has issued a call for a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam next Tuesday evening. So far as is known, the committee will confine itself to routine matters, such as fixing the dates for the various party nominating conventions and arranging for the September primary.

John F. Carroll is again at Far Rockaway, having come down from Saratoga, and he will be at the meeting. Tammany men in town yesterday professed not to know whether or not Richard Croker would be present. If he is, the meeting may develop something interesting, as the Tammany Chieftain has been in the habit of late years of seizing these occasions for the delivery of short, set speeches to the assembled district leaders.

The Goodwin men in the Ninth District would like to have Mr. Croker make some deliverance to the Executive Committee which would strengthen them in their fight against John C. Sheehan and they say that the decision of Justice Fitzgerald in the election officers' case offers the opportunity for such an utterance.

The first of a series of ten open-air meetings under the auspices of the Goodwin faction will be held at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street Wednesday evening. Thomas F. Smith, Frank Cook, J. J. Russell, and George W. Gibbons will be among the speakers.

The opposition to the leadership of Maurice F. Holahan, which has been slumbering for months in the twenty-fourth District, has been fanned into flame by his part in the Ramapo job, and may result in his overthrow at the primary. Councilman Christman said yesterday that Mr. Holahan would be beaten five to one. The opposition is centring around Victor J. Dowling, who was leader of the district until he was turned down after the election of 1897 on orders from Richard Croker.

Abraham Schwab, who is leading the fight against John F. Carroll and Rollin M. Morgan in the Twenty-ninth District, said yesterday that the new organization had received already 81,200 in voluntary contributions for the conduct of the contest. Out of the probable 1,800 votes at the primary, Mr. Schwab declared that they were sure of casting 1,000.

The contest for the leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District between Isaac A. Hopper and Commissioner of Jurors Welde, the present leader, is growing hotter every day. Hopper has about every club in the district with him, while one of the strongest supporters of the Welde faction is Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's business partner.

The Hopper faction has been very active during the past week, and yesterday an immense banner was stretched across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Lenox Avenue by the Harlem Democratic Club, of which Mr. Hopper is President. The inscription on the banner reads, "Vote for Isaac A. Hopper; A Man Who Will Represent All the People in the District and Not Select a Few."

Mr. Hopper said last evening: "Our fight is not against Mr. Croker, as many seem to think it is. He has said many times that Democrats should be represented in the organization by men of their choice. I believe Mr. Croker means what he says. He is a man of his word. He has been charged by Messrs. Meyer and Welde that I am not an organization man. The Democrats of this district know that is false. The trouble with the Welde faction is that it's selfish, lazy, and indifferent, and the voters have grown tired of this kind of leadership."

MR. PLATT ON COALITION.

Letter to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union.

T. De Quincy Tully, Secretary of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, recently wrote to Senator Platt inquiring why the latter favored the present leaders of the Republican Party in Brooklyn, and whether he would agree to accept the aid of the Citizens' Union against Tammany this Fall. In reply Mr. Tully has received the following letter from Senator Platt:

40 Broadway, New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Mr. T. De Quincey Tully, Secretary Citizens' Union, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I have received your esteemed favor of Aug. 16, but I am too much occupied to make an extended reply. I am glad to be assured by you that there is a disposition on the part of the Citizens' Union to unite with the Republican organization in an effort to down Tammany Hall and give good government to the city. That seems to be the disposition on the part of all good citizens of every political shade or creed, and I feel confident that if there can be unity and harmony of action we can achieve success. Mr. Quinz, who is Chairman of the Republican County Committee in the Borough of New York, is working earnestly and sincerely in that direction and has been doing so upon my advice and with my approval. Let us all take hold and work out victory. Yours very truly, T. C. PLATT.

Ex-Mayor Gleason's Ticket.

Secession from New York City, low taxes, and home rule is the proposed platform of a new political organization which was talked of at a meeting of independent Democrats led by ex-Mayor Gleason Thursday night in Jamaica. The attendance was large and all the speakers denounced somebody or something connected with the present administration. A ticket was nominated as follows: Benjamin F. Everett for member of Assembly in the Second District; William F. Overton, for District Attorney, and Daniel Brown of Far Rockaway for Municipal Justice.

HORSE BREEDERS IN SESSION.

American Association Organizes to Protect Its Interests.

A meeting of the American Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Horses was held at the Hoffman House yesterday. In the language of Gen. W. H. Jackson of the Belle Meade Farm, who is President of the organization, the purpose of the body is "to guard with zealous care our great interest."

The association, in many respects, will be an ally of the racing associations, and it will respectfully suggest to the jockey clubs the importance of making more liberal allowances to breeders in rich stak

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN

H. Y. Bedell and F. L. Kramer Reduce Figures at Berkeley Oval.

POLICEMAN SCHUESSLER WINS

Chief Attraction Was the Fifty-Mile Race, Which Was Captured by Jacobson in 2:05:04 4-5.

The star attraction at the Berkeley Oval bicycle races yesterday was the fifty-mile race for prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $200, of which the first man took $50. This race was won by J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, a new man in this part of the country.

The fifteen-mile paced amateur championship race, for which there were but two entries, was won by H. Y. Bedell of the Harlem Wheelmen. This rider reduced the record by 54 seconds, defeating Everett Ryan of Waltham, Mass., who held the world's record at 28:13 2-5.

The five-mile pursuit race between John Schuessler of the New York police bicycle squad and R. J. F. McDonnell of the Chicago police was a most exciting event. This race was carried by Schuessler in 11 minutes 29 3-5 seconds. He beat his opponent 15 2-5 seconds.

There were several other preliminary races held earlier in the afternoon, the final heats of which will be run to-day. The final heat of the one-third-mile championship was won by Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, who crossed the line in 39 4-5 seconds, thereby lowering the record by three-fifths of a second. Collett of the Nassau was second and Hausman came in third.

The final one-mile tandem championship was won by Hausman and Rutz of the Nassau Wheelmen in 1:52 3-5. They broke the former record by 2 2-5 seconds. Wahrenberg and Collett of the Greenwich Wheelmen came in second, closely followed by the Harlem team, Ross and Hunter. The 1,000-yard handicap was easily won by A. T. Nye, Jr., of the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city. Time, 1:08 1-5.

The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Won by George Collett, Nassau Wheelmen; A. T. Nye, Greenwich Wheelmen, second. Time—0:34. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich Wheelmen; George Schofield second. Time—0:35 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Fearing, Jr., New York A. C.; E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen, second. Time—0:30 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, Hudson Wheelmen; H. F. Kusel of Philadelphia second. Time—0:32 2-5.

One-Third-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Won by E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen; George Schofield second. Time—0:45 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. T. Nye, Jr., Greenwich Wheelmen; H. F. Kusel second. Time—0:45. Third Heat—Frank Kramer first, W. F. Wahrenberger second. Time—0:45 3-5. Fourth Heat—George Collett first, J. H. Tahe, Harlem Wheelmen, second. Time—0:47 2-5.

Two-Mile Championship.—First heat won by W. A. Rutz by a few inches from George Schofield. Time—1:13. Second heat won by George Collett by four lengths from E. C. Hausman. Time—1:31 2-5. Third heat won by Kramer; A. T. Nye second. Time—1:41 2-5. Fourth heat won by W. F. Wahrenberger from H. F. Kusel, second. Time—1:34 4-5.

One-Mile Tandem.—First heat, Hausman and Rutz, Nassau Wheelmen, won in 1:59 2-5 from Wahrenberger and Collett, the Greenwich team. Second heat, Ross and Hunter, Harlem Wheelmen, won in 2:01 from Kusel and Goodwin of Philadelphia. The final heat in this event was won by Hausman and Rutz, Nassau Wheelmen; Collett and Wahrenberger were second, beating Ross and Hunter, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—1:52 3-5, beating the record by 2 2-5 seconds.

Two-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Paced by Earl and King—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen, second; George Crook, third. Time—4:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by W. A. Rutz; G. H. Collett, second; George Schofield, third. Time—4:19 2-5.

Five-Mile Race.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Rutz, Nassau; G. W. Crook, Brooklyn, second; and G. W. Collett, Nassau man, third. Time—11:40 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by Kramer of Harlem, with J. P. Jacobson, Olive Wheelmen, second, and E. C. Hausman third. Time—12:16.

50-Mile Handicap, Amateur Championship.—First five miles, J. P. Jacobson of New Haven led. Time 11:54. Ten miles—J. P. Jacobson, with Walter Torrence second and G. W. Cook third. Time—24.03 3-5. Twenty miles—J. P. Jacobson continued to lead, and was closely followed by G. W. Crook of Brooklyn, with Danny Sullivan third. Time—48:33¾. Twenty-five miles—Joseph Surgeon of Fall River leads. Time—1:01:11. Thirty miles—Jacobson leads again, with Crook second and Danny Sullivan holding third place. Time—1:13:36. Thirty-five miles—W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn leads. Time—1:26:08¾. 40 Miles, Jacobson, to the front again, Sullivan second, and Crook third. Time—1:39:56. 45 miles, W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn leads, the rider's time being 1:51 2-5. 50 miles, the final heat shows Jacobson the winner in 2:05:04 4-5; Danny Sullivan second, Greenwich Wheelmen; Jack Jasper, third, Bayonne Wheelmen; George W. Crook, fourth, Brooklyn Wheelmen; Walter Torrence, fifth, Greenwich Wheelmen; George C. Schreiber, sixth, Harlem Wheelmen.

W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn won the prize which was to be presented to the man who led in the greatest number of laps. Kuchen led for 57 laps.

A Cup for International Races.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25.—George W. Sweeney of this city has given notice that he will donate to the Rochester Yacht Club a valuable cup to be competed for between yachts representing Canada and the United States, the races to take place some time in September. It is very likely, Mr. Sweeney says, that both the Genesee and the Beaver will enter, as the conditions of the races, which have not yet been fully developed, will include their class. The series of races are to be sailed in American waters, and will probably take place off the port of Charlotte.

CHICAGO-CORNELL FOOTBALL.

Arrangements of the Contest Between the Two Schools Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Frank S. Porter, manager of the Cornell football team, was in the city to-day conferring with A. A. Stagg in reference to the Cornell-Chicago football game to be played in Chicago Oct. 14.

All negotiations for the game had been made by letter. A contract was drawn up and signed by Stagg for the University of Chicago. Manager Porter was satisfied with the stipulations, and said that no doubt they would be ratified by the Athletic Board of Ithaca in every respect.

TARIFF ON CHURCH STATUARY.

General Appraisers Decide that It Cannot Come In Free.

The Board or Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the tariff on what is known to the trade as church statuary. The merchandise consisted of a variety of figures about life size. Part of the figures were made of plaster of paris and were assessed for duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The others were of composition stone, terra cotta, and other mineral substances, and were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed the goods should come in free as "casts of sculpture imported for the use of religious institutions."

The board holds that the phrase "casts of sculpture" as used in the statute refers to careful reproductions by sculptors of real works of art. The "church statuary," however, is simply molded and can be made by ordinary artisans. The fact that such figures are usually painted also is held to remove them beyond the pale of statuary in the proper sense. The protests are therefore overruled and the assessment affirmed.

HORRORS OF EDMONTON TRAIL.

Thirty Miners Who Escaped Death Arrive at Seattle.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 25.—Thirty stranded prospectors from the Edmonton trail arrived from Wrangel to-day. Twelve of them had to be carried from the steamer, and two, who are at Provident Hospital, are not expected to live. They were stricken with scurvy late in the Spring, and that, together with the other hardships in the North and their failure to reach any trading posts, wrecked them both in mind and body. Late in May they reached a Hudson Bay Company post.

They had lived on dog meat, and this food poisoned John Nelson, and he died in horrible agony. Walter Harris and Anthony McCulloch walked down the gangplank on crutches. Their feet were amputated, having been frozen. Six were living skeletons from scurvy and were carried off on cots to the hospital.

The thirty men were penniless and have been so for three months. The Canadian Government officials at Glenora and the United States Marshal at Wrangel sent them back here on the steamer Cottage City.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Complaints of Ferry Companies and Talk of an Agreement.

Since the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company secured a practical monopoly of railroad traffic on the bridge the trolley service to the Brooklyn ferries has fallen off to such an extent as to cause a great deal of complaint, not only from the ferry companies themselves, but from their patrons as well. The Rapid Transit Company is now taking steps to improve the service to the ferries, more, however, with a view to relieving the congestion of travel on the bridge than to gratify the demands of the ferry companies.

It is believed that a traffic agreement between the Transit Company and ferry companies is a possibility of the near future. It is said to be the intention of the railroad company to make Hamilton Ferry carry the greater part of the Coney Island traffic from Manhattan. With this end in view the trolley service between the foot of Hamilton Avenue and Coney Island is to be greatly increased within a week.

CYCLISTS OBJECT TO THE LAMPS.

Omaha Wheelmen Demand the Repeal of a City Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—A pending repeal of the ordinance requiring lighted lamps on bicycles between dusk and dawn was prepared by the Omaha Wheelmen's League. The ordinance itself is very brief, but in a letter accompanying it, signed by the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine ward Chairmen of the league, these arguments are advanced in favor of the ordinance:

First—That there are only from 1,200 to 2,500 wheelmen who occasionally use lamps.

Second—That from 2,500 to 3,000 wheelmen ride after dusk without lamps or ride only in the daytime.

Third—That from 2,500 to 3,000 wheelmen have quit riding on account of the ordinance requiring lamps. The figures are based on an estimate by the Omaha Wheelmen's League that there were 8,000 wheelmen in the city when the lamp ordinance was passed.

BREAK IN ROBERTSON CANAL.

Rice Fields About Sulphur, La., Are Flooded—Little Damage Done.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 25.—The Robertson Canal, at Sulphur, had a serious break last night, and there was a lively hustling for hands to go out to repair the damage.

The rice along the canal promised an excellent crop, and the chances are that water enough was held on the fields to tide the crop over until the break can be fixed and the water supply renewed. Some of the rice is beyond the point where damage can be done to it by drought.

Particulars of the nature and cause of the break are wanting. All the messages which came in were imperative orders for a large crew of men. The main canal is no doubt badly washed out.

WOMAN HELD AS A POISONER.

Miss Sadie Butler of Baton Rouge Accused of Killing Her Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—Sadie Butler, a well-connected young woman of Baton Rogue, was to-day charged with the murder of Mrs John Pullen, her friend, who died a week ago, and whose body, after being exhumed, was found to contain considerable arsenic.

Miss Butler was companion to her friend, Mrs. Pullen, whose death was attended by symptoms which aroused the suspicions of her brother, sanitary officer at the mouth of the Mississippi River, who, after hearing details, ordered the body exhumed.

It is an admitted fact that an arsenous preparation was used for embalming, and no motive for alleged poisoning is known. The only evidence against Miss Butler is that she administered flour as a home remedy.

It is known that Mrs. Pullen got calomel and soda from a drug store, and took a dose just before being taken sick, and symptoms which proved to have been of arsenous origin were thought at first to be the effects of calomel.

TRAMPLED BY HORSES.

Coachman Badly Hurt by Animals Which Took Fright at a Train.

Michael Higginson, thirty-eight years old, of 413 First Avenue, a coachman, was severely bruised by two spirited horses on Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. The horses trampled on him and then ran away, but were soon caught. Higginson is in Bellevue Hospital.

The horses had been brought from the country for the first time yesterday. They are the property of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, by whom Higginson is employed. Higginson was exercising the animals up and down Twenty-fourth Street.

They were held under control by Higginson until an elevated railroad train came puffing along. This was too much for the horses. They suddenly jerked Higginson off his feet and threw him down. They trampled on him until he was unconscious, and then ran away.

A policeman and a citizen stopped the animals at Twenty-third Street when they had run a block. They did no other damage.

Shipwrecked Sailors in Port.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The British steamship Broadgarth, Capt. Rowell, brought to this port to-night eighteen shipwrecked sailors, comprising the crew of the Italian ship Esther Roy, Capt. Giuseppe, which was lost in the hurricane that wrought such havoc in Puerto Rico and other points in the West Indies. The whaler Francis T. Barstow of New Bedford, Mass., hove in sight twenty-four hours after the vessel was wrecked, and took the almost exhausted crew aboard with some difficulty. Yesterday evening, when in sight of Cape Henry, the Barstow hailed the Broadgarth and put the crew of the wrecked Italian vessel aboard the steamer.

Edmund Routledge Dies in London.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mr. Edmund Routledge, head of the well-known publishing firm of Routledge & Sons, Limited, died suddenly to-day.

Edmund Routledge was born in London in 1843. He was editor of Routledge's Magazine for Boys and The Broadway and was a contributor to London Society and The Field. In 1859 he published a little volume called "Riddles and Jokes" and in 1860 he translated "A Wife to Order" from the German. He was also the author of "Mrs. Jones's Party," "Hodge-Podge, a Medley," "Routledge's Every Boy's Annual," "Toddle's Highland Tour," "Everyday Blunders in Speaking," "Quotations from Shakespeare," and a book on card-playing. He was the son of George Routledge, founder of the publishing house of George Routledge & Sons.

Germany's Actions on Export Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from the Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "As the result of inquiries respecting the difficulties of export trade with the United States, a long report, prepared by experts, has been presented to the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, with the request that he consider how far the grievances can be redressed by imperial measures."

Celebration in the Bronx.

About 150 veterans of the Spanish-American War, who live in the Bronx, met last evening in the rooms of the North Side Board of Trade, 278 Alexander Avenue, to make arrangements for participating in the parade and celebration which will be held on Sept. 2 by the survivors of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, in honor of their return from the war. The veterans decided to take part in the parade and elected Major Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment Marshal. The parade will be in the morning, and in the afternoon a dinner will be given the artillerymen in Metropolis Hall. In the evening a grand military ball will be held.

Man and Woman Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown woman was recovered from the water near Gravesend Bay yesterday, and the body of an unknown man from the water at Norton's Point. Both bodies had been in the water so long that identification is impossible. The woman was probably about thirty-five years of age. She wore a blue dress of light fabric and a wedding ring. The man was dressed in black. He was about fifty years old. Both bodies are at the Brooklyn Morgue.

ANOTHER "SAPPHO" PRODUCTION

Miss Blair's May Precede Miss Nethersole's in New York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Henri Gressitt, manager of Eugenie Blair, who is presenting "A Lady of Quality," has just contracted for a version of "Sappho" for Miss Blair. The play will be given an elaborate mounting.

It is understood that Miss Blair will present the production in New York before Miss Nethersole opens with her version.

MIAMI-HAVANA CABLE LANDED.

Florida Town Welcomes It with a Band and Speeches.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Miami says the Florida end of the Miami-Havana cable was successfully landed to-day. It was a gala day for Miami. The merchants closed their stores and hundreds of persons with a brass band gathered at the terminal station to witness the landing and accord a hearty welcome to this new enterprise.

Judge George Worley delivered an address, to which W. F. C. Fellers, Traffic Chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company, replied. Capt. John H. Welsh closed the exercises with one of his best speeches.

MUSICIAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Jumps Into the Sea at Atlantic City—Refuses to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—An Italian musician jumped from Heinz's iron pier to-night, and but for the promptness of a crowd of men on the boardwalk, he would have been drowned. Two men swam out and seized him and bore him to the shore. He was unconscious when the rescuers reached him. He taken to the City Hospital, where up to a late hour he refused to speak to the Surgeon in charge.

A purse with several dollars and a folded paper were found in his pockets, but the water had obliterated some writing on the latter by which the man's name might have been learned.

RANCHMAN KILLED BY COWBOYS

Spradling Shot a Woman and Was Himself Shot by Pursuers.

ENGLE, New Mexico, Aug. 25.—W. J. Spradling, a wealthy cattleman controlling stock interests in Chloride, was killed yesterday by cowboys near Fairview, in revenge for his murderous assault upon Miss Nellie McKinstry of Marion, Ind.

Spradling met the woman as she was riding by, both being on horseback, and fired a revolver at her. The shot took effect in the woman's neck, and she fell to the ground. Cowboys near by started after Spradling, who emptied his revolver at them. A fusilade from Winchesters in the hands of the pursuers brought Spradling to the ground with six bullets in his body and head. He died almost instantly.

Miss McKinstry will recover. No cause for the trouble is known.

PLAN A UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

Members of State Boards for Promoting Uniformity Discuss the Matter.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Several members of the State Board of Commissioners for promoting uniformity of laws met here to-day. Judge Lyman B. Brewster of Connecticut, the President, was in the chair.

F. J. Stimson of Boston resigned as Secretary. Messrs. Henschell of New York and Ives of Connecticut were chosen temporary Secretaries, pending the election of a permanent Secretary to-morrow.

After routine business, the convention took up the report of the Committee on Marriage and Divorce, which had agreed upon the draft of "an act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States relative to divorce and divorce proceedings." This act was discussed at some length and will be further considered to-morrow.

It was reported to the conference that the bill drafted by the conference of 1897 on the law of negotiable paper had been adopted by the Legislatures of sixteen States, and also by Congress for the District of Columbia.

SMILED AT A CAMP MEETING.

Girl Calls Forth Harsh Words from a Minister and Is Prostrated.

MALAGA, N. J., Aug. 25.—There was considerable of a stir in the camp meeting here to-day. The Rev. J. R. Greer was preaching at one of the meetings, and it is said a young woman smiled at another. Mr. Greer took this as a theme and, indicating to whom he was talking in such a manner that every one present was aware of it, delivered a homily upon levity and upon the respect one should show in the house of God.

He concluded by saying: "While you may be white in all outward appearances, your soul is black as perdition."

The meeting at which the scene occurred broke up in confusion. The young woman who is said to have smiled is a member of a prominent family and herself highly respected. She is prostrated to-night. Mr. Greer left camp shortly after the meeting and had not returned late this evening.

White Man Hanged in Indian Territory

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Aug. 25.—Cyrus A. Brown and Matthew Craig were executed here to-day. It was the first legal hanging of white men ever held in the Territory. They mounted the scaffold smiling. Both men formerly lived in Kansas, Brown belonging to a prominent Salina family. Brown killed Daniel Cuthbert, an aged white man, on the Arkansas River, near Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, in October, 1896. Craig killed Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Heinrichs at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, last March.

Identified by Number in His Shoes.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 25.—The section of a man's body found on the shore here Aug. 14 has been identified as that of Josiah Sullivan of Rochester, who disappeared five weeks ago. The man's identity was established by the number in the shoes. Alfred J. Haas of Rochester, who sold the shoes to Sullivan, wrote to Acting Coroner Terry, and the number he gave—81,604—corresponded to that in the shoes on the body.

Ohio Guards to Welcome Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—There is a fund of $100,000 in the State of Ohio which the authorities are anxious to devote to the reception of Admiral Dewey. It being a settled fact that he will not come to this State, the only way their desire can be attained is to participate in the festivities of some other place. To do this fittingly it has been suggested that the entire Ohio National Guard be sent to New York, and it is believed this will be done.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Riverton, Charles F. Rowley; South Canaan, Miss E. L. Prentice; Westminster, Irving F. Palmer; Winchester Centre, Wilbur M. Bronson.

NEW YORK—Jewettville, Mrs. Jennie Spaulding.

Well Caves In on a Farmer.

MALAGA, N. J., Aug. 25.—Vernon Clark, a well-known farmer, was caught by a cave-in while in a well this afternoon and was crushed to death. When found by the diggers he was standing upright, having attempted to reach the ladder when the earth began to fall in.

Strike on Big Four Averted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) Railroad Company announces that it has met the demands of the engineers on the system by agreeing to increase the pay of passenger engineers from $3.15 each hundred miles to $3.25, and the wages of freight engineers from $3.75 to $3.80. The signing of the new schedule removes all possibility of a strike on the system.

Staten Island Road's New Bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Application was made by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to the State Railroad Commission to-day for permission to issue $2,500,000 worth of second mortgage bonds. The application not conforming to the rules and regulations of the board, action was postponed.

STRIKE ON OLD DOMINION LINE.

Nearly Six Hundred Men Quit Work and Steamer's Sailing Is Delayed —Trucks Wait for Hours.

The longshoremen employed on the Old Dominion Steamship Line Pier No. 26 North River went out on strike on Thursday morning, and as a result the steamship Hamilton, scheduled to sail yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, did not get away. Superintendent Smith of the line, who was seen at the pier last night, said that the steamer might get off this morning early.

More than fifty trucks full of all kinds of merchandise were standing on the pier and formed in a line which reached to Hudson Street at 11 o'clock last night waiting to be unloaded. The work was slow and many of the drivers, some of whom had been waiting for hours to get rid of their loads, fell asleep.

Twenty-five policemen were on duty to see that there was no disorder. The striking longshoremen were kept at a safe distance from the pier, and there was no trouble. Mr. Smith said that the men wanted too much pay, and that the company would not accede to their demands.

Last July, he said, the company was paying the men $12 a week and 25 cents an hour for overtime. They then demanded 30 cents an hour for day work and 35 for night work. This was granted, Mr. Smith said, but the company soon found that it was too much, and then offered $15 a week and 25 cents an hour for overtime and 30 for Sundays and holidays for day work, and $16 a week for regular night men and 27 cents an hour for overtime.

About six hundred men are employed altogether on the pier, but last night only thirty old men were there. Besides these there were about one hundred and fifty Italians, who had been hired. Mr. Smith refused to say what wages these Italians were to receive.

The pier was badly blocked with merchandise last night at a late hour, and the efforts of the men to free the dock were hardly perceptible.

THE LACKAWANNA SITUATION.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 25.—It looks to-night as if the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western engineers and Superintendent Russell would not be able to come to an amicable agreement, and that the conference will be terminated without a settlement being reached. Grand Chief Arthur is on the ground ready to step in and carry the fight to President Truesdale in case the men and Superintendent Russell fail to come to terms.

Everything has been satisfactorily adjusted excepting the number of hours that shall constitute a day. The company wants it to be twelve hours and the men ten. This is important, for on the length of the day will depend the allowance for overtime. For example, an allowance of ten miles per hour is made for time consumed in switching or by being laid out by accident, snow blockades, or in taking a switch for other trains. Under the company's terms the men would have to be on duty twelve hours and thirty-five minutes before they could claim credit for overtime. The men want the limit fixed at ten hours and thirty-five minutes.

When Chief Arthur arrived at noon to-day from Cincinnati he immediately went into consultation with the Engineers' Committee. They were together four hours, and at 4:30 o'clock the committee left Chief Arthur and went to see Superintendent Russell. The conference, which was broken off Tuesday, was resumed, and for nearly four hours the committee and the officials were closeted in Superintendent Russell's office. When they adjourned the engineers would say only that they had not finished, and would resume the session at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Russell said that everything had been settled except the matter of how many hours would constitute a day. He added that the company cannot grant a ten-hour day, and his manner of saying it indicated that it would not.

The situation is grave, but any talk of a strike must necessarily be mere speculation.

ELECTION OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The Police Commissioners have appointed the election officers for the coming general election. The number of officials in all the boroughs of the Greater New York will be 12,160, Democrats and Republicans. Of these there will be 3,040 Republican Inspectors of Election and the same number of Democrats; 1,520 Republican poll clerks and the same number of Democrats; 1,520 Republican ballot clerks and the same number of Democrats.

The number of Inspectors of Election for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx will be 1,784 Republicans, and the same number of Democrats; 892 poll clerks from each party, and the same number of ballot clerks from each party.

There are 1,520 election districts in the Greater New York, each of which will have four Inspectors of Election, two ballot clerks, and two poll clerks.

MR. DU VAL'S CAT LOST.

Somewhere in the great city, subsisting perhaps on pickings from unsightly ash-barrels, is a blue-blooded cat which bears the name of Maria Teresa. Maria Teresa is lost. Her owners, the members of the family of Horace C. Du Val, private secretary to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, have offered a liberal reward for her return. The Du Vals live at 8 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Horace C. Du Val, whose particular pet Maria Teresa was, is in Europe.

Maria left home on Tuesday last. The Brooklyn police were notified of her disappearance yesterday. She was one of a collection of cats in the Du Val household, the others being Christobal Colon and Almirante Oquendo.

THOUGHT SHE WAS A BURGLAR.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Franklin, Penn., says Tyne Grove, a farmer, living near there, shot and killed Edith Dunn, seventeen years old, this morning, mistaking her for a burglar.

Miss Dunn had been at a party until very late, and could not arouse the members of her own family. She went to the Grove home and knocked at the door. Grove demanded to know who was knocking, and receiving no answer, got a rifle and fired through the door. The ball struck the young woman, and she died in a few hours. Before she died she said she did not hear Grove call out.

DEATH OF A TROLLEY VICTIM.

Mrs. Maria King, a widow, thirty-nine years old, of 394 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning in the Norwegian Hospital, that borough, from injuries she received by being struck by a trolley car on the Sea Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system on Thursday night.

The accident happened on Gravesend Avenue, near Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. King was walking along the track when she was hit by the car, which was moving rapidly. She was hurled twenty feet into a ditch.

The police were unable to find the motorman of the car until yesterday, when he was arrested on a charge of homicide. He is David Rupy.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DORMITORIES.

University to Erect New Ones in Memory of Its Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The contract for building the addition to the University of Pennsylvania dormitories has been awarded, and ground will soon be broken for the erection of new cottages. When finished the system will be one of the most complete, modern, and attractive possessed by any American university.

With the value of the present buildings added to those which will be erected within the coming year, Pennsylvania's single system of dormitories for the housing of her students will be worth nearly $1,000,000. The new building will contain 175 rooms, accommodating 200 students, and will be ready for occupancy Aug. 1, 1900. It will be erected in commemoration of the alumni and undergraduates who participated in the war with Spain.

Big Catholic Publishing Company.

A company known as the Catholic Press Publishing Association of America yesterday filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County. The incorporators named in the papers are Thomas Mulvey, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, this city, and John Leonard and Patrick J. O'Neill of Jersey City. The capital of the company is $100,000 and its object, as stated, is to buy and sell Catholic literature, periodicals, and tracts and to maintain a lecture bureau. It was reported that the company's real object is to consolidate all the Catholic publishing houses in the United States.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Gathering of New York Presbytery at Northfield a Success.

KESWICK TEACHING EXPOUNDED

Presbyterian Union to Hold Series of Meetings—Reception to Visiting Churchmen from Abroad.

Presbyterians of New York are entering immediately upon the work of securing the advantages of their Presbytery's stay at Northfield. In this work the Presbyterian Union is leading, and is having the active support of all ministers who were at Northfield and who have returned to the city. About three-fourths of the New York ministers had the benefit of a longer or shorter stay at Northfield. Regarding that stay, one of the number, who was there the entire three weeks, said yesterday:

"The presence of the New York Presbytery at Northfield was a unique event. Nothing like such a representative gathering of pastors from one locality was ever planned before. The chief charm about the stay was the absence of a set programme. There was no routine to be carried out, and the ministers in Weston Hall rejoiced exceedingly that no prearranged course of action was to be urged upon them.

"The McGiffert case was, by general consent, kept out of conversation. The spirit of Northfield seemed to prevent any controversy, and the men who would have to take opposing views in an ecclesiastical trial were just as friendly as those of like mind. There was a remarkable degree of faithfulness in attendance at the meetings. Very few side trips were planned, and, as a rule, every man was in attendance at all of the principal meetings.

"What may be called Northfield doctrine, or Keswick teaching, as set forth by the English speakers, was carefully examined by the men, and while there was a heartfelt admiration of the purity and devotion of the exponents of the 'higher life,' I think that the students among the Presbytery saw some things differently. It was recognized by those in attendance that it would not do to preach the Keswick doctrines to promiscuous congregations. Most churches are primary schools, or at least of the grammar grade, but the preaching of Mr. Meyer was a post-graduate course, to appreciate which one must have passed through all of the grades preceding. But it undoubtedly will stimulate evangelistic effort. The prominence given to the subject of sin and salvation will result in directing thought toward the recent neglect of these fundamental ideas, and preaching on such topics is sure to result in increased interest.

"Mr. Morgan appealed strongly to the men. He is a great Bible preacher, and the working of his mind was along lines more or less familiar to us American preachers. Mr. Meyer was, as the leader of a school of thought, inclined to be didactic, and perhaps dogmatic, in his preaching and teaching. Mr. Selwyn was altogether charming in his personality and evangelistic simplicity. Dr. Cunningham came late, but his expositions of the Psalms were revelations to us.

"The result in the Presbytery will be a fellowship which has never before existed. The fifty or more men who lived together those three weeks will never be strangers again. This fellowship will result in increased interest in each others' work, increased evangelistic effort, increased aggressive effort, along old and new lines, and a determined attitude to let nothing divert them from the preaching of Jesus Christ. Unless I am wholly mistaken, the next few months will see a great revival of evangelistic preaching in the churches of New York. When the churches are awakened and have put on their armor, the power of the Gospel of Christ will once more evidence itself."

The Presbyterian Union believes that many causes for theological differences will disappear if the ministers know each other better. The union is therefore projecting the most brilliant series of meetings in its history. The first of these is to occur on Oct. 9, when a reception will be tendered to the visiting Presbyterians and other Free Churchmen from Ireland and Scotland, who come here on their way to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Washington. For the most part the union is a lay organization, and it is determined, so its officers said yesterday, to hold up the hands of the Presbyterian pastors in every way possible in the endeavor to retrieve mistakes of the past, fill vacant pulpits, settle quarrels now threatening to divide one or two congregations, financially support weak churches and missions, and revive old-fashioned zeal.

An increasing number of Jewish congregations in this city have sisterhoods for personal service, the name of which explains their aim and work. The pioneer sisterhood was that of Temple Emanu-El. In order to do larger and better service this sisterhood is about to erect, on Eighty-second Street, near Third Avenue, a four-story Colonial structure of red brick and white stone, to cost about $40,000. The first floor will be devoted to offices, the second to a crèche and kindergarten, the third to industrial classroom, diet kitchen, and assembly hall, and the fourth to children's dining room, kitchen, &c. The basement will be for laundry, workrooms for women, and clubrooms for girls. A feature of the building will be a roof garden, to be a playground for the kindergarten children. The sisterhood expects to have its building completed by next May.

A member of the Board of Trustees of the Epworth League, the National young people's organization of the Methodist Church, makes a statement concerning the case of the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell, the General Secretary of that body, and the recent publication by a Boston religious paper of serious charges against him. He speaks not as an individual, but as a member of the board, and says:

"Dr. Schell has not been guilty of a moral wrong, but he has been exceedingly indiscreet, and it is violating no confidence to say that he will be retired from his position at the first moment when such action can be taken in regular order of things.

"As time has gone on it has become more and more evident to many members of the Board of Control that while Dr. Schell is an able and an earnest man, he is not a proper person to represent young Methodism before other religious bodies, or the Methodist Church before the young people of that Church."

It is probable that two Methodist congresses will be held this year. The first Methodist Congress ever held was two years ago in Pittsburg. It was not wholly satisfactory, and affected Methodism little. It proved to have an exceedingly liberal make-up, and some things were said that nobody rushed in afterward to be responsible for.

The same element that got up the Pittsburg Congress is now formulating plans for one to be held in St. Louis. Those who are leading in the St. Louis undertaking are Bishop John H. Vincent of Chautauqua fame, the Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell, the new Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education; Prof. C. M. Smart of the Northwestern University, Prof. Terry of Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago, and Prof. H. G. T. Mitchell of the Boston School of Theology. Some say Bishop Henry W. Warren is identified with it also.

The second congress will be held in Philadelphia, and represents the conservative element. At the head of it are Bishop Mallalieu of Boston and Bishop Foss of Philadelphia. Prof. Upham of Drew Seminary is also interested. The St. Louis congress is to be held late in November, and the Philadelphia one early in December.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 3.

Copyright, 1899, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Rebuilding the Temple.—Ezra, iii., 10, to iv., 5.

GOLDEN TEXT—The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are.—First Corinthians, iii., 17.

The great purpose for which the children of the captivity returned to Jerusalem was to build the Temple. This was the one predominant thought which led them to leave Babylon. To accomplish it was the one purpose set forth in the proclamation of the great King, Cyrus. That proclamation said to every man who heard it, "Let him go up to Jerusalem, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel," (iii., 3.) This was, in fact, the special work for which Cyrus himself had been raised up, that he should say "to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be built; and to the Temple, Thy foundations shall be laid," (Isaiah, xliv., 28.) Now our attention is directed to the way in which all this was fulfilled.

The spiritual meaning and purpose of the Temple came before us in a recent lesson. As a structure, it marked God's dwelling place with His people when they had entered into the possession of His promises, (First Kings, vi., 11-13.) It could not be built until then. (Deuteronomy, xii., 1-12.) Then, however, it was the only place on earth of which God had said, "I have hallowed this house, to put My name there forever; and Mine eyes and Mine heart shall be there perpetually." (First Kings, ix., 3.) Hence, as we have seen, it was the great type of spiritual life in the believer, or of that "holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord," (Hebrew, xii., 14.) For the great proclamation of the Gospel of Christ is, "To whom coming, as unto a living stone, ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, and holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." (First Peter, ii., 4-5.)

Men are not redeemed, therefore, simply that they may be saved, but that they may be holy. So it is written: "Him who knew no sin, He made to be sin on our behalf." Why? "That we might become the righteousness of God in Him." (II. Corinthians, v., 21., R. V.) Hence the apostle says again: "Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them, and I will be their God and they shall be My people." (II. Corinthians, vi., 16.)

To build up such a temple, to be one in whom God dwells, is the one great longing of every one who really desires to be delivered from the bondage of sin. In fact, it was the special purpose for which—like Cyrus—our Lord Jesus Christ came into the world: "Who gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people zealous of good works." (Titus, ii., 14.) His children are "they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," and our Lord Himself says they are "blessed," not as a matter of reward, for there is no merit in being hungry, but because "they shall be filled, (Matthew, v., 6,) filled with the righteousness for which they hunger—even with the indwelling of God.

Now the righteousness for which they long ever more and more is of two kinds—a righteousness which is not their own, and a righteousness which is their own, and the more they are "filled" with either kind, the more hungry they become. Both are represented by the temple as the place where God dwells, because for both they are dependent upon Him. That which is not their own is the righteousness of Christ. It is imputed to them, for He "is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Romans, x., 4.) That which is their own is the righteousness of the Holy Ghost. It is wrought within them "by the washing of regeneration." (Titus, iii., 5.) By the one the sinner is saved. By the other he is sanctified. He must have the one to be accepted by God. He must have the other to be approved by men. He that truly has the one must necessarily have the other, for every one who mourns over sin can never be satisfied without both the righteousness of Christ, and the sanctifying of the Holy Ghost. In fact, he seeks the one that he may have the other, just as the children of Israel left Babylon that they might build the temple in Jerusalem.

PILGRIMAGE FROM BABYLON.

As we saw last week, the company which left the captivity of Babylon was a comparatively small company

The New York Times.

'All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 26, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK: Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58
DAILY ONLY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.20

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE GOLD STANDARD.

We rejoice at the firmness and fervor with which our esteemed neighbor The Sun defends its assertion that the gold standard was established in the United States by the act of 1873. When the multitude is harassed by doubt and strains its eyes now this way, now that, to catch a gleam of the broad sunlight of truth, bold affirmations such as we here quote from our neighbor's editorial columns help to set men right and restore public confidence:

This question was asked yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"If the gold standard already exists in this country would there be any harm in saying so in a couple of lines in the statute book?"

Of course there would be no harm in saying so, and accordingly it was said in the act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1873, in these plain and decisive words: "That the gold coins of the United States shall be a dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and one-eighth grains, shall be the unit of value," the act then proceeding to enumerate the other gold coins. The same statute shuts out the free coinage of silver.

It was this act, the "crime of 1873," which made the issue in 1896, when the Democratic platform at Chicago contained this declaration:

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold," &c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES proceeds to say:

"Establish the single gold standard by statute and the silver issue would be killed dead. The Republican managers do not want it killed dead. They want to keep it alive because it is surely good for one more victory."

Why was there a silver issue in 1896 and why is it alive now? is it not because of the act of 1873, and that statute alone?

That law still remains on the statute book unrepealed and unamended, and it is it which makes the silver issue. So long as it is on the statute book the issue remains, for the act of 1873 may be expunged from the statute book by the will of the people. That only is what keeps the silver issue alive; it is alive because, in the words of the Chicago platform, the act of 1873 demonetized silver.

How, then, could any re-enactment of the gold standard "kill dead" the silver issue, as THE TIMES says? * * *

Whether "the Republican managers" want or do not want the silver issue "killed dead,' they are powerless in the premises; they can neither kill it nor keep it alive by anything they can do in Congress. The "silver issue" is here, and it has been here actively since 1896. It cannot be "killed dead" except by the abandonment of it by the Democratic Party, and the positive acceptance of the existing gold standard, or by the defeat of that party in 1900. If there is anything in law, reason, or politics more obvious than this we have not discovered it, yet, it seems, there are some minds incapable of seeing or unwilling to see a fact which stares them in the face.

In another brief discourse upon this topic The Sun says:

THE TIMES then asks: "If the thing is a fact, why is there any doubt about it in the public mind?" We answer, it is because fool editors and fool politicians insist on asserting, in the face of demonstration, that it is not a fact, and thus delude their readers and their hearers.

This vehemence in defense might be construed as indicative of a belief that there is something to defend. That is just the point. The fact, if it be a fact, that the single gold standard exists by law in the United States is to many minds so doubtful and obscure that the assertion of its existence must be continually supported by argument, exposition, reassertion, and allusions to fool editors. We contend that this ought not so to be. The standard of our money is a thing of such vast importance that nobody ought to be in doubt about it. The fact is that the whole country and the Government itself are in doubt about it.

The United States Government, in an official publication, the Report of the Director of the Mint, continues year after year to declare the "monetary system" of this country to be "gold and silver," while the "monetary system" of Great Britain is declared to be "gold." Throughout this official list the double standard countries are set down as "gold and silver," while the single gold standard countries are set down as "gold." So it appears that the Government has not found out that we have had the gold standard since 1873. This official declaration that we still have the double standard misleads students of finance here and abroad and misleads all persons who refer to the report. This is one of the reasons why doubt exists as to the fact about which our neighbor The Sun is so well informed and so positive.

Other reasons are that it requires an argument to show that the words "unit of value" in the act of 1873 means standard of value. The unit of a country's system of linear measurement may be a foot, but its standard of measurement may be a piece of metal carefully guarded by its Government. We have heard that argument used to controvert the position now taken by The Sun as to the meaning of the language of the act of 1873.

Again, the act of 1878 was entitled an act "to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character." The act of 1890, known as the Sherman Act, authorized the purchase of a monthly amount of silver bullion out of which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to coin two million ounces each month into "standard silver dollars." The act of Nov. 1, 1893, repealing the purchase clauses of the Sherman act, contains this declaration:

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured by international agreement, &c.

It is not surprising that this Babel of declarations about standard silver dollars, gold and silver as standard money, and the enactment of two laws for the coinage of standard, legal-tender silver dollars should have involved not only the people but economists and financiers in a pitiable confusion of mind about the exact position of the United States. In opening the first session of the International Monetary Conference of 1878 at Paris M. LEON SAY said "the United States of America, having adopted the policy of returning to the system of the double standard," &c. If we returned to the system of the double standard we must have repealed the act of 1873 when we passed the Bland-Allison act, if it be true that that act established the single gold standard. Then we must have repealed it again in 1890, and re-established it in force and effect in 1893.

A monetary standard that bobs up and down in that undignified manner is not satisfactory for a great commercial country. We want a standard that will stay put and one that will not require an argument to prove that it exists. It is a fact that the authorities, including The Sun, that assert that the single gold standard was established by the act of 1873 almost invariably feel it necessary to demonstrate the fact by an argument. It requires no argument to prove that England has the gold standard. It requires no argument to prove that silver is the standard in Mexico. These metals are declared to be the standard in good set terms. Are we afraid or ashamed to declare in unmistakable English that gold is our standard, and has been for twenty-six years? Nothing but the policy of the Republican Party in keeping alive the silver issue in order to win victories by it over the deluded Bryanized Democrats prevents a plain declaration that would remove all doubt and bury the silver question.

We cannot close this comment upon our neighbor's position without paying a tribute to its consistency. The views it now holds as to the effect of the act of 1873 it held fourteen years ago, as will sufficiently appear from the following extract from its leading editorial article, entitled "President Cleveland on the Silver Dollar," published in its issue of March 1, 1885:

Such a continual fall in prices as we have had for ten years past kills all enterprises and restricts trade to the limits of absolute necessity. A rise in prices, such as would follow their measurement in silver, would revive confidence and encourage trade. Men would see a prospective profit in purchases where they now see only a loss; and they would buy freely where they now buy stingily. If active trade is desirable at all, the way to create it is by adopting the silver standard and giving up all efforts to maintain that of gold.

PROVIDENCE AND THE ARMY.

The situation disclosed by our Washington dispatches as to the funds for the army is much more characteristic than creditable. It is amazingly simple. The War Department is spending at the rate of $200,000,000 a year, while the money appropriated by Congress is only $84,000,000. At this rate the money intended to last until July of next year will be gone by the first of November next, or one month before the meeting of Congress and two months before that body can act on any appropriation.

The matter as it stands is a fair illustration of the reckless way in which Congress attends to its business or fails to attend to it. The War Department is not free from blame, for it asked only for $144,000,000 when there was every reason to expect that it would need at least half as much more. But Congress gave only 60 per cent. of this defective amount. At the same time it authorized an army of 100,000 men, which could not by any possibility be supported in a time of profound peace on the money granted. Yet it was for war and not for peace that the army was intended, and every one knew that the expense of war was sure to exceed rather than to fall short of the estimates of the War Department.

The only explanation, which is not at all an excuse, that can be given for this shabby and careless conduct is that Congress probably thought that the money granted would be enough to last until the meeting in December, and then the extra appropriation could be made. It was a part of the general policy of drifting that has been encouraged by the Administration and followed by Congress in this whole business. Neither the President nor any of his advisers so far has had any clear idea of what the future would bring, or of what they really wished that it should bring. Our witty friends the French affect to believe that there is a special Providence that guards drunkards, fools, and Americans. This simple faith seems to have found some root in the minds of our rulers during the past eighteen months, and so far as the finances of the Government are concerned it is not without confirmation in our actual experience.

The present Administration found the Treasury full from the proceeds of the loans it had denounced its predecessors for making. It fell upon a period of restored confidence due to the defeat of the silver movement made possible by the sound-money Democrats. At the same time an unprecedented conjunction of great harvests at home and short crops abroad gave a tremendous impulse to the foreign trade of the country, while the few years of low duties or none on raw materials had placed the industries of the land in a condition to seize the chance for foreign markets. These conditions made the loans and the tax bills called for by the war extremely productive, and there has been no lack of money for any need that arose. None the less the management of the Treasury, so far as it has depended on Congress, has been slipshod, reckless, and Micawber-like to the last degree. The situation of the War Department is a case in point.

So far as he can, we have no doubt that Secretary ROOT will bring order out of the chaos. He can be relied on to put the facts before Congress at the first opportunity. He will not shirk, and he will not leave any excuse for shirking to others. That at least will be a great gain.

THE LATEST OCTOPUS.

There is a sort of poetical justice in the idea of a corporation that shall absorb all the department stores in the land.

It is within the memory of very young men that these stores were denounced as the embodiment of all that is most dangerous in the centralizing tendency of the times. They have been held up even in the sacred and sleepy shades of the Supreme Court of the United States as guilty of making it impossible for men of small means to enter the noble career of retail trade with any hope of amassing therein either fortune or considerable comfort for themselves or their families. They have been condemned as the foes of enterprise and honest energy and the breeders of favoritism and commercial chicane. They have been accused of fostering the spread of that insidious evil of cheapness which so high an authority as the author of the McKinley tariff regarded as the worst thing that could befall our hapless land. It would, indeed, be the irony of fate if now these stores were to be swallowed up in one capacious and rapacious maw, masticated, so to speak, into a common pulp, in order that the detestable principle of cheapness can be still further applied.

We do not ourselves look for any great and immediate advance in this direction. Undoubtedly the methods of consolidation can be extended in some degree to this branch of business, where the conditions as to territory served, goods dealt in, and the like are favorable. But the enterprise would demand great care and a high order of ability to secure returns at all proportioned to the risk, effort, and capital involved. It must be remembered that every successful department store owes its success to the skill with which its administrators give it a character of its own. These stores differ very distinctly between themselves. They differ perhaps more widely than did the retail establishments that they have replaced so largely. In the range and variety of the goods they provide, in the particular fashions that they create and foster, in their detailed methods, each has its own notions very carefully studied, elaborately developed, and continually modified while keeping the general tone peculiar to itself. The clientèle of each is apt to be distinct, and even customers of several stores will go to one for certain goods and to another for others. In other words, the successful department store is a work of individual ability, intelligence, ingenuity, enterprise, and knowledge. Such works cannot be agglomerated readily or managed on a uniform principle and by what may be called machine methods.

We should say that the successful combination of department stores on a considerable scale would at present be a rather uninviting field for the efforts of the octopus, and one which the progressively conservative opinion of business men toward such undertakings would regard with a good deal of sober caution.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

The City Club, by one of those too rare visions of "actuality" which sometimes visit and illuminate it, was tremendously well inspired, a month or two ago, to produce a publication on "The Ramapo Water Scheme." We do not need to "indorse" a blank check in favor of the publications of the City Club in order to say that this particular publication was all right. The publications of the association have been in various keys and moods, a good many of them out of the popular and pertinent key and mood. But of this particular publication we have no hesitation at all in saying that it was all right.

Because, in the first place, it began with the trouble about the water supply, which has been for a quarter of a century or more a commonplace among Manhattanese students of the question. The trouble we are in, and have been in, and shall be in, about our water supply is really our own fault. We have not, we never have yet, presumed or attempted to measure our consumption of water. The pamphlet of the City Club charges up as the per diem and per capita consumption of water in New York 110 gallons. But of course that is absurd. The most thirsty and ablutionary and lavish citizen of this municipality knows perfectly that he does not use or decently waste any such amount. The best and most thorough investigation of what really happens to a public water supply is that which was undertaken in Liverpool twenty years or more ago, and the results of which are given in the pamphlet of the City Club. It was made clear by this investigation that waste and leakage are larger factors in a public water supply than actual consumption.

As everybody knows, the City of London, or, rather, the "metropolis" of London, is on an entirely different footing in this respect from the City of Liverpool. What American tourist, unless he has happened to stop in London at an American hotel, does not know that the run of water is promptly checked, for the reason that it costs money to run water, and that the lukewarm water of the tap is all that he can get unless he makes a row? He becomes inwardly exasperated, the American tourist, until he discovers, in the first place, that anybody who desires to drink water is thereupon looked down upon in the British Islands, and in the second place that there is a water meter which charges accurately against the consumer the amount of water that he may consume.

Of course, the introduction of the water meter in New York would encounter, especially at the beginning, a huge deal of resistance. We plume ourselves upon the waste of water as we do upon everything else, and we plume ourselves particularly upon the waste of water because it enables us to say with some plausibility that we are the cleanest, or at least the most frequently ablutionary, people in the world. But this conclusion is simply "not so." It is not because we use more water than other people, but because we waste more, that our copious supply is running short and that Tammany finds it feasible to invoke the Ramapo Valley.

Senator QUAY has gone off into the woods of Canada, with some choice friends, in search of excitement. The tame pleasures of Pennsylvania politics pall upon his jaded mind. There was a time last Winter when the game was interesting. He had to fight for the Senatorship which he finally landed, and it was only by the aid of his friend the Governor that he succeeded in getting it at all, and then under conditions not quite satisfactory. For some months the vision of a seat in the Senate occupied by an honest Pennsylvanian and of a cell in the penitentiary occupied by himself kept his nerves strung and his energetic wits in steady exercise. But all that is past. There is now in Pennsylvania nothing unclean that he cannot get done for the asking, nothing decent that he cannot prevent by his veto. He has had his convention and indorsed his own appointment to the Senate and paid perfunctory compliments to Mr. MCKINLEY, and named his candidates, and now he is off after the moose and the salmon of the Restigouche. They are of much nobler race than most of the men with whom he deals at home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Is it possible that any American is so misguided as to imagine that common "pull" can be brought to bear with effect in an English court of justice? Or did it just happen in a London police court the other day that an American tried to employ the wrong kind of "pull"? Whatever may have been the cause, a man was fined for disorderly conduct in spite of his loud proclamation of the fact that he knew WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR. Perhaps after all, the incident can be accepted only as evidence that the American millionaire has failed to impress London as it was expected he would. At any rate it is quite inconceivable that any one who knows an Astor could be fined for disorderly conduct in this country, no matter what he did.

—The sad railway accident at Seabright will, no doubt, call down some very severe censure on the railway company for not establishing proper safeguards at the place where the accident occurred. But before the railway people are wholly condemned, it will be well to consider the conditions which surround driving on the roads at Seabright. In the first place there is only a narrow strip of land between the Shrewsbury River and the ocean, and on this strip the railway and the driving road are both laid. They are so close together that all the Summer residents of the place are in the habit of exercising the greatest caution in driving. In the second place the railway is almost a straight line, and there are no hills or deep cuttings to hide the approaching trains from any one. Only the houses can hide them. Thirdly, the Summer population of Seabright is made up of persons who go there year after year and who are thoroughly familiar with the time of the passing of trains. None of these facts excuses the railway company from taking every precaution against the injury of persons who are compelled to cross its line when driving, but they do show that there was a bare possibility of contributory negligence in the accident of Wednesday.

—Good Americans have probably not yet become accustomed to reading about the movements of our troops in far countries, and the departure and arrival of a transport gives one a sharp emotional filip. Perhaps nothing is a source of more continual astonishment than this sudden development of a service which a little over a year ago did not exist, and was not thought of. Now the red, white, and blue stripes of the transport funnel are seen all along the Atlantic seaboard, and the smoke of them trails clear across the Pacific. The Quartermaster's Department announces that the following ships are ready to take the new regiments to the Philippines: Puebla, Warren, Columbia, Charles Nelson, Sherman, Belgian King, Hancock, Grant, Tacoma, Sheridan, Glenogle, Pennsylvania, Valencia, and Zealandia, and that in a short time these also will be prepared to sail: City of Para, Tartar, Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Morgan City, Senator, City of Sydney, St. Paul, Thomas, Logan, and Meade. Here is a fleet of twenty-six vessels, which, armed with rapid-fire modern guns, could have blown our whole navy of twenty-five years ago out of the water. This powerful fleet is engaged in carrying communications and the conveyance of troops and supplies to lands which eighteen months ago we never dreamed would be ours. And yet there are many persons who think that all we need to do in order to relieve ourselves of the burdens which we have acquired in the East is just to use these ships once to bring home the troops now in the Philippines, and then put them all out of commission. There are some people also who think that the easiest way to rid the country of the burden of the National debt is just to repudiate it. But we fear that all these people are destined to be disappointed, and to see the smoke of the American transport trailing toward the sunset on the Pacific for the rest of their lives. "Westward the course of empire takes its way." The words of Bishop BERKELEY were prophetic.

—Already the yachting expert has begun to tell why the Shamrock is or is not, according as he views the matter, faster than the Columbia. Now it ought to be said right away and right here that all such talk is the rankest nonsense. There is no expert so clever that he can tell which is the better yacht of the two until he has seen them both out of the water and compared their lines. This particular yachting expert said that in his opinion the Shamrock's design was one of great power. Yet it has been pretty generally demonstrated that Mr. FIFE turned this vessel out as a fast light-weather racer. If she is a yacht of great power, she will not be hard for the Columbia to beat in the customary light weather off the Hook. But when she is taken out of the water it will probably be seen that she has an extremely small under body and that she was designed to carry a huge sail-spread on a small displacement. This is the view which THE TIMES has held from the outset of the Shamrock's history. But when all is said and done, all that can be predicted as to her ability as compared with that of the Columbia is in the nature of probabilities. There is no expert who can say positively that she will or will not win. There are plenty of so-called experts who think they can, but that is another story.

—A London paper, in speaking of the refusal of Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S offer to pay the cost of lighting St. Paul's Cathedral with electricity, while modestly abstaining from all mention of the name of the would-be donor, sets forth fully the reasons why his offer was refused. The main reason appears to have been that the scheme of decoration adopted by the Dean and Chapter for the interior of the church on the advice of Sir W. B. RICHMOND made electric lighting an artistic impossibility. The experiments, this paper says, were conducted two or three years ago, but "even then it was seen that the florid mosaics and gilt markings would not bear electric illumination if it were desired to maintain the massive, dignified lines of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN'S sacred monument." That there is still a possibility that at some future time electric lights will find their way into St. Paul's is intimated by the not very gracious closing sentence of this paper's article, which reads, "If it should eventually be decided to install the electric lights in St. Paul's, there should be no difficulty in securing the adequate funds in the ordinary way." Mr. MORGAN'S generosity was indeed extraordinary.

CUBA VALUABLE WHEN CLEANED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Clean Cuba will be worth more than "free" Cuba, as the reality and not the glittering generality would finally turn out as to freedom. Ever since Louisiana and Florida have been ours the dread of yellow fever has kept people from the Northern States out of them. Cuba is the garden and nursery of this dread disease. Not only is it the fact that the meanings of the axioms of the Declaration of Independence have been distorted and misapplied, but beneath those axioms lies the truth that self-preservation is the first law of nature. It is no exaggeration to say that the value of our Southern States has been kept down one-half solely by the culture of yellow fever germs in Cuba. There is no more healthful country in the world than Florida, barring the introduction of this Cuban exotic. My oldest brother put in four years in a Confederate battery in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and says the most robust and stalwart of all Confederate soldiers were the Floridians. When yellow fever is not brought in from the Cuban nursery there is almost no disease among native Floridians.

There will be more liberty in Cuba as a part of the United States; if the Cubans must drop "Cuba Libre" it will only be for "Cuba mas Libre." But for ourselves the increased value of our Southern States, the increased migration of white Northern people thither, and the consequent increase in production and in all will equal a dozen Cubas. Beyond any doubt the Puritan stock of our Northeast was a Southern European stock. This is one reason why there is so much consumption in our Northeast, and among that stock as distributed along our Canadian border States to the westward. The aquiline noses, the dark hair and eyes which Washington noted there even in his day, tell an unanswerable story of Mediterranean ancestry. It was the Northmen from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, &c., who, after sojourning there for a few centuries, came on to Virginia, just as men of a Baltic race stopped a few year-hundreds in North Ireland and Scotland, and then came to North Carolina, thence scattering through the Southern States. While the climate, so unsuitable to them, encouraged them in the idea of founding and perpetuating slavery, thus nearly bringing on their destruction, and the hot Summers and continued use of the greasy diet of their Norse fathers have made it the land of liver regulators, the centuries of copious sweating and the outdoor life have almost entirely rid that stock of the scrofulous taint so common in the Scandinavians, (pork eaters and closely housed for warmth.) Now, if the Mediterranean stock of the North will migrate to the South, not only will it lose its consumptive taint, which it has acquired by residence in the wrong climate, but its Phoenician shrewdness will transform and greatly improve the business methods of the South. Make the South free from danger of yellow fever, and this movement, already cautiously begun, will attain the proportions of a rush. Clean up and hold Cuba, and our "South" will be safe from yellow fever.

The centrifugal force in nations is just now on the wane, defeated by the centripetal; and the day of little nations is gone by. Especially cannot cumberers of the ground be let alone. And for a stronger reason cannot races be let alone, if they let these dread pestilences alone, and even cultivate and spread them to other lands. The cholera-cultivating Hindu and Arab and the yellow fever husbandry of the Cuban concern us and Europe, and by the first law of nature we should defend ourselves.

An amiable gentleman who at twelve or fifteen years of age took seriously the public school teacher's words told to so many millions of boys before, "You may some day be the President of the United States," and has become a chaser of that glory as the serious business of his life, just as did Chase and Blaine, may be excused for grabbing to the right and to the left for campaign ammunition of all kinds. But the island that Jefferson thought essential—the stopper, as the Gulf of Mexico is the bottle—we should not suffer to slip through our fingers now, for the sanitary reason is sufficient were there no other.

GEORGE WILSON.
Lexington, Mo., Aug. 22, 1899.

THE G. A. R. AND MR. EVANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES that 8,000 Grand Army men have signed a petition for the removal of Commissioner Evans, and that they even go so far as to threaten to vote the Democratic ticket if he is not removed should McKinley be nominated in 1900.

As a Grand Army man, I wish to express my belief that it is a very small portion of the Grand Army that would indorse any such sentiment. A man who believes in the principles of the Democratic Party, of course, rightfully votes with it, but the Grand Army man who for a mere question of pension would sell his principles is infinitely worse than any man in the Confederacy. They went with their States, they sacrificed themselves nobly for a high ideal, and while we believe that the ideal of the Northern soldier—of a great united Nation—was higher, than the narrower love of one's own immediate State, still we honor their courage and respect their love of home and sacrifice of self.

The Union soldier that would sacrifice his principles for a few dollars, even though he feels they are improperly withheld, is indeed unworthy. He should not class with men who died in Southern prisons rather than desert the flag they followed. I do not believe in your "letter," and I imagine the proof of it which you could introduce is much like that given before the Dreyfus court-martial.

PHILIP L. WILSON.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

Early Morning Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We who live on Fifty-first Street, between First Avenue and the East River, are still waiting for the pavers to lay the asphalt promised about a year ago, and also patiently (!) listening six mornings in the week to the rumblings of ice carts over the blocks of granite—empty wagons, but full of noise—from 3 o'clock until 7. The proprietor of those noisy machines must have "seen" some politician who has winked the other eye at him. I ask you, Mr. Editor, how long this icemaker is to be allowed to wake us so early in the morning with his unnecessary noise? It was suggested a year ago that he be fined for making a noise nuisance, and it is a shameful neglect of duty in our "finest" of the Fifty-first Street Police Station that he has continued the nuisance for a year after a public remonstrance in THE TIMES. It may be that some smiling politician will come around this way looking for votes in a short time. We won't even whisper a word to him about our thirty-odd votes. E. A. A.
New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Judge Henry Hilton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reader and admirer of your paper, I take the liberty of calling your attention to some mistakes in your article on the death of Henry Hilton. In the first place, he never was Master in Chancery. His first appearance was in the capacity of clerk for W. W. Campbell. Gov. Bouck appointed William McMurray to succeed William Campbell, and on Campbell's recommendation William McMurray took Hilton as clerk. This relation they sustained until chancery practice was abolished by the new Constitution of the State. The firm of McMurray & Hilton was then formed, and as Mr. Stewart was a client of Mr. McMurray, Hilton made his acquaintance.

They were Mr. Stewart's counsel in his fight against the Broadway surface road, and caused the arrest of the Board of Aldermen for contempt of court, and Oscar Sturtevant, President of the board, who had advised this action of the Aldermen, was sent to Ludlow Street Jail for thirty days. After some time the firm of McMurray & Hilton was dissolved. Hilton's subsequent career all are familiar with, but to those who knew both Hilton and Mrs. Stewart his complete control over her was no surprise. I do not write this for publication over my name, but it has occurred to me possibly you might be glad to be informed of these facts. H. R. M.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

Dr. Clendenin's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because I objected to some remarks made by Dr. Clendenin in regard to the burning of his church, which remarks were also condemned by the public press, Mrs. M. A. Olmstead accuses me in to-day's TIMES of belonging to the liquor trade, which Dr. Clendenin had been opposing. Here is an object lesson, indeed. Without the least knowledge of me or my affairs or an iota of evidence, a self-professed Christian woman accuses one utterly unknown to her as to be of a set of people who, to her, at least, are not much above criminals. This is exactly in line with Dr. Clendenin's action of making accusations of a criminal character without any evidence whatsoever. It also shows to what length fanatics will go to hurt those opposed to themselves.

Before the Briggs incident Dr. Clendenin or his ideas were quite unknown to the general public, and it is only through Mrs. Olmstead that I learn of his opposition to the liquor trade, which causes no surprise to me, as it is a natural occurrence. Finally, I wish to assure Mrs. Olmstead that I have no affiliation with the liquor trade and that I am as much opposed to its indiscriminate traffic as Dr. Clendenin or his adherents can be. VERITAS.
New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Two Courts-Martial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How much better we manage things here than in poor, benighted France! See all the trouble and fuss poor President Loubet is making in trying to set aside the findings of the court-martial that condemned an innocent man.

See how easy it is for President McKinley to set aside, without any trouble or any fuss, the verdict of the court-martial which condemned his friend Oberlin M. Carter for having stolen nearly two millions of dollars of public money. This shows how much more practical we are. Those fool Frenchmen make all that noise for nothing but sentiment, as in their case "there is no money in it." Our Washington people do their work quietly and successfully, as probably "there is money in it." GOG.
New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Street Signs and Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add to the numerous objections to the way the street name signs are placed, that of the necessity of the craning of one's neck to find the location of the sign, which in a majority of instances cannot be found. The idea must have been conceived while riding on a car or while seated in the office chair, and like a great many other colossal failures, was not viewed from the standpoint of practical use. We have only a few streets with cars; we have not enough signs where they ought to be, i. e., on opposite street corners; we can ask very readily when riding on cars for the street we want; we cannot do so when walking. Let us have more names; let them be placed as they have always been; let them be read as easily as the glass ones on the leading streets. PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

French Editorial Fighters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your really able, even splendidly so, editorial of this date, under the caption of "The Chivalry of France," you have omitted one name, and one profession which has been as foremost, as powerful, and in its place and work as sacrificial and noble as the literateur, the soldier, and the advocate. I mean the editorial fighters for the honor of France and justice to an oppressed man. You should make it a quintet, and give the name of Georges Clémenceau, editor of Le Justice.

RICHARD J. HINTON.
Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

No Shock to Her.

Mistress (to servant, just after the crash)—Bridget, do you know that vase cast $5?

Bridget—Law, mum, I've often broke things that cost lots more than that.—Harlem Life.

Extreme Volubility.

"Higgins talks enough to be a prize fighter."

"Prizefighter! Why, he's voluble enough to be a French General."—Philadelphia North American.

Striking Incompatibility.

Lawyer—You wish a divorce from your husband on the ground of incompatibility? How does this incompatibility of temperament manifest itself?

Lady—Why, I want to get a divorce and he doesn't.—Judge.

Taste.

"My dear," a moth once upon a time observed, "it seems to me our daughter devours a good many novels."

The moth's wife shrugged her shoulders deprecatingly.

"Better that than to care only for clothes," she replied.

This fable teaches that the taste for literature is almost always comparatively a good thing.—Detroit Journal.

No More Retainers.

"No," said the convicted saloon keeper, "I won't have you to defend another case for me."

"But," his lawyer protested, "you know you were guilty and you know, too, that the evidence against you was overwhelming."

"Oh, I don't deny that, but after having the case postponed four times you run out of excuses. A lawyer what ain't got no more resources than that can't git fees from me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DISTANT SEA.

E. D. Twombly in The Boston Transcript.

Of all the songs in Nature's boundless store
I cannot hear the one that I love best;
The song the sea keeps singing evermore,
The song that soothes my weary soul to rest.

In my far prairie home out in the West,
With longing heart I close my eyes and dream
That whisperings of wind are bits of Ocean's theme.

We have our fields of waving golden grain
And lingering sunset shades of orange red;
Majestic forest depths and darksome lane;
Sequestered lakes where rivers rise, and thread
Their way o'er plains, their mighty arms outspread;
But best of all of Nature's gifts so fair,
Oh, give to me one breath of salt sea air!

Often where Minnehaha waters gleam,
Away from cities' noise and busy throng,
I sit me down and there I fondly dream;
And, as the stream sings merrily along
To lend its music to that grander song,
The sound of falling water seems to me
Just like an echo of the distant sea.

FIGHTING AT MONTE CHRISTI.

Dominican Revolutionists Said to Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on the Government Troops.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 25.—Severe fighting took place yesterday and the day before in the neighborhood of Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, between the Government forces and the revolutionists. It is said the former lost heavily, while Jiminez's followers, owing to the advantageous positions which they occupied, only suffered slight loss.

The revolutionists are reported to be continually receiving reinforcements.

GEN. JIMINEZ GAINING GROUND.

Only the Navy and One City Loyal to Dominican Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 25.—Dominican mail dispatches just received here declare that instead of the revolution being weakened through lack of organization and through Government activity, it is the administrative party of Santo Domingo that is really paralyzed. The revolutionary movement has developed high organization, and commands popularity and excites enthusiasm throughout the republic, even in the interior and in the capital. Santiago, it is added, is preparing to declare in favor of Jiminez.

Santo Domingo alone is loyal, but even there the revolutionary demonstrations have been forcibly repressed, manifestoes of travelers confiscated, and several arrests have been made. The Government retains no real standing ground elsewhere, the movement being national, and not merely political.

The people are only awaiting the arrival of Jiminez to assume the leadership, when, it is believed, many of the remaining Generals, with a large proportion of the army, will join him. The Government's only reliance is the navy, which is loyally endeavoring to capture Jiminez, and thus break up the revolution.

TURKISH TREASURY IS EMPTY.

Police Guard the Finance Ministes Against Creditors.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following dispatch from Constantinople:

"A financial crisis is imminent. The Ottoman exchequer is empty. The Finance Minister, Rechad Bey, has fled from those seeking payment and taken refuge in a private residence, which is now under the protection of the police."

Venezuela Boundary Argument Resumed.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The sittings of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission were resumed to-day, Prof. John R. Solely, continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuela case, said that, while evidence of British sovereignty was absent, proofs existed of Venezuela's control. He devoted much of his time to an interpretation of the agreement of 1850.

Americans Arraigned in London.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—George Saunders, of Stevenson, and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were arrested on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania on her arrival at Livepool Saturday last, charged with an alleged forgery in the United States, were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded.

England Guards Against the Plague.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Special precautions are being taken at Southampton and other English ports to-day in regard to the bubonic plague and yellow fever. All vessels arriving from Spanish and Portuguese ports are rigorously examined by the medical officers.

Rioting Continues in Austrian Town.

KLAGENFURTH, Austria, Aug. 25.—The rioting which broke out here last evening was renewed to-day. In yesterday's conflicts between the military and the mob a number of persons were wounded and numerous arrests were made.

Londoners Prostrated by Heat.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—This is the hottest day that has been experienced here this year, the thermometer registering 90 degrees in the shade. A dozen cases of sunstroke were reported before noon.

German Consul to Samoa Decorated.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class on Herr Rose, the German Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

ENGLAND WANTS TO LEARN.

Asks for Copies of the Book "Sanitary Lessons of the War."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a cablegram from the Director General of the Army Medical Service of Great Britain, asking him for three hundred copies of a publication called "Sanitary Lessons of the War." If this number could not be obtained he asked authority to reprint the publication for distribution among the medical officers of the British Army.

The book deals with the sanitary condition of camps, hospitals, and the management of everything pertaining to the Medical Department of the army during the war with Spain.

The significance of the request by cable is in the preparation that is now being made for possible war in South Africa.

JOHN BROWN REBURIAL PLANS.

Ceremony Will Take Place Next Wednesday at North Elba, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The date for the reburial of the bodies of the comrades of John Brown at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., has been changed to Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The ceremonies will begin at 2 P. M., and James H. Holmes of New York City, who fired the first shot in the battle of Ossawatomie in the Kansas raids in 1856, will make the chief address. This battle was fought on Aug. 30, 1856, and on that day John Brown was seriously wounded and his son Fred was killed.

SCIENTISTS TO MEET HERE.

Prof. Woodward Next President of the American Association.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The next meeting of the American Association for the Advance of Science will be held at New York June 25-30, 1900.

The officers will be: President and Treasurer—Robert Simpson Woodward, Dean of the School of Applied Science of Columbia University, New York, and Professor of Mechanics in the same university; Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard of Washington, Government Entomologist; General Secretary—Charles Baskerville of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Secretary of the Council—William Hallock of New York.

Ontario Liberals Want a Leader.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25.—A movement is on foot among prominent Liberals throughout the province to persuade Edward Blake, M. P., for South Longwood, to leave the field of imperial politics and return to Canada and assume the task of directing the affairs of government in Ontario, becoming Premier and Attorney General.

Catholic Summer School Closed.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The eighth annual session of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven closed to-night. The school has been in session continually since July 7, and this year's session now just ended has been by far the most successful in the history of the school. The daily attendance for the seven weeks has averaged over 400.

Petroleum Production Falls Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Special Agent T. H. Oliphant of the Geological Survey has completed his annual report on petroleum production for the year 1898. The production in 1898 was 55,364,233 barrels, valued at $44,186,359, an average of 79.8 cents per barrel, as compared with 60,475,516 in 1897, valued at $40,374,072,

THE W. K. VANDERBILT BALL

It Was Given at the Golf Club at Newport Last Evening.

PRETTY FLORAL DECORATIONS

Supper Was Served in a Specially Constructed Structure on the Gravel Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., gave a ball at the Golf Club here last evening, the first which has taken place there since the famous dinner-dance of R. T. Wilson, Jr., some five years ago. Hundreds of workmen employed by florists, electricians, carpenters, and the club steward worked early and late since Monday, with little rest, to prepare the appointments and decorations for this notable entertainment.

The Country Clubhouse, which is considered a rarely successful piece of adapted Italian architecture, was built in 1894. The architect was Whitney Warren. It stands on a knoll or plateau, almost at the end of the famous Ocean Drive, and is about three miles from the Casino and the heart of the town of Newport. It commands a glorious view of the sea. The grounds are extensive, and the golf links surround the house. The building is arranged with three L's radiating from a centre, which is a vestibule and oval in shape. This is called the "Rendezvous." It is really a great circular ballroom, occupies the full heighth of the building, and is topped by a dome. On this ballroom are galleries, from which the different rooms on the second story of the building give. The Rendezvous is reached by a covered porch, which forms the entrance to the club. One of the Ls is a long, latticed Italian veranda, from which the golf links and the ocean are plainly seen. It is this veranda which is used as a place for afternoon tea during the Summer. As the dining room is on one side of the building, this Italian veranda has generally been used for a supper room.

Last evening however, Mr. Vanderbilt had built on the grand court in front of the club on the north a huge temporary structure, in which supper was served, and reserved the veranda as an extra ballroom. The guests when they entered the clubhouse were met by servants and shown to the dressing rooms. After wraps were removed they proceeded into the circular ballroom, where Mr. Vanderbilt stood near the door with his sister, Mrs. Twombly, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to receive them.

GUESTS PASS BETWEEN TREE FERNS.

As the guests entered the building they passed through large groups of Australian tree ferns and towering palms, which lined the sides of the broad piazza and the spacious vestibule. The effect produced by the use of masses of flowers lit by electric lights of varied hues was most striking. The vista through the vestibule, ballroom, and Italian veranda to the semi-circular piazza at the extreme easterly end, which was richly decorated with flowers lit by a rose and ruby-colored lights thrown from above over a floral screen inclosing the musicians, was a rarely beautiful one.

The details of the decorations were as follows: The color scheme of the vestibule was pure white with green; that of the ballroom just beyond was pink and white. The tall pilasters in the ballroom under the lion-head brackets upholding the balcony were faced with broad panels of pink and white flowers. Floral garlands and pendants with wide sash ribbons of rosy pink and Nile green were suspended from the lions' heads at regular intervals around the oval balcony. Two electric chandeliers hung from the dome of this unique room, and on these were arranged long fleecy pendants of feathery green vines dotted with thousands of white flowers—the whole effect being that of a shower of snowflakes. The four semi-circular niches in the side walls, which have openings about six feet wide by nine feet high to the crown of the arch, were filled in with masses of aquatic foliage, night-blooming water lilies and the beautiful Egyptian lotus flowers. The pink Nile lilies waved amid tall grasses and large spikes of the Egyptian papyrus. The Italian veranda was decorated to represent a woodland scene. The ceiling was heavily arched with boughs of glossy oak leaves, relieved here and there by clusters of flowers, and at the bases of the several pillars were groups of ferns, lichens, and mosses.

SUPPER ROOM ARRANGEMENTS.

The improvised supper room was arranged to convey the idea of a country harvest festival. The many columns around the sides were concealed by sheaves of corn and wheat, with poppies and other field flowers among them. Grape and other vines were trailed along under the ceiling, giving the effect of an arbor with twinkling lights showing through the green. At the opposite side of the building is another gravel court, where were placed several small tents for the use of the guests. Here in a larger tent the musicians played for those of the guests who cared to sit or stroll there and look out over the golf links to Newport Harbor on the north and the broad Atlantic on the south, both illumined by the mellow rays of the waning harvest moon. In the supper room, as well as in the special canopy at the entrance, were long strands of greens hung in garlands and lit by electric lights. Thousands of delicately tinted electric lights were arranged among the shrubbery, upon the mounds, around the lakes, and everywhere that taste and fancy could suggest. The scene was one of fairyland. The main entrance, with its spacious loggia, was entirely inclosed and lighted by small electric lights, which brought out the architectural design of the entrance. The east veranda was treated in a different style and coloring, and, in connection with the ballroom, made a picture long to be remembered. The specially constructed dining hall, with its forty-odd tables, was also lit by lights of a different hue, and the change in passing from one space to another was refreshing to the eye. The large flagstaff in the centre of the northeast terrace was tastefully lighted by tiny electric lights, which peeped out from among many garlands of rare and beautiful flowers surrounding the staff.

HUNDREDS VIEW THE SCENE.

Hundreds of persons who were not bidden to the ball drove over to the Golf Club to see the sight, which surpassed any of the kind ever witnessed here. Farmers came from their homes up the island, forgetting their early retiring hour for the sake of seeing such a sight.

The guests had all arrived by 11 o'clock, at which hour dancing began to the strains of the Hungarian Band from Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant. Supper was served at midnight, the guests being seated at round tables, some of the tables having four and others six guests. These tables were decorated with bunches of red, pink, and white roses. At the largest table sat the host with Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Fernando Yznaga, F. O. Beach, and W. S. Hoyt. At this table the decorations were American Beauty roses. The menu was as follows:

Amades. Canapie Varié.
Consommé de Volaille en Gelée.
Petites Croustades Lucullus.
Noisettes de Spring Lamb Zingara.
Medallions de Volaille Victoria.
Cailles et Pluviers Roti-Cresson.
Golf Club Salade.
Glaces de Fantaisies.
Dessert. Café.

Immediately after dinner the cotillion was danced. In this were used beautiful floral favors selected by Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. S. F. D. Lanier. These were distributed from a sedan chair covered with flowers and ribbons, lit by hundreds of tiny electric lights fed by a battery under the seat of the chair. Four tall men—the tallest that could be engaged—in Louis XVI. costumes, carried the chair to the centre of the ballroom, where a young woman who was seated gave out the favors. The chair was then removed and six tall bushes of American Beauty roses in full bloom were brought out on the floor. As at Mrs. Jefferson's recent famous cotillion in London, six girls were tied to the trees and the same number of men drew lots for the privilege of untying the girls. Those most successful were entitled to the privilege of dancing with the girls.

In addition to these favors there were white satin Alpine stocks with huge bunches of American Beauty roses tied on with broad bows of blue figured ribbons. These were carried in tall golden standards. There were also handsome silver candlesticks, silver-handled and enameled penknives, gold and enameled frames, silver paper knives, silver erasers, gold stick penholders, and silver magnifying glasses.

THE GUESTS.

Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. E. S. Willing, E. L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, M. Thiebault, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Miss Bronson, Miss Swan, the Misses Wetmore, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Willing, Barton Willing, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Kane, Marquis de San Vito, Miss Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Julia Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., A. H. Paget, Miss Pierson, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Fifi Potter, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. Max-Muller, Mr. Humphreys-Owen, Reginald Tower, the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss Scott, G. P. Messervey, Miss Winthrop, George R. Fearing, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Gray, Austin Gray, Woodbury Kane, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Barger, H. Roger Winthrop, and Miss Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, the Hon. James B. Eustis, W. S. Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, F. O. Beach, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Cushing, T. F. Cushing, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, W. Hude Neilson, Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. L. Fearing, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. F. O. French, Miss French, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss Virginia Gammell, Judge and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands. Among the guests Capt. Chadwick and officers of the flagship New York, and Capt. Train and officers of the Massachusetts were present. Admiral Sampson, as well as Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn, and Capt. Sigsbee and officers sent their regrets.

BOERS ARE CAUTIONED.

Field Cornets Must Do Nothing to Bring on a Conflict—War Measures Are Being Considered.

PRETORIA, Aug. 25.—Commandant General P. J. Joubert issued to-day a circular to all Field Cornets cautioning them against an act tending to bring on a conflict with another power. He declares that not a single stranger who does not volunteer is to be coerced into bearing arms.

Commandant Viljoen has given notice in the Volksraad that he will ask the Government if, in case of war, it is prepared to confiscate the property of inhabitants who take up arms against the Government.

In the course of an interview, after the session, Commandant Viljoen said that, if war broke out, military government would be established at Johannesburg and all British subjects would be compelled to leave.

The Volksraad, to-day, by a vote of 18 to 9, adopted the report of the majority of the Dynamite Commission, continuing the monopoly.

BLUE BOOK ON THE TRANSVAAL.

England Publishes the Contents of Diplomatic Dispatches.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Foreign Office this evening issued a new Transvaal Blue Book, containing further correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the British High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner.

The principal dispatches deal with the Transvaal's request for arbitration and Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion for a joint inquiry, which was telegraphed to Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town on July 31. No information is given, however, as to the views of the Transvaal Government regarding this proposition.

Sir Alfred Milner transmitted the Transvaal's proposal on June 14, and recommended its immediate rejection, as it would raise more questions than it would solve. In defending his recommendation, Sir Alfred insisted that a redress of the grievances of the Outlanders stood at the head of the programme, and that nothing else could be considered until this point was settled.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, indorsed Sir Alfred Milner's views and reviewed the situation resulting in the treatment to which the Outlanders are now subjected. His reply concluded with the proposal of a joint commission of inquiry.

AMMUNITION FOR ORANGE STATE.

Premier Schreiner Says Its Transit Cannot Be Stopped.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, anticipating a motion on the subject by Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, former Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the present Premier, volunteered an explanation regarding the transit through Cape Colony of ammunition and rifles for the Orange Free State.

Mr. Schreiner contended that, except in time of war, the prohibition of such transit would be a breach of the Customs Convention. He laid upon the table papers confirming his statement as to the details of the war material so transmitted, and then added that, if war should unhappily ensue, he would do his duty as an earnest and loyal subject of the Queen.

Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, having moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. Rose-Innes, former leader of the Opposition, asked whether the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, had requested the Government to prohibit the transit.

Mr. Schreiner replied in the negative.

After further discussion, in which Sir John Gordon-Sprigg dissented from the view that the Customs Convention prevented the prohibition, the subject was dropped.

IMPATIENCE IN JOHANNESBURG.

Inaction of the Imperial Government Causes Displeasure.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, who expresses strongly the "feeling of impatience here at the protracted crisis and the continued inaction of the Imperial Government," says:

"Johannesburg cannot live forever on statesmen who put their hands to the plough and stand resolutely still."

British Farmers Will Export Cattle.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Johannesburg says the British Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, has advised the British farmers that they will be justified in ignoring the prohibition regarding the export of cattle.

Salisbury's Nephew to Sail for Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hon. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative member of Parliament for East Herts, a nephew of Lord Salisbury, will sail for South Africa to-morrow, accompanied by his wife.

THE KAISER CHANGED HIS MIND.

Did Not Dissolve the Diet Because Liberals Desired It.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor William, I understand, changed his mind regarding the dissolution of the Prussian Diet on learning from the jubilation of their newspapers how anxious the Liberals were for such a severe measure, in playing a break between the Emperor and the Conservatives."

Educating Higher Russian Classes.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "An imperial ukase just issued establishes an important system of education, largely State aided for the children of the nobility, landed gentry, and officials, the probable air of the Government being to control their education and to prevent their association with the plebeian classes."

Steamboat Sea Bird Disabled.

The steamboat Sea Bird, Capt. Throckmorton, of the Merchants' Steamboat Company line, plying between this city and Red Bank, N. J., was towed here yesterday by the tugs John A. Bowker and Golden Rod, with a broken shaft, which was split when backing into her dock at Red Bank. She will be laid up for about ten days. The Albertina of the same line will take the place of the Sea Bird while the latter is being repaired.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

William Brady Arrives from Europe with Important News.

AMERICANS WINNING LAURELS

Richard Mansfield and Ada Rehan May Give "Merchant of Venice" in London Next Spring.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Britannic, from Queenstown, were William Brady of Brady & Ziegfeld and his wife, who is known on the professional stage as Grace George.

"Since last June, when I left New York, I have traveled over a large part of Europe," said Mr. Brady, "and have seen and accomplished considerable. I signed contracts for a number of plays in London and Paris, and also arranged that the Manhattan Theatre should be actively represented hereafter in both cities. In Paris I secured the rights to two new comedies, one of which will be produced early in September. In London I secured "The Weather Hen," a comedy successfully produced at the Comedy Theatre; "Wine and Women," a melodrama by Arthur Shirley, which filled an engagement at the Princess Theatre, and which will be produced on a large scale in New York this season.

"I have secured options on three plays that will be done in London during the coming season, and also the right to dramatize three well-known novels. It is difficult to secure anything these days in either London or Paris, as almost every author of prominence is tied up by contracts to certain actor-managers in London or to the theatrical syndicate in America.

"The Manhattan Theatre will open next Saturday night with Willie Collier in 'Mr. Smooth,' to be followed in rapid succession by a dramatization of a well known French novel, Anna Held in 'Papa's Wife,' and 'A Stranger in a Strange Land,' a comedy written by Wilmer and Vincent. 'A Court Scandal,' with Aubrey Boucicault in the title rôle, will receive its first production early in November at a Broadway theatre. ''Way Down East,' on a very large scale, will be presented at the Academy of Music Nov. 14 for an indefinite period.

"Besides these attractions, Mr. Ziegfeld, Mr. Grismer and myself have a score of other plays in preparation. I have partially arranged for the entire ''Way Down East' production to go over to London and open at Drury Lane Theatre early in May next. Mr. Arthur Collins is figuring to send the entire Drury Lane cast and production over for the new melodrama and to come over himself and stage it. Mr. Collins will also give the ''Way Down East' production his attention during his stay here, and he will close a contract for its production in London. If 'A Stranger in a Strange Land' succeeds it will be done by the Broadhurst Brothers at the Strand Theatre, London.

"American attractions are growing more popular every day in London. 'The Belle of New York' will run two years, and its receipts have been, during August, close to $10,000 weekly. De Wolf Hopper had just arranged as I left to stay in England all the year. 'El Capitan' will be continued until November, and then go on a tour in the provinces until February, when Hopper returns and produces ''Wang'' for a long run. Hopper has made a great personal hit.

"'Nat Goodwin is closed now, but opens again in Sept. 4 in 'An American Citizen,' and continues until Oct. 15, when he returns to this country. George W. Lederer is in London, and has arranged to take over 'The Rounders' his present Casino success, in conjunction with George Edwardes, Dan Daly, Harry Cowperport, and Phyllis Rankin, and they are all great favorites.

"'Behrbohm Tree is preparing a magnificent production of 'King John.' Wyndham opens his theatre with 'Cyrano de Bergerac.' Cyril Maude and Winnifred Emery are to do 'The Black Tulip,' by Grundy, from Dumas. Wilson Barrett is to open the Lyceum with the 'Silver King,' and follow with a play by Parker. A season of 'The Merchant of Venice,' with Richard Mansuld as Shylock and Miss Ada Rehan as Portia, is talked of at a London theatre for next Spring.

"Miss Rehan was away on the west coast of England when I was there, but, I understand, she has many offers for next season. It was said she will probably star under the management of Richard Dorney and Mr. Farrington, who has been manager of Augustin Daly's London theatre.

"The general opinion in London is that George Edwardes will lose his suit over Daly's Theatre. If he loses, the lease will be sold at auction, and will bring a fabulous price. Barnum & Bailey are playing to an average of $70,000 a week."

Another passenger on the steamer was Miss Jessie Millward, who returns, after her vacation abroad, to take up the rôle of Stella de Gex in the return engagement of "His Excellency the Governor" at the Empire Theatre.

CISSIE LOFTUS TO MARRY.

Actress Who Secured Divorce from Mr. McCarthy to be the Wife of Herbert S. Stone of Chicago.

Miss Cissie Loftus, the actress, who secured a divorce from Justin Huntly McCarthy during the latter part of last season, has taken up the matrimonial reins again. She announced last evening that, despite the fact that she expected to become the wife of Herbert Stewart Stone of Chicago next December, the announcement was rather premature, and she regretted very much that it had become public.

Miss Loftus said she had contracted to appear with the Weber & Fields stock company for a limited period this season, and for this reason would have preferred that her expected marriage to Mr. Stone be withheld until a later date, but now that it has become public property she had no hesitancy in saying it was true.

Miss Loftus was married to Mr. McCarthy on Aug. 28, 1894, at Edinburgh, by a Sheriff. She is the daughter of Marie Loftus, an English music hall singer. She was educated in a convent, but insisted on going on the stage. She was only sixteen years old when she was married.

Herbert Stewart Stone is one of three sons of Melville E. Stone, the General Manager of The Associated Press, who was at one time the proprietor of The Chicago Daily News, which he disposed of at an extremely large figure, and he had also large banking interests in Chicago. The prospective bridegroom was graduated from Harvard College, and while at Cambridge, in company with a fellow-student named Kimball, a bimonthly magazine was published under their direction and called The Chap Book. After leaving college young Stone continued the publication of his magazine in Chicago, making it distinctly of a literary character.

The publication became a vogue in the West, and resulted in bringing Stone in annually a handsome revenue. During its success he went abroad to engage authors to write for the magazine, and secured Justin Huntley McCarthy to write for him. It was during this time that Mr. Stone and Mr. McCarthy became friends, and resulted in the first meeting between Miss Loftus and Mr. Stone. When the actress and her husband came to this country last Winter they visited Chicago and were entertained by Mr. Stone. About a year ago the publication of the magazine was suspended, and the H. S. Stone Publishing Company, now one of the largest publishing concerns in the West, was organized, and associated with him in the business is his brother, Melville E. Stone, Jr.

Mr. Stone has a large circle of friends in Chicago, is a member of many prominent clubs, and of an artistic, literary disposition.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Sir Henry Irving to Have a St. Bartholomew's Night Play—"The Degenerates" and the New Adelphi Melodrama.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Theatrical business has fallen to almost nothing on account of the intense heat. The thermometer registered 88 degrees in the shade yesterday and again to-day, and that seems awful to Londoners. The only fortunate plays seem to be the two American exotics, "The Belle of New York" and "El Capitan," the last-named having made a tremendous hit after a dubious reception the first night.

The subject of Ibsen's new play, upon which the aged Norwegian is said to be industriously working, is studiously kept secret.

The new play by the French poet and dramatist, Jean Richepin, the English and American rights to which have been secured for Mrs. Leslie Carter, is expected to contain one scene of extraordinary strength.

Sir Henry Irving's next production at the London Lyceum will be a drama founded on the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Nobody seems to know much else about it. A famous German drama on the same subject is "Die Bluthochzeit." Whether Irving will impersonate haughty Guise, brave Coligny or weak Charles IX. has not been divulged.

Mrs. Langtry will appear in Sydney Grundy's new play, "The Degenerates," next Thursday. It is full of allusions to the weaknesses of London society, particularly satirizing the "smart set."

Herbert Sleath's new melodrama at the historic Adelphi, "With Flying Colors," is all on the dead level of Adelphi melodrama, but satisfies the audiences.

A. H. Chamberlyn Sues for $30,000.

Adolph H. Chamberlyn, the English manager, who has been in this country for more than a year endeavoring to interest himself in theatrical affairs of this city, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company to recover $30,000, which he claims is due him as commission for effecting the sale of the lease of the Lyric Theatre. The Lyric is now known as the Criterion. The sale was made to Charles Frohman, William Harris, and Isaac B. Rich of Boston. Mr. Chamberlyn is known here through his connection with the unfortunate production last December at the Broadway Theatre known as "The Sorrows of Satan."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week ends to-day as far as matters social are concerned with the last of the horse show at Southampton, comparative quiet at Newport, following the Vanderbilt ball of last night, and little to record at the other leading resorts. The wind has blown from the east steadily for a week along the Atlantic seaboard, and has brought a succession of gloomy mornings, but, strange to say, bright afternoons. By Monday the tide of travel will begin to turn from the seashore to the mountains, and by the end of another week it will be in full flow. The fact that the first Monday of September will be, as usual, the holiday of Labor Day, will keep many people longer in the country than they would ordinarily remain there. For the mass of the public there remains only one more week of the Summer season of outing proper.

***

The rush home from Europe has set in, and the Britannic, which arrived yesterday, brought a number of well-known people, including Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cairns and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge and four children, Ellwood Harvey, Dr. Milner Helme, Arthur H. Herbert, J. D. Ireland, Mrs. Lawrence and three daughters, and Mrs. R. M. Hooley and Miss Hooley, and Mrs. Grace Hurlburt and her son, R. F. Hurlburt, of Chicago. Mrs. and Miss Hooley and Mrs. Hurlburt and her son have been abroad for nearly two years. They have been spending the past year in Europe, and are now returning home for a visit before going back next year. Mrs. Hurlburt, who is a young widow, spent the summer of 1897 at Narragansett Pier. She was much admired there for her good looks and taste in dress, and she has also received much attention in Paris and London. On the St. Louis, due to-day, there are expected to arrive, among others, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morton, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, and Aubrey Boucicault. The Lucania, which sails to-day, has booked among other passengers John Crosby Brown and Miss M. M. Brown, Charles H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Clarence M. Hyde and two daughters, Mrs. W. A. Prime and son, the Rev. George Washburn and Mrs. Washburn of Constantinople, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wright and Mrs. Bertha Wright, Commander T. S. St. John, R. N. and Henry Thouron of Philadelphia. The Graf Waldersee has booked a long list of passengers for to-day, among them Mrs. Charles A. Nichols and two daughters and Cornelius Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a cousin of Gov. Roosevelt, and who resides in Paris, has been here for the past few weeks, having come over to attend to some business matters. He is now returning to Paris.

***

Recent letters received from England state that all the English watering places are now frequented by Americans, and that the average American tourist has learned that it is far wiser to visit the country than to remain in London during the off season. The more experienced visitors, and those who know the delights of English rural scenery, are enjoying themselves particularly this season, the weather in the country, whatever it may have been in London, having been perfection. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer have been spending some time at Scarborough with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tailer. They took some delightful coaching tours from Scarborough and visited among other places Whitby, Forge Valley, and Harrowgate. They have now left for the Continent, after a short stay at Buxton, the sulphur springs of England, and which this year is having an especially gay season.

***

Again at Southampton yesterday, after an unpropitious morning, there was a clear afternoon, and the first day of the horse show proper brought all the members of the Southampton Summer colony out in force. The scene yesterday, as on Thursday, was most interesting and picturesque. Perhaps the most attractive feature of the affair is the absence of professionals and the social atmosphere that invests it. Only a nominal fee is charged for admission to the grounds, which are simply a level stretch of dry meadow roped off, and which lies about a mile and a half east of the Meadow Club at the corner of Old Town Town Road and Gin Lane, at a spot named Interlaken, and just behind the dunes. As one stands on these grounds one looks westward over a pretty little lake to the steeples and house roofs of Southampton; eastward to the blue waters of Mecox Bay, while one hears the booming of the near-by surf on the other side of the dunes. There is great interest taken in horses at Southampton, and every man, woman, and child in the Summer colony seems to have gone into this horse show con amore. The pony races of Thursday, in which Albert Stevens was one of the victors, and the gymkhana games were most amusing, particularly that in which four boys rode a Friday to Monday race for a prize offered by William Manice. In this they carried dress suit cases, dismounted, took off their coats, donned night gowns, having packed their coats in their bags, and finished after having again doffed the night robes and donned their coats. The "egg and spoon" race, in which four fair girls contested, and which was won by Miss Helen Barnes, was also amusing. Not the least attractive feature of the afternoon was the delight of the children in witnessing the feats of their fellows and of their elders.

***

The Southampton Summer colony comes nearer this year to being a happy family than for some years past, and it is refreshing to notice the comparative absence of the disagreeable frictions and fierce jealousies which have so marred the season at one or two other resorts. This was particularly noticeable at this horse show on Thursday and yesterday, where every one seemed to enter into the informal spirit of the affair, sincerely applauded the victors and as sincerely condoled with the vanquished. The organizers of this horse show have builded better than they knew, and its success from the social and amateur standpoints this year undoubtedly means its perpetuation. Some remarkably good horses were shown, and the display of horseflesh, in fact, surprised even Southampton horse lovers.

***

Some remarkably good riding on the part of children and young men and women was seen. Chester Griswold, Jr., who won the first pony race, Sydney Breese III.; Havens Peabody, who was first in the saddling race on his pony Napoleon, and Miss Helen Barney, who won the egg and spoon race, showed themselves thoroughly at home in the saddle. Havens Peabody, son of Stephen Peabody, and a grandson of G. G. Havens, particularly distinguished himself in the gymkhana games.

***

It was unfortunate that the two Hamptons, East and South, should have appointed the celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary and the first day's horse show on the same day. As a result all Eastern Long Island was divided in its mind as to which to attend. The East Hampton celebration, however, drew the public It was a most quaint and unique affair, and will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to participate in or to witness it. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter, Miss Duryea, and Miss McGinnis took the prize for the most unique exhibit, a farm wagon filled with pumpkins on which they sat, the women dressed in low-cut muslin gowns of pale colors, worn over hoopskirts, with large poke bonnets on their heads worn over ringlets and curls. The Misses Tillinghast and the Misses Hedges, gowned in grandmother's garb, were in a cart spinning at old wheels, while Harry Mulford, an old whaling Captain, appeared in a costume of 1845 with flat-brimmed high hat and long-tailed coat. The children of the prominent residents also took part in the parade and celebration of the anniversary. Theodore Hewitt's two children, great-grandchildren of Peter Cooper, personated Liberty and Jonathan, and the children of Charles de Kay were costumed as Cubans. The exercises of the day were all planned on the old town meeting order, and were very amusing. Among the speakers was Charles Henry Butler, third son of William Allen Butler.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—It was a day of days, socially speaking, in Newport to-day. From an early hour the cottagers were kept on the go all day, and to-night went to the Vanderbilt ball. The Reading Room and the Casino Club were deserted, and the avenue in the vicinity of the two clubs appeared like an evening in the early part of May or late September.

Some cottagers were at Bailey's Beach in the forenoon, and others at the Casino tennis courts, while a party of friends drove to the yacht club landing to bid good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Widener, who sailed on the yacht Josephine for Bar Harbor for a few days' stay.

Dinners this evening were very numerous, the largest being given by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who had all her guests seated at one large table—in fact, the largest used here this season. The guests included W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Col. and Mrs John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Fernando Yznaga, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Cushing, Frank Lawrence, Miss Willing, and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

This afternoon Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a musicale at her cottage, in Bellevue Avenue.

Henry Walters entertained at luncheon on board the Narada, and Mrs. Ross Winans entertained at luncheon at Bleak House.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

To-morrow afternoon the annual coaching parade will be held by the Coaching Club. The coaches will start at 4:30 o'clock, with Frederic Bronson leading and Prescott Lawrence on the left of the line. They will pass down Bellevue Avenue and continue over to Bateman's, where tea will be served, and afterward will proceed to the Golf Club, where the match play will be in progress.

The parade of the season on wheels promises to be the automobile parade at night on Sept. 7. Instead of fifteen automobiles being in line, there are to be nearly forty, and they will be illuminated with electric designs and decorated with flowers.

Casino registers include M. Theodore Kearney.

Registers at the Newport Golf Club are Cecil Barret, R. B. Van Cortlandt, H. Alexandre, R. Pell, Benjamin Chew, and Marquis Romano.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer is completing arrangements for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander Winslow of the United States Navy, which will occur at the Havemeyer villa, in Bellevue Avenue, Sept. 18.

Those who attended the "Dutch treat" dinner-dance at Southwick's Grove Thursday evening are praising the affair as one of the most enjoyable of the season.

The reported engagement of Miss Willing and Frank Lawrence is emphatically denied by Mrs. Willing.

Col. Anthony Dyer is suffering from the effects of a sprained ankle, which he received during the picnic given by Mrs. John Clinton Gray Wednesday.

Among the entertainments for to-morrow evening will be the musicale given by Mrs. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wharton will sail to-morrow from Europe, and on their arrival in New York will come directly to Newport and remain at their cottage for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and family will remain at Fair Lawn until the early part of November.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to remain at the Breakers until late in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk of Baltimore will visit their daughter, Mrs. William E. Carter at Quarterfoll next week.

Berkeley Updike of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Commander Washburn Maynard of the navy is visiting his family here.

Manuel Balmaceda has arrived at the Berkeley, as have M. Theodore Kearney of California and M. D'Estrale, First Secretary of the Swedish Legation.

Baron Rothlacoh, naval attaché of the French Embassy, is here for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Genevieve Bisbee, daughter of ex-Senator Bisbee, who has lately returned from abroad, is to give a piano recital to her friends at the Guild Hall of Trinity Church next week.

SOCIETY SEES THE HORSES.

Large Crowd of Spectators Attend the Sporting Carnival Held at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The second day of the sporting carnival here was devoted to the horse show proper, which attracted even a larger crowd than the pony and gymkana races of yesterday. The number of smart traps and thoroughbreds exhibited was the occasion of a mild surprise. It had been supposed that Southampton's resources in this line were somewhat limited. The majority of the prizes went to outsiders. During the early part of the day a disagreeable mist threatened postponement.

The judging of the classes was in nearly every case disposed of in a short time, and there were few waits. The majority of the exhibitors either drove or rode, and the costumes worn were of a wide range, extending anywhere between a golfing costume to a close approach to evening dress. Some of the costumes that attracted particular attention were worn by Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Gulliver, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Mrs. J. Metcalfe Thomas, and Miss Lee. The horse show will conclude to-morrow.

The spectators included Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Julia Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barney, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Talmage, J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Louis E. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Grange Sard, Miss Sard, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Gen. Thomas H. Barber, Salem H. Wales, Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Ely, Frank C. Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Dr. P. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Allen Butler, Jr., and Mrs. George R. Sheldon. The results of the judging in the different classes were as follows, in the order of events:

Class 3—Harness horses. First, Babbie and Zaza, J. N. Gallatin; second, Chestnut and Prince, O. G. Jennings; third, White Stockings and Matchless, William Manice.

Class 11—Ponies in harness. First, Wild Rose, Miss Sophie Townsend; second, Princetta, De Lancey Nicoll; third, Allie, Alfred M. Hoyt.

Class 8—Horses suitable for runabout. First, Bob White, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver; second, Fancy, Dr. George A. Dixon; third, Pride, George R. Schieffelin.

Class 13—Saddle horses. First, Chestnut Mare, L. E. Larocque; second, Falcon, Dr. T. Gaillord Thomas; third, Honey, Charles Coster.

Class 1—Roadsters. First, Judge, George C. Clark; second, Ethel, Dr. George A. Dixon; third, Lady Alice, Henry A. Barclay.

Class 16—Pony under saddle. First, Sweetheart, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens; second, Wonder, Percy Pyne; third, Hardluck, Stephen Peabody.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited under the agreement of November 19th, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899.

Dated New York, August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 United States 5% Regstd. Bds., 1904.
$6,500 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1907.
$7,000 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1925.
52 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank N. Y. in liq.
150 shs. Howard Ins. Co. N. Y., in liq.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,500 shs. The Edison G. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. common.
1,000 shs. The Edison G. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. pref'd.
300 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. of West Virg. pref'd.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
85 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
75 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Office of MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The coupons due September 1st, 1899, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Office of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The following coupons, due September 1st, 1899, will be paid at this office on and after that date: Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 29th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

A meeting of the stockholders of Charles E. Monell Company will be held at the company's office, No. 2 First Avenue, New York, on Sept. 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, Aug. 19, 1899.
CHARLES SCHLAGEL, Secretary.

AMERICAN WHEAT FOR EUROPE.

English Paper Says There Will Be Very Large Exports.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Statist to-morrow, under the caption "American Prosperity," will say:

"There will be very large exports of wheat to meet the demands of Western Europe. American farmers are disposing of their crops readily and at tolerably good prices, and they will be able to purchase from the East and Europe as fully as they have been doing this year. The United States has made great progress of late years in manufacturing and trading, but it is still an essentially agricultural country, and its prosperity depends mainly on the harvests. Therefore fair wheat and good harvests of other productions mean the continuance of the well-being of the farmers, who are the backbone and life blood of the country."

The Statist then adds:

"Under the circumstances, it is reasonably certain that railroad traffic returns and foreign orders for locomotives, steel, &c., will continue to increase."

The tenor of the article prophesies an increase of the present prosperity of the United States.

TO CHEAPEN ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Philadelphia Company Will Build Machinery for Which This Is Claimed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Directors of the Scott-Janney Electric Company met in this city to-day, and completed the organization of the concern by the election of the following officers: President—William S. Janney, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Charles W. Drake, New York; Edward A. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; Chief Engineer—Gordon J. Scott, Philadelphia; Secretary—Charles F. Walter, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Jacob Janney, Philadelphia.

Resolutions were adopted looking to the immediate erection of a large manufacturing plant. The claim is made that the electrical machinery produced by the company will reduce the cost of electric lighting to one-third, and that on electric railways the saving will be over 50 per cent. in construction and operating expenses.

Banks Must Use Revenue Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury Department up to this time has accepted all compromises offered by banks for the settlement of fines where examiners have found them in possession of unstamped checks and notes. The plea in almost every instance is inadvertence, but the violations of the law have not decreased as they should, and the department is on the point of adopting a rigid policy of enforcing a heavier penalty for every violation.

No Sale of Hearst Homestake Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Phoebe Hearst denies the statement sent out from Deadwood, S. D., to the effect that she intended to sell her interests in the famous Homestake Mine.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday several rebating charges against brokers were successfully defended and dismissed. On account of the revocation of all temporary brokerage certificates on Sept. 1, the committee may decide to meet oftener until that date in order to act upon all applications for regular licenses.

The non-board fire insurance companies in this city sustained a decrease of about 15 per cent. in their premium receipts for the first half of this year, as against the first six months of 1898. An officer of one of these companies said yesterday that their refusal to join the New York Fire Insurance Exchange had not yet proved detrimental, because the aggregate decrease in the premiums of all of the companies in the city was nearly 14.9 per cent.

Commissioner Stone of the Kentucky Insurance Department has made a complaint against F. S. Moffat & Co. of this city for violation of the resident agency law of that State by issuing a policy on a Kentucky risk in the British American Exchange Association, a concern not known in either Kentucky or New York. The New York mail of the concern was sent to Room 1,133, 15 Park Row, which is now unoccupied. The room was formerly occupied as an insurance brokerage office by F. W. Anthony.

New York fire insurance managers were advised yesterday that N. B. Hawkins of Portland, Ind., has decided to file a suit in the September term of the Jay Circuit Court against fire insurance companies doing business in Indiana. The suit will be instituted in the form of an application for the issuance of an injunction to restrain the companies from maintaining a trust or combination for the purpose of keeping up rates, and permanently prohibit the local board of Portland from transacting business. This suit, if successful, would compromise the existence of local boards throughout the State of Indiana.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$275,921,284
Gold reserve	246,331,845
Net silver	3,834,596
United States notes in the Treasury	17,057,352
Treasury notes of 1890	725,491
Total receipts this day	1,615,513
Total receipts this month	38,191,840
Total receipts this year	86,246,098
Total expenditures this day	620,000
Total expenditures this month	40,845,000
Total expenditures this year	97,406,090
Deposits in National banks	77,406,851
Silver bullion	899,568
National bank notes received for redemption	219,320
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,017,819
Customs	581,662
Miscellaneous	16,032

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 25	436,100
To date this year	118,835,595
Corresponding date last year	67,633,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 25	$2,385,500
To date this year	$649,007,470
Corresponding date last year	$556,967,930

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdg. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brook. Union Gas	6⅞	O. R. R. & Nav.	2½
Chic. & East Ill.	1	O. R. R. & Nav. pf.	2⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	2¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	1¼
Chicago & Northwest.	2	Pressed Steel Car	1
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	2¼
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Con. Gas	8⅜	St. Jo & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	¾	St. Paul & Duluth	7
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Union Bag & Paper.	¾
H. B. Claflin	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W.	½	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Kan. City, P. & G.	1½
Anaconda	⅝	National Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Northern Pacific	⅝
Central Pacific	⅝	Pacific Coast	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	¾
Denver & Rio Grande	1½	Rio Grande Western	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	St. Louis S. W. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Federal Steel	½	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of one per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	2
D. M. & Ft. D. 2½s	2½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	2	W. N. Y. & P. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P., series A	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	2⅝
		N.Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Is to-day's bank statement to be "bad"? Wiseacres were yesterday very sure that it was going to have disturbing aspects. Why they made such calculations they did not disclose—and naturally, for not one of all the oracles could claim to have any knowledge whatsoever of the facts involved. None the less, enough impression was made upon professional Stock Exchange sentiment to induce a substantial further extension of the short interest.

***

Much the most interesting feature in yesterday's stock market was the course of Consolidated Gas quotations. An advance of 10 points was scored—such being Wall Street's response to the reduction of the company's dividend to a 4 per cent. basis—to a rate where barely more than 2 per cent. is yielded upon the investment.

There being no surprise in the Consolidated Gas dividend reduction, every speculator in Wall Street has been short of the stock. Probably 90 per cent. of recent sales have been for the short account. Thus strong and adroit manipulators were able yesterday to force a covering movement; and to help along their campaign they gave free and easy distribution to a variety of fables representing that the rivals of the Consolidated had finally surrendered, that the Consolidated was again in full control of the local gas situation, that the price of gas to consumers was forthwith to be put up to $1 per 1,000. From 175 the quotation was lifted to 185. There seemed at one time to be practically a panic among the shorts, and orders to buy the stock "at the market" were large. Under such circumstances the rally was not much a matter of astonishment.

But—measured by business tests—Consolidated Gas securities are hardly entitled to be rated as worth more in the market getting a 4 per cent. dividend than they were when the rate was 6 per cent., than they were when (barely three months ago) earnings were warranting 8 per cent. The gas war continues. Gas company revenues are badly hurt. It is even an official statement that the 1 per cent. quarterly dividend just declared was not earned by the Consolidated Company. In the stock market—temporarily—quotations may be rigged, but lasting market value requires something more than Stock Exchange manipulation. The history of the Cordage Trust pointed somewhat that way.

***

"Special dispatches" from Chicago are making ado over railway rate disturbances; and to some extent Wall Street yesterday seemed disposed to pay attention to such reports. Yet telegraphic inquiries addressed to the most important railway managers of the West elicit the information that really no serious differences exist. Too much business is rushing, shippers are far too anxious for accommodation, to permit disputation over such transportation rates as the railways are charging. Rather the fact is that better rates can be obtained—and when rates do change in any substantial way the change will be an advance.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND.

Russell Sage yesterday denied a report current on Wall Street to the effect that because of the vigorous competition on the part of the Postal Telegraph Company and for other reasons, the earnings of the Western Union have fallen off very considerably, and that, as a consequence, the Western Union would cut its dividend from 5 to 4 per cent.

"The earnings of the Western Union," said Mr. Sage, "are very satisfactory. I know nothing about any reported intention of a cut in the dividend, and I don't think there will be any such cut. I do not see why we should not declare our regular dividend.

"Of course we have had competition, but it has not been such that it has affected our financial standing."

BOSTON BEARS.

Sugar Trust was weak yesterday, selling under 152, there being a net loss for the day of over 2 points. No news came out in Wall Street to account for the downward movement. Boston continues to be the chief seller. Directors of the company here insist that its affairs are all right, and that the next dividend will be paid "just as usual."

TIN PLATE PLANS.

An advance in the price of the product of the Tin Plate Trust is preliminary to a statement which the company will be able to make showing earnings of over 12 per cent. on the common stock. Tin Plate shares would be put upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange but for the fact that plans for the consolidation with the National Steel Company are said to have much advanced recently.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., whose operations as commission brokers on the Stock Exchange represent interests throughout the United States, review yesterday's security market as follows:

"Foreign financial circles were somewhat disturbed over a heavy failure in St. Petersburg, one failure being for no less than 24,000,000 rubles. In addition to this, the London market was dull, the speculative element being unwilling to add to their outstanding contracts, in the face of the settlement which begins on Tuesday next. London was consequently a moderate seller in our market, and the local traders, encouraged by the changed attitude of foreigners, took the bear side at the opening. The strongest stock was Union Pacific preferred. The Directors meet on Tuesday next, and it is believed that they will declare a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

"Consolidated Gas enjoyed a substantial advance. It is believed that insiders went short of this stock, expecting that it would decline upon the reduction in the dividend. No liquidation appearing, insiders were apparently obliged to cover on this advance. There was less doing in Brooklyn Rapid Transit than for some time. Flower brokers seemed to be about the only buyers, and there was a suspicion that he was selling at the same time through brokers not generally used by this house.

"A large selling order in American Tobacco caused the decline. At 128 there was a litle support. Friends of the company still predict much higher prices for the stock. It is believed that at the meeting of Directors in October a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be declared.

"There was very little doing in the Grangers. In fact, throughout the whole market there was a decided falling off in outside business, and after the first hour the professional element exercised considerable pressure upon the whole list and were fairly successful in bringing about declines. The afternoon market was dominated by the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement to-morrow. A loss of $3,496,000 in cash is reported, as a result of the interior movement and Sub-Treasury operations, and it is generally expected that the loan item will show a decided increase, as a result of the week's speculation. The general list closed with the tone in the main fairly steady."

GOOD TIMES RECORDS.

Week after week the commercial agencies issue statements whose only point of difference seems to be that they grow continually more and more emphatic in chronicles of tremendous National business advancement. In their issues to-day Dun and Bradstreet's merely epitomize anew the telling facts of wider-spreading prosperity. Good times records—such is their report from every business quarter, touching every business interest.

In iron, steel, and other metals, for instance, strength of prices and steadiness of demand are still the salient features. Dun's Review points out, in this connection, that iron works which supply Pittsburg are sold up far into 1900, and can do nothing though prices much beyond what they received are paid by those who must have iron this year. For Bessemer pig $22 and for Grey Forge $19 and for Southern pig $18.60 were paid at Pittsburg; for No. 1 coke $21 at Chicago, and for Anthracite No. 1 $22.50 at Philadelphia, with 25,000 tons basic sold at $21.50. For intermediate products it is much the same. The enormous demand for more railroads and rails and cars, more vessels, warehouses, and buildings, to handle the extraordinary business in progress, cannot be met as quickly as men would like, and work of all sorts is delayed, from the biggest war vessel to the smallest factory.

On the same subject Bradstreet's points out that foremost in advancing is structural material, which has moved up $5 per ton, closely followed by steel billets, with an advance of $3, and steel rails and nearly all grades of pig iron with smaller relative gains. The volume of orders booked and booking for the first half of 1900 and some engagements far into the Autumn of next year evidence confidence in prevailing prices, notwithstanding reports of increased orders going abroad to foreign makers. Other metals show sympathetic strength, notable in this respect being tin and lead.

In relation to cotton and wheat, Dun says that sharp fluctuations in the former show how fears of injury by drought in Texas and elsewhere would affect the market if there were not on hand about 3,000,000 bales of old cotton, including 500,000 in European and probably 500,000 in American mills. Consumption is enormous, but it cannot exhaust such supplies soon. Reports of injury to wheat in the Northwest have likewise affected the market, but only for a day or two, the price closing three-quarters of a cent lower for the week. Western receipts no longer keep up with the extraordinary movement a year ago, falling 1,800,000 bushels behind for the week, but for four weeks have been 15,367,414 bushels against 14,354,621 last year.

Bradstreet's, touching on these subjects, says of cotton that the shadow of the Neill estimate is still over the market, which, however, is firmer, owing to reports of deterioration due to neat and drought and partly to exceptionally good reports from manufactured goods, quotations of which are tending upward. It is noted that the proposition to combine Fall River mills is reported still under advisement. Compared with a year ago cotton is half a cent higher; but, while supplies are immensely larger, the growing crop conditions are the key to the situation. Of wheat, it is stated that there appears little reflection in the reports from the spring wheat country of the shading of wheat crop estimates, because, apparently, a large crop is assured in any event.

Both reports call attention to expanding trade in dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes, particularly in Western markets.

Speaking of the rise in beef prices, Bradstreet's says that conditions of supply and demand seem to be at the bottom of the rise. This, it is noted, has attracted increased receipts of grass-fed cattle, and some shading of quotations is noted, but Chicago prices have only been equaled five times in twenty-two years. There are nearly 10,000,000 less beef cattle in the country than there were seven years ago, and, in fact, there are fewer cattle in the country now than in any year since 1882.

Of railway matters, both reviews speak most hopefully. Bradstreet's says that current railway earnings maintain the promise of earlier weeks, and show an enormous volume of traffic being handled.

Dun's review notes that the returns of earnings on 73,000 miles of roads, or two-fifths of the whole, show for the first half of August gains of 14.5 per cent. over last year and 8 per cent. over 1892, and on the Granger roads the gains were 19.2 and 17.5 per cent. The tonnage movement, 74.6 per cent. larger than in 1892 for the same weeks, shows greater gain in east-bound than in other traffic.

Bradstreet's says that one of the least satisfactorily situated trades is that of anthracite coal, in which production appears to have outstripped consumption again, and there is complaint of price-cutting. In the bituminous trade the efforts to bring about a combination of producers still attract attention.

Dun notes that money is easy, with commercial loans at 4 to 4½ per cent., and considerable increase in the demand from minor wool concerns, though the American Woolen Company transfers its business to Boston. Interior receipts exceed shipments by $1,500,000, though none of the $2,500,000 sent to Canada has yet returned. Failures in three weeks have been in amount $4,075,184, against $4,598,213 last year, $6,338,273 in 1897, and $20,932,285 in 1896. Manufacturing were $1,259,080, against $1,578,633 last year, and trading $1,906,598, against $2,910,114 last year. Failures for the week have been 163 in the United States, against 179 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 26 last year.

According to Bradstreet's, bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,527,238,000, an increase of slightly less than 1 per cent. over last week, but a gain of 22 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 46 per cent. over 1897, of 104 per cent. over 1896 and 1894, and of 51 per cent. over 1892.

It has not been usual that it has affected our financial standing."

The figures in relation to shipments are given by Bradstreet's as follows: "Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,343,325 bushels, against 4,040,099 bushels last week, 3,563,478 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,149,653 bushels in 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896, and 1,871,928 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 29,508,894 bushels, against 25,906,552 bushels last year, and 26,582,999 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,596,097 bushels, against 5,531,405 bushels last week, 2,648,933 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,682,452 bushels in 1897, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896, and 1,124,536 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 37,123,048 bushels, against 22,877,298 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 22,348,295 bushels in 1897-8."

HOW EARNINGS EXPAND.

By no means is there any general adequate comprehension of the extraordinary way in which the earnings of American railroads are with practical uniformity mounting upward. All past records being broken, current figures run far beyond aught that even they who are most sanguine have presumed to forecast. In the collation of earnings statistics The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present an exhibit quite beyond precedent—and here it is, covering statements from thirty-one railroads, among which hardly a single important system fails to show an increase. Most of the gains are substantial; many of them are extraordinary. The period covered here is the third week of August:

3d Week of August.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$29,818	$3,920	.....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	139,150	.....	$3,181
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	86,551	7,119	.....
Canadian Pacific	540,000	59,000	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	236,162	4,984	.....
Chicago Gt. Western	132,620	7,440	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	761,130	108,456	.....
Cleve. Lor. & Wheel.	39,867	8,940	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	174,800	6,700	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	8,407	.....	362
Evans. & Terre Haute	32,000	5,218	.....
Flint & Pere Marq.	67,609	6,260	.....
Internat. & Gt. North.	66,324	10,560	.....
Iowa Central	52,249	6,350	.....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,519	1,763	.....
Lake Erie & West.	87,611	16,465	.....
Mexican Central	263,692	37,457	.....
Mexican National	123,337	17,926	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	49,589	5,770	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	247,144	37,136	.....
Mo. Pacific, Iron M.	353,000	41,000	.....
Central Branch	28,000	3,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	107,991	25,767	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	21,541	484	.....
Pitts, Bess. & L. E.	46,500	4,196	.....
Rio Grande Western	74,900	18,300	.....
St. Louis Southwest.	106,400	10,900	.....
Texas Pacific	133,880	10,101	.....
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	39,295	4,441	.....
Wabash	334,278	44,545	.....
Wisconsin Central	108,222	12,818	.....
Total (31 roads)	$4,695,626	$527,076	$3,543
Net increase (12.55 per cent.)	.....	523,533	.....

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Withdrawal of £20,000 in bullion from Bank of England on balance.

Imports of dry goods at Port of New York for week valued at $2,231,935, being an increase of $158,178 over the preceding week and an increase of $531,976 over corresponding period of last year.

Stocks of the Republic Iron and Steel Company traded in for the first time on the Stock Exchange

Incorporation of the Boston and Arkansas Zinc Company, to mine and smelt zinc and other metals in the United States, British North America, and Mexico.

Arrival at San Francisco of $1,500,000 gold from the Alaska gold fields.

Application by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company for permission to issue a second mortgage for $2,500,000, in furtherance of plan of reorganization.

PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY.

The success of the plan to merge soft coal interests in a $64,000,000 corporation to be known as the Pittsburg Coal Company was yesterday reported as assured. The financial promoters are Moore & Schley of this city and G. B. Hill & Co. of Pittsburg, Penn. The charter of the company will be secured in New Jersey

were traded in yesterday, and the issue advanced 1¼ points, closing at 35½ bid. At one time it sold at 35¾. The preferred went off ½ point in a slim market, closing at 89¾. St. Louis subs were again strong, and gained a point, closing at 141. There sold $10,000 of this issue early in the day at 141¼, but the market for it was narrow. Union Copper was in good demand, and scarce.

National Gramophone gained a point, closing at 87. President Frank Seaman of the National Gramophone Company gave an encouraging report of its affairs yesterday to a broker who trades in it largely, and who sent him a note of inquiry as to the dividend for September, to be declared this month. The company has been paying a 1 per cent. monthly dividend for quite a while. Mr. Seaman's reply read as follows: "That dividend will be declared Monday, they tell me. The sales for August, 1899, have been 35 per cent. more than 1898." It is said that the reason the company's stock is commanding no better price than 87, while paying dividends of 12 per cent. per annum, is a popular uncertainty as to the nature and time of expiration of the company's patents.

Sloss-Sheffield subscriptions were inactive yesterday. Early in the day $50,000 of the issue was offered at 110. Later rallied, the closing bid being 110. A Broad Street firm interested particularly in this issue received a letter from a Richmond (Va.) correspondent yesterday, saying that on Wednesday the "subs" sold in Richmond at 112½.

Electric Vehicle common gained 2 points yesterday, closing at 100. A lot very much was done in the copper stocks. Amalgamated closed ¾ off, at 97, after having sold up to 97¾. Tennessee Copper sold up to 20, closing without change ⅛ of that figure. British Columbia Copper had a fair market and was strong. It sold up to 12, and closed at 11¾, a net advance of ¼ point. New York Transportation was rather freely dealt in, and lost ¼, closing at 24½ bid. The dealing in Chicago and Alton subs was light.

There is said to be a new movement on foot to restrict the curb brokers to trading between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. If so, its influence has seemingly not begun to work. The Stock Exchange houses which have large dealings with the curb may, it is said, be able to bring about some regulation in the matter, but the curb brokers are not disposed to submit to anything like dictation.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	35½	35¾
Amsterdam pf.	60	60⅜
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¼	103
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78¼	79½
American Wool Goods pf.	26½	28
Beet Sugar	85	88
Beet Sugar pf.	30	35
Distilling Company of America	79	80
Distilling Company of America pf.	19⅝	19⅞
Electric Axle Light & Power	59⅜	60
Electric Boat	7⅞	8
Electric Boat pf.	24	28
Havana Commercial	46	47
Havana Commercial pf.	29	30
International Power	68	69
International Pump	77	20¼
International Pump pf.	23½	24½
National Gramophone	72½	73½
National Salt	87	89
National Salt pf.	37¼	40
Otis Elevator	74	76
Otis Elevator pf.	34	35
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	90½	92
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	20	23
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	89¾	90¼
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	110	112
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	461	463
Union Steel & Chain	458	461
Union Steel & Chain pf.	20	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	5	7

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97¾
American Air Power	71	74
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Chicago & Alton subs	112¾	113¾
Chicago & Alton pf.	174	176
Electric Vehicle	95½	98
Electric Vehicle pf.	109	110
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	118	123
Flemington Coal & Coke	23½	25
General Carriage	24⅜	25¼
Illinois Transportation	33¼	37
Markeen Copper	5¼	5½
Mexican 5s	11⅞	12
New England Transportation	100¼	55
New York Gas & Electric 4s	95	96
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90	92
New York Transportation	107	108
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	24⅝	24⅞
St. Louis subs	23½	25
St. Louis common, when issued	141	144
St. Louis preferred, when issued	89¼	93½
St. Louis 4s, when issued	90	94
Tennessee Copper	9¼	9⅝
Trust Company of America	197⅝	200½
Union Copper	275	280
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	25	27

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	245	247
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	101	
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway con.	95	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	105	
Chicago Union Traction	36⅜	38¼
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	102	104
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	104
Con. Traction of N. J.	113	115
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	62	65
Eighth Avenue Railroad	111	114
Kings County Elevated 4s	385	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.		84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
Nassau Electric 4s	88	91
Nassau Electric 5s	97¼	100
New Orleans Traction (new)	114	115
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	26	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	95	97
North Jersey Street Railway	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	37¾	38¾
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	95
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c.	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	220	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	25	35
Union Railway stock	113	116
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	27	30

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	36	39½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	90	90⅝
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	55	57
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	94	94½
Union Ferry	110	112
Union Ferry bonds	45	46

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	24
Denver Gas	55	60
Denver Gas bonds	39½	40
Essex & Hudson Gas	82½	83
Fort Wayne Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas 6s		65
Indianapolis Gas Co.	7	9
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	107	115
Lafayette Gas Co.	106	107
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s		65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	48	52
Mutual Gas of New York	67	70
Madison (Wis.) stock	260	290
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	29	30
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	85	87
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	110	115
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co., bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	48	52
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	42	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	60
Standard Gas, New York	88	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	113	115
Standard Gas 1st	134	138
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	5	13
Western Gas	82	85
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	100	102

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	47	49
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	22	25
Consolidated Rubber Tire	16	167
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	21½	22
Cramps' Shipyard	57	60
General Chemical	81	85
General Chemical pf.	50	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds		54
Hudson River Telephone	94	97
Lorillard Company pf.	110	115
Standard Coupler	116	117
Trenton Potteries	31	33
Trenton Potteries pf.	7	13
Union Typewriter		55
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	25	26
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
Worthington Pump pf.	121	123
	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	
Fern. Coal Co.	55
Gourneay & Burnham	10.00
Gourneay & Burnham pf.	5.00
Marshall Mill	25.00
New York Biscuit bonds	65
Notes of bonds	112
Notes of stock	76

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 25, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	30	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
14¼	17⅞	800	Am. Car & Foundry	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
65¾	66¼	250	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66½	66	66½	+ ½
53¼	54¼	220	Am. Linseed pf., ex d.	53	54	53	54	+ ¾
44	44¾	1,240	American Cotton Oil	44¼	44½	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
94	94⅝	212	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94¾	94½	94½	− ⅛
142	145	300	American Express	142½	143	142½	142½	.....
16¾	18	300	American Malting Co.	17½	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
67	69	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
5⅞	6¼	100	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
56¾	57	2,300	Am. Steel & Wire	57	57⅜	56¼	56⅝	− ⅛
98	98¼	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98	98¼	98	98	− ⅛
152¾	152⅞	31,475	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154½	154¾	151¾	152¾	− 2¼
57	57½	1,420	Anaconda	57½	57⅝	57	57	− ⅛
43	43¼	3,650	American Tin Plate	43	43½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
90¼	91	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
128½	128¾	20,553	American Tobacco	130	130¼	127½	128½	+ ¼
38	38½	300	American Steel Hoop	38	38	38	38	− ⅛
83¼	83¾	1,250	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½	− ⅛
23	23¼	4,550	At., T. & S. F.	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅛	− ⅛
66⅞	67	23,460	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝	− ⅝
43	43⅛	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43½	43½	43	43¼	− ¼
91¼	91¾	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
56	57	2,341	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57¾	55¾	55¾	.....
74¼	74⅝	3,373	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅝	− ⅛
103¾	104	28,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	104½	105⅝	103¼	104	− ⅛
144¾	145	2,140	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	144⅞	139	144⅞	+ ⅛
19	19¼	850	Brunswick City	19	19½	18½	19	+ ⅛
32		600	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32	32	32	32	.....
54¼	54½	50	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
59⅛	59½	1,400	Central Pacific	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
20¼	20½	10,465	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	− ⅛
136¼	136¾	3,260	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅜	− ⅛
84½	85	900	Chicago & Quincy	136⅞	137	136⅞	136⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	2,900	Chicago & East. Ill.	83	84	83	84	+1
79½	79⅝	1,842	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
38	38¼	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	80	78	80	80	+2¼
133⅞	134	7,140	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	38½	38½	38	38¼	− ¼
163	163½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	41	41	41	41	.....
198	200	3,680	Chicago & Northw.	134½	134¼	133¾	133¾	−1
160		150	Chi. & Northw. pf.	163	163	163	163	− ⅜
119½	119⅞	150	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	199	199	199	199	− ⅝
57¾	58¼	525	Chi. Term. Trans.	120	120⅜	119½	119¾	+2
98	99¼	10	C., C., C. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
11	16	.....	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	6	6	6	6	.....
46	47	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11	16⅞	16	16	− ¼
51½	51½	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	11	11	11	11	.....
7⅜	8	1,375	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44	45	44	45	+1½
20¾	21	1,870	Colorado Midland	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½	+2½
5⅞	6	290	Colorado Midland pf.	8½	8½	8	8	+ ¼
47½	48	400	Colorado Southern	21⅞	21⅞	21	21¼	.....
	183¾	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	.....
184¼	184½	21,433	Col. & H. C. & I.	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
48¾	49	4,715	Consolidated Gas	19	19	19	19	.....
98½	98¾	2,375	Continental Tobacco	175¾	176	175½	175½	− ¼
62⅜	62⅞	2,400	Continental Tobac. pf.	98¾	98¾	97¾	98¼	+ ⅜
21¼	21¾	1,810	Delaware & Hudson	127	127¾	125¾	127¾	+ ⅜
78¾	78⅞	2,925	Denver & Rio Grande	24½	24⅝	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
21¼	21¾	1,750	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	78⅜	78⅜	78½	78½	− ⅛
6	6	900	Dul., S. S. & At.	20½	21½	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅛
5¾	5¾	4,150	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	6	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
16	16⅜	10	Erie	16	16⅞	16	16	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
38¾	38¾	300	Erie 1st pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
101	102	700	Evans. & T. H.	102	102	101	102	+ ⅛
44	44	1,700	Federal Steel	44	44	43¾	44	+1¼
59	59	600	Federal Steel pf.	59	59	58	58¼	− ½
81½	82	30	Flint & P. M.	81½	81¾	81½	81½	− ½
20	20	800	General Electric	20	20	20	20	.....
124⅜	124⅝	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	124⅜	124⅞	124	124	.....
64½	64¾	20	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	64½	64¾	64¼	64¼	.....
108	108	18	Great Northern pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
168¼	168¾	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	.....
115	115	520	Hocking Valley	115	115	115	115	.....
20¼	20¼	475	Hocking Valley pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
64	64	100	Illinois Central	64	64	63¾	63¾	− ⅛
115⅞	116	630	International Paper	115⅞	116	115⅞	115⅞	− ⅛
38½	38½	10	International Silver	38½	38½	38½	38½	− ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	2,475	Iowa Central	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
15½	15⅝	1,455	Iowa Central pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	− ⅛
62¼	62¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	62¼	62¼	60¾	60¾	− ⅛
11	11	700	Keokuk & D. M.	11	11	11	11	.....
19	22	100	Lacledе Gas	19	22	19	22	.....
59⅜	59⅜	510	Lake Erie & West. pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	− ⅛
80	81½	200	Lake Shore	80	81½	80	81½	+ ⅛
10,335	10,335	1,500	Louisville & Nashville	201	201	201	201	.....
82	82¼	2,950	Manhattan Con	82	82¼	81¼	81¼	− ⅛
113¾	113¾	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	.....
15¾	15¾	1,525	Met. Street Railway	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
206	206	970	Mexican Central	206	205¾	205¼	205¼	− ⅜
15½	15½	1,090	Mexican National ctfs.	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅝	225	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
77⅞	77⅞	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ ⅛
98	98	200	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	98	98	98	98	.....
25¼	25¼	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
68	68⅛	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	68	68⅛	68	68½	+ ⅛
14	14½	13,535	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
41¾	42¼	5,525	Missouri Pacific	41¾	42¾	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅝
50½	50⅝	1,100	Mobile & Ohio	50½	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	− ⅛
46	47	160	National Biscuit Co.	46	47	46	47	+ ⅛
48	48	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
101¼	101¼	930	National Lead Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	.....
32¼	32¼	512	National Steel	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
56½	56⅝	400	New Jersey Central	56⅛	56⅝	55¾	55½	− ⅜
119¾	119¾	1,600	New York Air Brake	119¾	119⅝	118⅝	119	− ⅝
185	185	1,600	New York Central	185	185	185	185	.....
138½	139	9,220	N. Y., Ont. & West.	139	139	138½	138⅝	− ¼
27¾	27¾	4,080	Norfolk & Western	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
27¼	27¼	4,010	Norfolk & West. pf.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	− ⅛
73¼	73¼	300	North American	73¼	73¼	73	73	− ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	9,025	Northern Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	.....
57	57¼	3,261	Northern Pacific pf.	57	57¼	56¼	56¼	− ⅛
77¾	78	1,285	Oregon R. & Nav.	77¾	78¼	77¾	77¾	.....
45	48	825	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	45	48	45	47½	.....
75¾	76	1,945	Pacific Coast	75¾	77¾	75¾	77¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	4,550	Pacific Mail	46	46½	45½	46	.....
132¾	136	4,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	.....
120½	121	1,750	People's Gas, Chicago	132¾	136	135¾	135¾	.....
2¼	3	372	Peo., Dec. & Evans	120⅞	120⅞	119¾	119⅞	.....
77½	77½	850	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	3	3	2¼	3	.....
190	190	1,660	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	77½	77½	77¾	77¾	.....
59¼	60¼	190	Pressed Steel Car	190	190	190	190	.....
89¼	89¼	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	59¼	60¼	59¼	60¼	.....
38¾	38¾	50	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
159	159	100	Republic Iron & Steel.	159	159	159	159	.....
23	23	44	Republic I. & S. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
74½	74½	11,840	Reading	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
23	23	750	Reading 1st pf.	23	23	22¾	22¾	.....
63½	63½	800	Reading 2d pf.	63½	63½	62¾	62¾	.....
35	35	100	Rio Grande Western	35	35	34¾	34¾	.....
34	34	1,000	Rio Grande West. pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
79	80½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	79	80½	79	80¼	.....
52	52	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
153½	153½	1,220	St. L. & San Fran.	153½	153½	153¼	153¼	.....
117⅜	117⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	.....
38	38	100	St. Louis Southw.	38	38	38	38	.....
17	17	800	St. Louis Southw. pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
38½	38½	1,400	St. Paul & Duluth	38½	38½	38	38	.....
66	72	300	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	72	72	66	72	.....
100¾	100¾	18,650	St. Paul & Omaha	100¾	102	100¾	100¾	.....
112	112	2,875	Southern Pacific	112	112	112	112	.....
39¾	39¾	3,260	Southern Railway	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	.....
12⅞	12⅞	200	Southern Railway pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	.....
54⅜	54⅜	4,900	Standard R. & T.	54⅜	54½	54	54⅛	.....
9	9	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	9	9	9	9	.....
94¼	96¾	500	Texas Pacific	94¼	96¾	94¼	95¼	.....
22⅛	22⅛	375	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	22⅛	22⅛	21¾	21¾	.....
13	13	100	Union Bag & Paper	13	13	13	13	.....
33	33	100	Union Pacific	33	33	33	33	.....
46⅞	47¾	38,225	Union Pacific pf.	46⅞	47¾	46⅝	47¼	.....
79	80⅜	3,520	United States Leather	79	80⅜	79	79⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	10¾	2,520	U. S. Leather pf.	10⅜	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	140	United States Rubber	76⅜	76⅝	76	76⅛	+ ⅛
49½	49½	300	Wabash	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
8	8	1,400	Wabash pf.	8	8	8	8	.....
23½	23⅞	50	Wells-Fargo Express	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¼	− ½
130	130	362	Western Union Tel.	130	130	130	130	.....
89	89	1,430	Wheeling & Lake Erie	89	89	88¾	88¾	.....
11	11⅛	254	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	28⅞	1,395	Wisconsin Central	28⅞	28	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
57	57¼	3,940	Wisconsin Central pf.	57½	58¼	55⅞	58¼	+1¼
Sales.....		436,100						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅝
3s, c., 1918	108¼	108⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅜
4s, c., 1907	112¼	114
4s, r., 1925	130	130½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	
Alb. & Sus.	190	
Am. Coal	145	165
Am. D. Tel. 5s		88½
A. S. M. pf.	28	30¾
A. S. R. pf.	119	121
A. T. & C.	99	101
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147
Ann Arbor	18	18¾
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	9	9½
B. & L. E. pf.	10½	
B. R. & P. pf.	74	76
B., C. R. & N.	102	
Can. Pacific	97	98
Cap. Trac.	92	96
Chi. Cons. T.	50	56
Chi. & A. pf.	127	129
C. I. & L.	10	10½
C. M. & St. P.	173½	176
Cent. Mining	8	9
C. & N. W.	214½	218
C. & N. W. pf.	198	200
C. C. C. & St. L.	45	46
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	88½	90
C. C. & I.	9	9½
C. & I. D. pf.	2¾	3
Del. & Hud.	115	
Col. So. 2d pf.	17½	18
Com. Cable	179	
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	38	40
Con. Ice pf.	80	89
D., L. & W.	174¾	176½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	91
F. & P. M. pf.	58	
Ft. W. & R. G.	26	26½
Gt. Nor. pf.	166½	168
Homestake	73	76
Il. C., I. L.	101½	
Int. P. Co. pf.	77½	79
Jollet & Chi.	175	
Kan. & Mich.	11	12
K. & D. M.	4¼	5
Knick. Ice	49½	51
Lac. G. pf.	97	100
L. E. & W.	21¾	21¾
Long Island	67	70
Man. C. R.	150	
Man. Beach	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	62	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	50	60
Mich. Cent.	110	
Mor. & Es.	182	184½
Nat. L. pf.	111	111½
N. L. O. cfs.	2½	2⅝
Nat. Starch	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
N. Cent. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13¾	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	96½	97¾
N. Y. & W. pf.	10½	13
Norfolk So.	73	
Ont. Mining	8	9
P. C. 2d pf.	63	65
Penn. Coal	375	
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. & St. L. pf.	96½	97¾
P. & W. pf.		
Quicksilver	10½

READY FOR THE FUTURITY

Probably 22 Candidates Will Start in the Great Race.

HARD TO MAKE A FAVORITE

Class Lacking in the Big Field That Will Run To-day—Thirteen Racing Days at Sheepshead.

The prettiest race track in the East, the Sheepshead Bay Racing Park, will open its gates to-day for its Fall meeting of thirteen days.

The Futurity, the richest two-year-old stake of the year, to be contested for by a big field, will be to-day's principal feature. The field will bring together probably twenty-two horses, but there is scarcely class enough among the lot to warrant the winner receiving the major part of about $30,000. In such a large field the race is not always to the fleetest of foot, for a long delay at the post or a crowding on the way down the Futurity chute may injure the best horse's chances. Which horse will be the favorite cannot be foreshadowed with any certainty, for the candidates whose performances are known have been inconsistent.

The entries for the day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Peep o' Day	129	Lady Madge 119
Lambent	121	Donald Bain 117
Marmarica	121	Lady Lindsey 112
St. Clair	120	

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Brusquerie	109	Beverage	99
Lingerie	109	Smoke	99
Lady Hasbeen	107	Maidstone	94
Her Ladyship	105	Olea	94
Lady Massey	105	Jamaica	94
Kamara	106	Decimal	94

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Voter	129	Batten	114
Imp	124	Previous	111
Firearm	122	Hurly Burly	109
Kirnikinnic	117	Acushla	100
May Hempstead	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity of 1899 for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

David Garrick	134	Musette	116
Doublet	126	Chacornac	114
Golden	122	Tenderloin	112
Olcott	122	Knight of Rhodes	112
Modrine	122	Windemere	112
Plucky	122	The Scotchman	112
Prestidigitator	122	Erwin	112
Last Chord	119	Odette	112
Water King	119	King Bramble	112
Virginia Earle	119	Brigadier	109
St Flanan	117	Iroquois Belle	100

FIFTH RACE.—Inaugural Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Wood Pigeon	163	Julius Caesar	139
Trillion	161	Article	138
Westown	151	Marengo	136
Prince Strom	149	Tentore	136
Mr. Dunlap	148	Meslin	135
Tantris	147	Vanship	135
Furnan	146	Dare All	135

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and sixteenth on turf.

Flaxspinner	111	Marigi	106
Estaca	111	Rare Perfume	103
Myth	108		

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The last day of the Saratoga meeting was hardly a success. A poor card both in size of fields and quality of entries was not improved by numerous scratches. The starts were poor and long delayed, Byrnes keeping the horses at the post for the opening event over half an hour. For the first time on record the Beverwyck Stakes, the full course steeplechase, degenerated into a walkover for Doctor Catlett, most of the horses having gone below.

Dave S. was the only favorite that won. Bangle was made favorite for the Spencer Handicap, but could not extend himself. Laverock lay back and came strong at the finish, winning handily. Doctor Catlett simply galloped over the flat. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Laureatea, 107 pounds, (Wilson,) 30 to 1, first; May Jane, 112, (Kuhn,) 3½ to 1, second; Flamora, 107, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Golden Rule, Reseda, Frandoo, Manvilla, Allaire, and La Tosca II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Maurice, 111 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1, first; Wolhurst, 108, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Tragedian, 114, (McCue,) even, third. Time—1:41¾. The Burlington Route and Leando also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Dave S., 104½ pounds, (Maher,) even, first; Lillian Belle, 102½, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, second; Island Prince, 106, (Colling,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Bob White, Athanias, and Campania also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles; Spencer Handicap. Laverock, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, first; Alpen, 105, (Wilson,) 6 to 1, second; Her Ladyship, 102, (Mason,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:06½. Lackland and Bangle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Beverwyck Steeplechase; full course. Doctor Catlett, walkover.

READVILLE HARNESS RACES.

Charley Herr Wins the $10,000 Massachusetts Stake.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 25.—The card at the Grand Circuit races this afternoon was the finest ever presented at the Readville track, and fully 15,000 people were present to enjoy it. Excitement constantly spiced the events, for every heat was a fight for the wire, and not a few times the spectators thought they knew better than the judges as to the winner. The Massachusetts Stakes race, which has proven to be the greatest trot of the year, was quickly finished after the start was given, Charley Herr, owned by David Cahill of Lexington, Ky., winning it. It is claimed that upward of $100,000 depended on the event, in fact the largest sum of any trotting race in this country, barring the Futurity at Louisville. Private stakes on the race had accumulated through the six heats of Wednesday, and yesterday the outcome of the race was yet a good wager.

Of the regular events, the 2:07 pace was the fastest and the 2:10 trot the most split up. The 2:14 pace, an unfinished one, went to Dariel, owned by Hubinger, New Haven, which had two straight heats Wednesday.

The 2:18 trot went to Senator L., the picked winner, after Pilot Evans each time had come into the stretch in the lead. Both finishes were in doubt until the wire was reached, and Pilot Evans only lost by a head. Senator L. belongs to T. W. Dellinger of Portland, Ind.

The 2:07 pace was fairly easy for Lady of the Manor, driven by the veteran Geers. She lost the second heat through being pocketed in the backstretch, and after all the horses sized up Hallena Duplex came home in almost a walk. The other heats were driving ones. The Lady of the Manor comes from East Aurora, N. Y.

The 2:10 trot, which finally went to the Toledo stallion, Cresceus, the favorite, was a rattling affair. Cresceus had been beaten in two heats through Geers's excellent handling of Dare Devil. The latter seemed to tire after that and to lose his feet when close pressed by the field, although he had generally benefited by good send-offs.

The 2:14 trot was called the last thing, and after a heat, which Timberel took with no effort whatever, the race went over to give added interest to the closing card, which includes the 2:04 pace and free for all.

The Massachusetts Stake, $10,000, 2:13 Trot.—(Unfinished from Wednesday.)

Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G., (Kelley)	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	
Lecco, blk. s., by Bonnie Boy, (Etheridge)	3	3	7	1	1	2	2	
Corn Boy, b. m., by Edgemark, (Marsh)	1	1	4	12	12	3	3	
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	5	2	4	4	ro.		
Turpol, g. s., (Curry)	4	4	3	3	7	ro.		
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	9	12	14	6	3	ro.		
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark)	11	9	11	7	6	ro.		
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	6	10	13	5	15	ro.		
Greenbrino, b. s., (Gilbert)	5	7	10	8	13	ro.		
Red Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson)	8	11	11	13	5	ro.		
Del Esprit, b. g., (Miller)	13	8	6	10	14	ro.		
Success, gr. g., (McHenry)	15	15	12	15	6	ro.		
Fancy King, blk. m., (Foote)	12	9	8	7	10	ro.		
Shanty, ch. g., (Demarest)	14	13	15	11	8	ro.		
Royal Baron, br. s., (Spear)	15	14	9	14	9	ro.		

Time—2:11; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:12½; 2:12¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $3,000. (Unfinished from Wednesday.)

Dariel, b. m., by Alexander, (Spear)	1	1	1
Johnny Agan, b. s., (Miller)	2	2	4
Bombay, jr., br. s., (L. McDonald)	3	4	2
Coleen, ch. m., (W. Cook)	5	3	3
Journeyman, br. s., (O'Neil)	4	5	6
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	9	7	5
Maximilian, br. s., (McCarthy)	6	10	7
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle)	8	6	9
Nelson, b. g., (C. McDonald)	7	9	10
Helen R., blk. m., (Dickerson)	11	8	8
Handy, b. g., (Dennis)	10	11	ds
Art Alco, b. g., (Brennan)	Dis.		

Time—2:09½; 2:10; 2:10.

2:07 Class—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, (Geers)	1	4	1
Hallena Duplex, b. m., by Duplex, (Demarest)	3	1	2
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. s., (O'Neil)	2	6	3
Nicol B., b. s., (W. McLaughlin)	7	2	4
Split Silk, ch. m., (D. Wilson)	5	3	6
Passing Belle, b. m., (C. Burch)	4	5	5
Bessie Leach, br. m., (E. Middleton)	6	7	7

Time—2:05¾; 2:09¼; 2:07½.

2:10 Class—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor-Mabel. (G. Ketchum)	6	2	1 1 1
Dare Devil, blk. s., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	7 2 3
Alcidalia, b. m., (L. Dore)	2	3	3 5 4
Gayton, b. s., (McHenry)	7	6	8 3 2
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)	5	6	2 6 5
Oakland Baron, br. s., (Walker)	8	4	5 4 6
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Hudson)	3	8	4 dr.
Benton M., ch. s., (Kervick)	4	5	9 dr.

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:10.

2:18 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Senator L., b. g., by Westcloud-Elfrida, (Dellinger)	1	1	
Pilot Evans, b g., by General Evans, (Spear)	2	2	
Loma, b. m., by Arion, (Payne)	3	5	
Philip E., b. m., (Conlin)	6	3	
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	4	4	
Octavia, br. m., (Cheney)	5	6	
Tom Leary, g. g., (Dore)	7	7	

Time—2:15¼; 2:15½.

2:14 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000; (unfinished.)

Timbrel, br. g., (J. Paige)	1
Celibate, b. g., (J. Cheney)	2
Norvet, b. g., (Demarest)	3
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	4
Improvidence, b. m. (Titer)	5
Confessor, ch. g., (J. Brady)	6
Much Ado, b. g., (J. Kennedy)	7
Nicola, br. g., (J. Payne)	8
Miss Beatrice, br. m., (McHenry)	9

Time—2:11¾.

EXHIBITION TROT POSTPONED.

Nathan Straus's Cobwebs Not to Appear Until Wednesday.

The half-mile exhibition race, which Nathan Straus was to have driven his chestnut Cobwebs to-day over the Empire City Trotting Club's track, which is between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, has been postponed until Wednesday. The track is not quite ready.

The fact that this is Futurity Day at Sheepshead Bay, and that horsemen will want to see the big race, caused the management to decide on a postponement. When Cobwebs shows his half mile on Wednesday a number of turfmen from all parts of the East will be on hand, for there will be a formal opening of the track at the same time.

Trotting Club Incorporation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Empire City Trotting Club of New York City, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The capital is $5,000, and the Directors are Sidney S. Toman of Passaic, N. J.; Edward Clark, Henry T. McCann, William H. Clark, and Gilbert Seaman of New York City.

Victory for American Jockeys.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Palace Welter Handicap on M. Covington's Charina at the Hurst Park Club August meeting to-day. Johnny Sands was second and Gollandfield third in a field of eight. "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Hampton Selling Plate on P. Lorillard's Tarolinta. Five horses ran one mile.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose a Well-Played Game to the Clevelands—Pittsburgs Defeat Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	71	35	.670
Boston	67	42	.615
Baltimore	64	41	.610
Philadelphia	68	44	.607
Pittsburg	63	49	.563
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Chicago	56	53	.514
Pittsburg	55	56	.495
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	46	59	.438
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	19	94	.184

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 6.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2; (first game.)
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1; (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The home team surprised a few hundred spectators to-day by defeating the New Yorks in a well-played game. Score:

CLEVELAND,	R	I	H	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	H	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	2	3	0	0	0	0		V. Hal'n, cf	0	2	2	0	0		
Harley, lf	1	3	1	0	0			O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Hemph'l, rf	1	2	1	0	0			Grady, 3b	0	0	1	0	3		
Quinn, 2b	0	0	3	3	1			Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	2	3	0			Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	3	4		
Lock'd, ss	0	1	1	4	1			Foster, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Tucker, 1b	0	0	13	1	0			Hard'ty, ss	0	0	2	3	1		
Sugden, c	0	0	4	4	0			Wilson, c	0	1	0	4	1	0	
Knepper, p	0	0	2	3	1			Seymour, p	0	1	2	3	3	0	
Total	4	9	27	18	3			Total	2	3	24	11	5		

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Stolen bases—O'Brien, Foster, Harley. Two-base hits—Dowd, 2; Van Haltren. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 6; off Seymour, 2. Struck out—By Knepper, 4; by Seymour, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 4. Double plays—Knepper and Tucker; Gleason and Doyle; Seymour and Doyle; Wilson and Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and McGarr.

Two Victories for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Effective pitching by Cuppy and Sudhoff won two games for the home team to-day from the hard-hitting Philadelphians. The pitchers were ably supported.

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and Criger; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 6.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—The Bostons looked like winners until the sixth inning to-day, when 4 hits brought in 4 runs. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	—7
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s Ball Nines.

The employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s Canal Street and Broadway store will play a game of baseball at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon with a team selected from clerks in the firm's Chambers Street and Broadway store. Play will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

CREEDON OUTBOXED MORRIS.

The Australian Punished the Negro Severely—Speech by McCoy.

Dan Creedon, the Australian middleweight, defeated Fred Morris, the New York colored middleweight, who has been fighting in England for some time past, in what was to have been a twenty-five-round contest, at 160 pounds, at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. It was a terrific fight from start to finish, and it brought out an unlooked for exhibition of gameness by Morris, who was pounded almost into insensibility, but still refused to succumb to a knockout. Before the sixth round was over Referee Johnny White was obliged to stop the bout and send Morris to his corner defeated. The negro had been severely punished and the spectators approved of the referee's decision.

Jeffries Thorne, the English pugilist, and Kid McCoy, who are matched to meet at the club on Sept. 5, were introduced after the preliminary fights, and McCoy took occasion to tell the spectators that his knockout by McCormack recently was a fluke.

Creedon and Morris then came on.

Knickerbockers Beat All Torontos.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York accomplished quite a feat here to-day. Continuing their match against All Toronto, they gained a creditable victory by 25 runs. In this result the good batting of M. R. Cobb proved a most important factor. He played a splendid inning of 50. Tyers also played well for 36, and G. A. Gittens added 31. The other double-figure scorers were T. G. Clarke, F. W. T. Stiles, and J. F. Curran.

Australians Make a Good Score.

TAUNTON, England, Aug. 25.—At the close of play here to-day of the cricket match between the Australians and a Somersetshire eleven the former had scored 398 runs for 5 wickets down.

LITTLE WINS FROM FISCHER.

Princeton Player Will Meet Bond for Tennis Championship.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The international tennis tournament was rushed through to the championship round to-day, and R. D. Little, the Princeton champion, will challenge W. Scott Bond, the present holder, for the championship to-morrow. Little won from E. P. Fischer this afternoon and showed improved form over anything he has previously displayed. Scores:

Open Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer beat H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—2; R. D. Little beat Glen Langton, 6—3, 6—1.
Semi-final Round—E. P. Fischer beat A. B. Wright, 6—4, 6—4; R. D. Little beat Parke Wright, 6—4, 6—0.
Final Round—R. D. Little beat E. P. Fischer, 5—7, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.
Handicap Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer (owe 40) beat W. Bridges, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2; W. G. Kilmaster (half 15) beat K. Beals, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—2; P. Porter (owe half 15) beat W. G. Linehustein, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2.
Second Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe 40,) 6—2, 6—0.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fine Residence Near the Park Sold—Other Dealings—Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

McVickar & Co. have sold for J. Prentiss Kellogg the five-story dwelling 15 East Eighty-second Street. The price is reported at $90,000, which is a considerable advance over that paid for the property by the seller in February.

Martin Metzger has sold to Francis J. Schnugg the plot northeast corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, 50 by 94.

Lemuel E. Quigg is the buyer of the house 435 West End Avenue, the sale of which through Slawson & Hobbs was reported on Thursday.

It is reported that T. J. Keveney has sold the four-story dwelling 33 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Theresa H. Rix has sold the three four-story brownstone-front dwellings 142, 144, and 146 West Eightieth Street, each 20 by 102.2.

Post & Reese have leased 122 West Fifty-seventh Street to a client for a term of years. The same firm has also leased, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, to a client, 9 East Ninth Street.

P. S. Treacy reports that he has sold for the Treacy and Farley estates twenty-three lots on and adjoining Clinton Avenue, in Newark, N. J. It is said that the sale is preliminary to the improvement of the lots with handsome residences.

Myer Heliman has bought of Fanny M. Updike three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

A. E. & E. Scharlesen have sold for George Blumenthal, formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, his Summer residence on Straiton Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, to Mrs. Alma E. Knight.

The same firm has also sold to A. Stein for the Ocean and Bay Front Improvement Company the corner of Meredith and Ocean Avenues, directly opposite the residence of O. K. Eldridge, and has resold for W. W. Watkins the lots recently purchased by him at auction on Storm Avenue.

Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the new five-story American basement residence to be built on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, for A. G. Loomis.

The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company transferred yesterday to Henry Corn the property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.10 by 160. The rear part of this lot on Nineteenth Street is occupied by Hardman Hall, and when the Realty, Bond and Trust Company bought the property from Arthur H. Hearn several months ago, any change in it was not regarded as probable on account of existing leases with long terms to run. The transfer of the parcel to Mr. Corn would indicate, however, that some agreement with the lessees has been reached, by which the corner will be available for a building operation in the near future. Two mortgages, with two years to run, for a total of $500,000 covering this property, made by Mr. Conn in favor of the Realty, Bond and Trust Company, were also recorded yesterday.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 415 East Sixty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 86; John E. Gerlach of 201 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 506 and 508 East Seventy-first Street, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 25 by 75; Godfrey Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner; R. Moeller, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 506 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 75 by 79 by 46, for a two and three story brick church and rectory; the Reformed Church, the Rev. Eugene G. Fuessle, pastor; F. A. Minuth of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 60 and 62 Second Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 41 by 45 by 100; Philip Siegel of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40, Charles Knauf, owner and contractor; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, 40 by 15; for a two-story frame stable; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $900.

No. 970 Union Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17.2 by 27.2; Serena Clark, premises, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 233 Second Street, to a five-story brick store and dwelling; Charles Wannemacher, premises, owner; Frederick C. Simberlund of 219 East Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 62 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John H. Starin, premises, owner; F. J. Nagle, architect; cost, $1,600.

Loring Place, west side, 337.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary D. Wheeler of 135 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; C. V. Baker, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 1,806 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; James O'Connell of 131 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner and builder; cost, $1,000.

Edgewater Road, east side, at Jennings Street, to a two-story frame office and dwelling; Olin J. Stevens, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 311 to 315 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick school; St. Gabriel's Church, owner; G. H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 75 Franklin Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; D. P. Chesebro, owner; Paul C. Hunter, architect; cost, $300.

New Church Beyond the Harlem.

The Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Eugene G. Fuessle is pastor, filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for a two and three story brick and stone church, to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 506 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue. A rectory will also be built on an adjoining lot, both structures occupying a seventy-five-foot frontage. Architect F. H. Minuth estimates the cost at $40,000.

Skyscraper on Site of Taylor's Hotel.

Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City, who was the agent for the sale of Taylor's Hotel recently, announced yesterday that the National Trust Company had decided to raze the hotel building and erect a big steel building. It will have a frontage of 77 feet, and will be 100 feet deep. Whether it will be eight or ten stories high is yet to be decided. Work will be commenced about May 1, when the present lease expires.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 25.

CEDAR PLACE, or 158th St, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Richard L. Alexander to Thomas J. Tuomey 1
CLAY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 174th St, widened, 60x95; Ernest W. Forbes to Margaret A. Haviland $1
CLAY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 174th St, widened, 60x95; Thomas Allen to Ernest W. Forbes 1
HALSEY PLACE, n e corner of Kinnear Place, 34x100; George P. Balsley and another to Pauline T. Wienecke 1
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 20.5x75; Walter Ellison to Joseph J. Corwin 85,000
LOTS 112 and 117, Map No. 2 of the property of Charles Darke, 50x irregular; Ann McGlynn to Annie K. Clarke 1,000
MADISON AV, e s, 17.9 ft n of 120th St, 10x83; Sarah L. Lamb to Joshua F. Howes 18,000
MADISON AV, e s, 17.9 ft n of 120th St, 16x83; Mary F. Crandall to Sarah L. Lamb 1
MARION AV, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 20.1x100; Lena Price to Moses Price. 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 51.9 ft s of 158th St, 75x82.7x74.11x62; George Waddington to William S. Hartt, trustee 12,000
WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Zenaide D. Schullenberg 11,500
WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Zenaide D. Schullenberg 11,500
57TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 27.10x100; New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company to Henry Corn 100
11TH ST, 329 West, 12.4x95; Henry C. Lytton, by attorney, to Joseph F. Doyle 5,750
20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 88x92; Walworth Ward to the Seaboard Realty Company 1
85TH ST, 142 East, 14.9x97.6; Robert Emmet to Charles C. Nadal 1
40TH ST, 229-231 East, 24.11x98.9; Mary Gallagher to William Lane 1
53D ST, 235 East, 20x100.4; Louisa Stern to Daniel Brubacher and another 1
53D ST, 282 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.4; Charles Koker to Daniel Brubacher and another 1
53D ST, 231 East, 21x100.4; Herman Schmuck and another to Daniel Brubacher and another 1
53D ST, 233 East, 20x100.4; Conrad Rindlaub to Daniel Brubacher and another. 1
54TH ST, e s, 275 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Julius Busch to Fridolin Stratmann 100
54TH ST, e s, 275 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Fridolin Stratmann to Clara Busch 100
74TH ST, 34 East, 20x102.2; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Edward F. Hassey. 30,150
74TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Reginald H. Williams to Mary M. Baldwin 18,000
86TH ST, 17 West, 21.6x100.8; John C. Umberfield and wife to Mary E. Muir 100
114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Lucy Baird to Joseph S. Marcus 6,900
139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Frank B. French and wife to Sarah Jacobs 1
158TH ST, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Joseph C. Cocker to Richard L. Alexander 1
180TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20x90; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Ernest B. Wintersmith 1
215TH ST, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 81.7x97.3x74.11x65; Gustav Busch and wife to Heinrich Eulenstein 100

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Ann, to Giovanni Santulli; James St, 52, 5 years 15 days 3,300
BROWN, Thomas, to Johanna Lynch; Cherry St, 122, 5 years 900
DAVIDSON, Salomon, to Solomon Levy; 3d Av, 1,070, 2 9-12 years 400
ROTHFELD, Sol, and others, to Frederick A. Fisher; Columbus Av, 880 and 882, 5 8-12 years 5,640

Recorded Mortgages.

BANZER, George G., to Elizabeth Koch; 333 East 66th St, 3 years 16,000
BECKER, William J., to Charles H. Baechler; Lot 497, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 200
BERWIN, Augusta and Henry, to William W. Vaughan; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, demand 3,250
BRUBACHER, Daniel, and another to Louisa Stern; 235 East 53d St, 1 year 7,000
CADIEUX, John B., to Jennie B. Calderwood; Lot 396, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year 250
CORN, Henry, to New York Realty Exchange and Trust Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 19th St, 27.10x160, (2 mortgages,) 2 years 500,000
CORWIN, Joseph J., to Walter Ellison; Lexington Av, s w corner of 59th St, 20.5x75, 1 year 20,000
CUGNARD, Celine E. A., to Joachim De Comps; 550 West 149th St, 5 years 5,000
DOYLE, Joseph F., to Henry C. Lytton; 11th St, 329 West, 1 year and 2 months 3,250
DOYLE, Joseph F., to Henry C. Lytton; 323 to 329 West 11th St, 1 year 38,000
ENGELSON, Peter A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Tremont Av, n w corner of Belmont Av, 1 year 3,500
FIELD, Ruth, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,715 and 1,717 Broadway, saloon lease, demand 3,000
FISCHEL, Jacob, to John A. Brown, Jr.; Allen St, e s, 151 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years 42,000
FORSTER, William, to Christian G. Hupfel; 161st St, new, n s, 72.2 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years 12,000
FUSCO, Pasquale and Victoria, to John M. Woolsey; Anthony Av, w s, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, ½ year 2,000
GLEASON, Michael, and another to Helen A. Redfield and another, trustees; 175th St, s e corner of Webster Av, 106.11x75, (4 mortgages,) 3 years 36,500
GRAFF, Eva P., to The Trustees of Education Fund; West End Av, 532, e s, 20x80, 5 years 25,000
HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and another to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 57.4 ft n of 83d St, 1 year 45,000
HANLON, Edward, to Kate K. Quinn; Arthur Av, e s, at line between Lots 16 and 17, map of Oak Tree Plot, 3 years .. 2,000
HENCKEN, Henry, to Elise D. Hencken; 425 and 427 West 25th St, 5 years 25,000
HERSHFIELD, Mary, to Joseph M. Fernandez; 5th Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 135th St, 5 years 18,000
HOWES, Joshua F., to the Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited; Madison Av, e s, 17.9 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 2,366
HOWES, Joshua F., to Joseph H. Burt; Madison Av, e s, 17.9 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 1,500
HOWES, Joshua F., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; Madison Av, e s, 17.9 ft n of 120th St, 1

EXCURSIONS.

Take the Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER MAMMOTH STEAMER

Republic and Columbia

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.

20 MILES to BAY and HARBOR 12 MILES of OCEAN 32 MILES DOWN 32 MILES BACK 64 MILES

The finest sail offered by any route—the best service Long Branch ever had, and by the best sea-going boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort the traveler needs. Amusement also in concerts and vaudeville performances, free, on every trip. ☞COSTS LESS THAN 1¼ CENTS PER MILE.

The Bay and Harbor, Bedloe's, Governor's, Long and Staten Islands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands. Splendid scene of ocean life and grandeur, and New Jersey coast.

4 HOURS OF SAILING.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island Jockey Club Racetrack.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * run Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:30 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M. FARE, 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Daily Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier: 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.15, 4.45, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only: 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion to Block Island, R. I.
SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

Via LONG ISLAND R. R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50.

Express train with parlor cars leaves Flatbush Av. 8:25, Franklin Av. 8:30, and East New York, B'klyn, at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Sag Harbor with STEAMER "MONTAUK."

Due at Block Island, 2:30 P. M. Leave Block Island, 4:30 P. M. Two full hours at Block Island.

Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. ticket office and stations in Brooklyn and N. Y.

Sale of tickets will be limited.

If stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d st., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10.30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

New Route to Rockaway Beach
FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Beach, 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn, 30c. From New York, 35c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC.

West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.	Week days, Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & holidays, 50c. Music.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 22d St., 2 P. M. Arriving West Point, 5:45. Returning on West Shore Special, 7:25 P. M., or any of the regular trains. Fare for round trip, $1.00; N. Y. Central R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Parade, Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Afternoon Concerts on board steamer.

LABOR DAY.
COOK'S EXCURSIONS.
NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.

Three to Eleven Day Tours.

For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Biesker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophia Gruenewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au12-1aw6wSa

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and crossovers, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York; thence in a northerly direction in the City and County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Doughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the day of 189 for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, to wit:

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLA P. BOLTON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,254.

To the creditors of Ella F. Bolton, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899 the said Ella F. Bolton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DANIEL G. BROWN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel G. Brown, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 22, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BRINN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Brinn of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Brinn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. DILTHEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William J. Dilthey of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William J. Dilthey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR Z. GARFIELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Z. Garfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEWIS GOLDSTEIN and NATHAN SHAPIRO, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis Goldstein and Nathan Shapiro, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 23d, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, August 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT GOLDSTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Goldston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HUGH R. HEALY, Bankrupt. No. 1,289.

Notice is hereby given that Hugh R. Healy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, August 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS KAPLAN and REBECCA KAPLAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Kaplan and Rebecca Kaplan, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LANGMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Langman, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt,

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Langman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET N. LEFFERTS, formerly MARGARET N. BENE, individually and as co-partner of the firm of TEALL & BENE, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Margaret N. Lefferts, formerly Margaret N. Bene, individually and as co-partner in the firm of Teall & Bene, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Margaret N. Lefferts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER MALLETT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Mallett of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Peter Mallett was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MANDEL WALK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mandel Walk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 10th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BRINN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Brinn of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Brinn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER MALLETT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Mallett of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Peter Mallett was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS JACOBOWSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Jacobowsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BRINN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Brinn of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Brinn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN RASLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Rasler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS WALDMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Waldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER H. WALSH and MARGARET E. FIELD, Bankrupts. No. 449.

Notice is hereby given that Peter H. Walsh and Margaret E. Field, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

Aug. 24, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet B. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ASHER, Louis Lese and Sarah Lese, his wife; William Prager and Zipporah Prager, his wife; Aaron E. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; Marlon L. Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 7, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and filing with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County of New York.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City. au12-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899. BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. 1y29-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE B. HORNER and JAZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphy & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-1aw6mS

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James

MARGARET RAND MISSING

The Police Asked to Search for Young Staten Island Woman.

RELIGION UNSEATED HER MIND

She Left Her Uncle's House in Harlem on Tuesday, and It Is Thought Killed Herself.

The police of the various boroughs have been asked to look for Miss Margaret Rand, twenty-two years old, who lived with her widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Rand, at 78 Broadway, West Brighton, S. I. She disappeared on Tuesday from the house of her uncle, Robert Patten, at 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this borough.

Miss Rand is a handsome, and accomplished young woman, and has been prominent in church work in Port Richmond, where for some time past she has conducted a Bible class in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. It is said that it was her religious enthusiasm that led to the unseating of her reason, and it is supposed that she wandered off in a temporary fit of mental aberration.

Miss Rand was employed as a clerk in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 1 Madison Avenue. When she first showed signs of mental disorder some time ago, Assistant Secretary Roberts of the company directed her to take a long vacation and rest, and to let her mind dwell less constantly on religious matters.

She had been making frequent trips between her home on Staten Island and her uncle's house, and on Tuesday last she arrived at the latter place, intending to make a stay of some duration. She unpacked her satchel and carried the empty satchel down into the parlor. Then she sat down to the piano, and after playing over a few bars of a hymn she arose, picked up the empty satchel, and walked out of the house, in spite of her uncle's protests. Since then no trace of her has been found.

Mrs. Rand said yesterday she feared her daughter had killed herself, as she had often asked whether it was sinful to commit suicide. Until yesterday, when she received a letter from her sister, Mrs. Patten, she had supposed her daughter was still at her uncle's house, and her uncle had been under the impression that when she left his home she had gone to her mother on Staten Island.

The description of the young woman furnished to the police says that she is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, with light, wavy brown hair, blue eyes, and a fresh complexion. When she left her uncle's house she wore a light brown crash skirt, a linen shirt waist of the same color, trimmed with lace, and a sailor hat, trimmed with white lilacs and ribbons. She wore on her shirt waist a large Christian Endeavor pin. Her front teeth are false, and one of the others is filled with gold.

A CHILD DISAPPEARS.

Placed in a Summer Home by the Father—Man and Woman Held in Bail.

The five-year-old daughter of Charles Steinbecher, who lives in this city, has mysteriously disappeared from a house in Hackensack, N. J., where her father had placed her for the Summer. The child had been for three months with Mrs. Matilda Nagler, who lives at River Edge, Hackensack, and when the father called for it yesterday the woman said that it had disappeared, and that she did not know where it was. She was arrested on complaint of the father, and subsequently secured bail. She was charged with ill-treating the child. Her husband, who is employed by the New York Cab Company, was also arrested, and charged with abducting the child. He also secured bail. He and his wife refuse to give any information as to the child's whereabouts.

Sheriff Van Buskirk has several men searching the country around Hackensack, but up to a late hour last night the child had not been found. The father is distracted. He says he was boarding his child with Mrs. Nagler, and that yesterday he called to pay three months' back board, and to take the little one away. Some believe she became attached to it, and is hiding it to keep the father from taking it away.

RICH MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Meyer Lapetus, a Cloak Manufacturer, Found Dead in His Cellar.

Meyer Lapetus, a manufacturer of cloaks at 179 Stanton Street, hanged himself yesterday morning to a beam in the cellar of his house, at 183 Stanton Street. He was wealthy and in good health, and no cause can be assigned for his suicide.

He left his wife and six children between 7 and 8 o'clock to open his business establishment, where he had fifty hands employed. He did not return to breakfast. A search for him was made. His father-in-law, Rafael Silverstein, found his body hanging to the beam.

Some of the dead man's friends think that he was driven to the act by a report that his employes were going to strike for higher wages and shorter hours. He was thirty-five years old. He came to the United States eighteen years ago, and made money rapidly in the manufacture of women's cloaks.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Inquiry Into the Unfinished State of Elm Street Improvement.

The August Grand Jury yesterday made a presentment calling attention to the uncompleted improvement of Elm Street. Owing to lack of time, the investigation of the subject was not thorough, and the matter was referred to the September Grand Jury, with the request that a full inquiry be made.

Records in the Mayor's office show that ordinances providing for the grading, regulating, and paving of Elm Street throughout its entire length had been passed by the Board of Public Improvements, and the Municipal Assembly, and signed by the Mayor. This work, however, could not be done until the sewers had been laid. The sewer ordinances were faulty in form, and the Mayor vetoed all of them on June 13. About that time the Corporation Counsel rendered an opinion, in which he took the position that these sewer ordinances required no action by the Municipal Assembly, and in consequence of this opinion contracts were prepared.

AS TO COL. WARING'S ASHES.

G. E. Hill Denies They Remain Unclaimed or Uncared For.

G. Everett Hill, executor of the estate of George E. Waring, Jr., gave out the following statement yesterday: "Returning from an absence, my attention has been called to recent journalistic paragraphs alleging that, through neglect on the part of his family, the ashes of the late Col. Waring had been allowed to remain at Swinburne Island, unclaimed and uncared for. I hasten to deny this false and cruel report.

"Immediately after Colonel Waring's death, before public opinion had crystallized into a definite project for a memorial, the erection of a monument was proposed, and the proposal seemed to find popular favor. At this time Mrs. Waring told Dr. Stinson (Col. Waring's physician) that she wished the ashes placed in this monument; and it was arranged that Dr. Doty should care for them, as a sacred trust, until the time when this could be done, or until some other suitable interment could be provided.

"Shortly after this Mrs. Waring was called to Minnesota. Illness and further bereavement have prevented her return, and have postponed her selection of a final resting place for Col. Waring's remains.

"While it is true that Col. Waring's ashes are still on Swinburne Island, they are being reverently cared for. Were I at liberty to publish Mrs. Waring's letters to me on the subject, the falsity and cruelty of the rumors alleging carelessness or indifference would be so apparent as to make this indignant denial of the charge unnecessary."

Every form of Lung or throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GAS WAR RUMORS DENIED.

Russell Sage Says that He Would Close with Consolidated, but Not with the New Amsterdam.

Several stories in regard to the gas war were current yesterday. In the main they hinged on rumors of a settlement, and these were born of activity in the securities of Consolidated and New Amsterdam. The former had a net advance at 184¼ of 8¾ points, a smart jump of recovery over the declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend. New Amsterdam common closed at 34¼@34¾, against 33¼@33¾ on Thursday.

The talk of the gas rivalry being at an end included a deal with Standard. Russell Sage, however, denied this, saying:

"If the offer was satisfactory from my standpoint, I would close a deal with Consolidated. But I understand that a Wall Street house is trying to make a Consolidated-New Amsterdam deal. Now I know nothing of New Amsterdam that would make me eager to go into such an arrangement, and I would want to know a great deal more about New Amsterdam before I considered a proposition to go in. In this view I am guided by correct business principles."

No corroboration of the stories of the end of the war or of even an armistice was had. Frank Tilford, a Vice President of Mr. Sage's company, said there had been no settlement, as did H. B. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., Secretary Zollikoffer of the Consolidated Gas Company, Director F. S. Hastings of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and Secretary Purdy of the Mutual Company.

CONTROLLER COLER EXPLAINS.

Applicants for Positions May See Old Examination Papers.

Controller Coler was asked yesterday regarding a letter which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, signed "Fair Play." It stated that at a recent civil service examination held for positions in the Controller's office certain men were allowed to see the examination papers before the examination.

Controller Coler said that the men referred to were permitted to see "old examination papers," which had been used at a previous examination. Such papers are open, he said, to any applicant.

NO FIRE, BUT MOSQUITOES.

Jersey City Man Was Smoking Them Out and Engines Were Called.

Firebox 137, in Jersey City, was rung at midnight on Thursday for a fire at 424 Grove Street. The engines were hurried to the scene, and had their hose stretched, when Michael Carragher, the occupant, appeared on the stoop and asked them what they were going to do.

"Put out the fire, of course," said Capt. George Dingler of Engine Company No. 3, as he pointed to a volume of smoke pouring from an upper window.

"Put out nothing," said Carragher. "That's no fire. I'm trying to smoke out the mosquitoes so I can get some sleep. If you'll put them out I'll be greatly obliged to you."

Then the firemen wound up their hose and the engines returned to their houses.

LINDAUER'S GAY FUNERAL.

Band Played as the Murderer and Suicide's Coffin Passed.

The funeral of John J. Lindauer, the cigarmaker who killed Josephine Engle and then committed suicide, was held yesterday afternoon from 1,893 First Avenue, where they both lived

A Bohemian band played a lively air, and a crowd of two or three thousand men, women, and children, mostly Bohemian cigar workers, hissed the coffin, and called "brute," "coward," "murderer," and made various other expressions of disapproval of such a fine funeral. Despite the unusual demonstration, eighty cigarmakers, who belong to a society of which the suicide was a member, paraded around the colony, and their band kept up its lively music.

The girl victim of the suicide will be buried to-day.

BLAST DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

Stone Hurled Into a Crib, but the Child Lying in It Escapes.

Residents in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Madison Avenue were awakened at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a terrific blast which shook the houses and scattered rocks in every direction. Windows were shattered, ceilings cracked, and fences broken by the flying stones. Nobody was injured, however, although a piece of stone weighing several pounds and a shower of glass fell upon a bed where a child was lying.

On the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, about 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, is a remnant of that ridge of rock formerly known as "Shantytown." Angelo Allegro, an Italian contractor, is engaged in blasting out a foundation, and residents say he is not saving with his powder, judging by the noise and force of the blasts.

The blast yesterday was unusually heavy, and the logs which covered it were thrown fifty feet. The five-story flathouse 21 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street suffered the most. Here a number of windows were smashed, the iron railing which surrounds the basement was broken by a boulder, and the rear fence was wrecked.

Mrs. Kaufmann, the janitress, occupies the basement of the flat, and sleeping in a crib near one of the windows was her three-year-old son. A large stone fell into the crib without touching the child, but the glass of the window was broken by the stone coming through it cut him slightly. Allegro paid all damages, and there were no arrests.

AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Additional Subscriptions Received—A Westerner Offers Lumber.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, yesterday reported the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged, $18,670.95; Hencken & Willenbrock, $25; R. W. Zundel, $10; Emerson, McMillin & Co., $50; Clinton P. Sinks, $2; Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, Fort Duchesne, Utah, $25; "F. A.," $100; A. K. Bryans, $5; L. H. Biglow & Co., $25; M. Cohn & Co., $10; Smulphen & Meyer, $20; Gutta-Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, $50; "Cash," $1; "Summer Mission," Sunapee Lake, N. H., through the Rev. T. H. Sill, $7.95; Charles M. Higgins & Co., $10; "J. G. B.," $5; W. L. Brown, $5; Z. C. Waterbury, $5; North American Trust Company, $100; Greenwich Insurance Company, $25; Henry K. McHarg, $100; through John G. Smulphen, editor of The Washington County Post—Charles C. Cottrell, Johnsonville, N. Y., $5; Daniel Stevenson Smart, $1; Elizabeth Allen Smart, $1; Mrs. John G. Smart, $1; "Cash," $2; W. A. Mitchell, $5; "B. B.," $20; Mrs. A. G. Stout, through The Mail and Express, $25; through Mrs. E. B. Adams, Southampton, Mass.—Mrs. Martina A. Parsins, $5; Mrs. E. B. Adams, $2; Frank Ewing, 25 cents; T. G. Peters, 25 cents; Joseph Frey, $5; Charles C. Post, $1; Eisenmann Brothers, $25; Horace B. Patton, Goulden, Col., through The Outlook Company, $10; George E. Folsom, $10. Total, $19,370.40.

The relief fund being raised by the Maritime Exchange was augmented yesterday by $50 contributed by J. P. Horton, making the total of the Exchange's fund $11,502.

Col. Jones of the Army Transport Service announced yesterday that the transport Kilpatrick will sail for San Juan at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next, instead of the Burnside, which was scheduled to sail.

DEFY THE WHISKY TRUST

Independents in Kentucky to Control Half of State's Output.

18,000,000 GALLONS THE LIMIT

Of This Production Agreed Upon by Both, the Trust Wants to Turn Out Over Two-thirds.

The Independent Distillers of Kentucky yesterday threw down the gauntlet to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, a branch of and associate of the Whisky Trust. Although the Independent Distilleries own ninety-five plants, as compared with fifty controlled by the trust, the latter wants to produce thirteen-eighteenths of the entire production. The Independents and the trust are agreed on 18,000,000 gallons as the annual product in Kentucky.

The Independents recently appointed a committee of seven, with authority to confer with the trust, and make an amicable adjustment. Five of the committeemen, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Col. John B. Thompson, D. Meschendorf, E. M. Babbitt, and J. F. Pogue, came to New York yesterday and met Edson Bradley, Vice President of the trust, at the Hoffman House. The conference lasted two hours, Mr. Bradley doing about all the talking, and claiming for his organization the right to produce 13,000,000 gallons of the 18,000,000 gallons agreed upon, the remaining 5,000,000 to be divided between the ninety-five plants outside the trust.

His proposition was practically laughed out of court, and then Mr. Bradley invited the committee to meet President S. M. Rice and Secretary Wentworth of the trust at their office, 57 William Street. They met there, and the Independents submitted a proposition, of which the following is a copy:

Proposition from the Independent Distillers of Kentucky to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company.

Gentlemen: We, the Independent Distillers of Kentucky, representing two-thirds in number of all the plants in the State, and one-half of the mashing capacity of the State, believing that the interest of the trade requires that the production of whisky in Kentucky should be limited to the trade demand, which we believe to be 18,000,000 gallons for the season of 1899-1900, beg to submit to you the following proposition:

The Independent Distillers are willing to enter into an arrangement with the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, whereby the production for the season of 1899-1900 shall be fixed and maintained within the above limit, and that the Independent Distillers on the one side and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company on the other shall each have assigned under any arrangement made the right to control respectively one-half of the output as agreed upon.

In the event the above proposition does not meet with your approval, we would respectfully ask from you a definite statement of what you demand as the least that you will consent to take of the agreed amount.

The matter was thoroughly discussed, and the committee left impressed with the idea that their offer will be accepted forthwith. Asked what would be the result following a refusal by the trust to accede to the terms offered, a member of the committee said:

"I do not care to prophesy, but I think we will do our share of the business or know the reason why."

THE COTTON DUCK COMBINE.

Fourteen Mills Included, with Output of 90 Per Cent. of Product—Capital, $23,500,000.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The cotton duck consolidation, which is one of the most important industrial combinations of the South, has been completed. The fourteen mills acquired are now in the hands of the Continental Trust Company of this city, syndicate manager, awaiting transfer to the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. The permanent organization will be completed within the next few days, when the properties will be taken over by that company.

The total capitalization of the new company is $23,500,000, as follows: First mortgage 5 per cent. fifty year gold bonds (of which $1,000,000 will be reserved in the treasury for the purposes of the company,) $8,000,000; 5 per cent. cumulative income bonds, $6,000,000; stock, $9,500,000. Payment for the properties began Tuesday at the Continental Trust Company, and the settlement for the last two mills was arranged to take place to-day in New York at Vermilye & Co.'s banking house.

The properties acquired by the new company are the following: Mount Vernon Company, four mills—Nos. 1, 3, and 4 ("Druid;") Baltimore, and Phoenix, Baltimore County, Md.; Woodberry Manufacturing Company, (William E. Hooper & Sons,) five mills—Woodberry, Clipper, Meadow, Park, and Mount Washington, Baltimore, Md.; Laurel and Franklinville Mills, Maryland; Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company, Tallassee, Ala.; Greenwoods Company, New Hartford, Conn.; Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, S. C. These mills manufacture over 90 per cent. of all the cotton duck made in the United States.

It is said that the owners will not make an advance in the price of cotton duck, the saving gained from various sources by uniting these interests being satisfactory. It is generally conceded that Richard Cromwell, President of the Mount Vernon Company, will be the President of the new corporation.

Chicago Sugar War on in Earnest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Sugar Trust, direct from New York, has entered the Chicago field in its fight against the independent refineries, and the local jobbers and wholesale grocery firms are worried over the situation. Predictions of sugar being as cheap as sand are heard. James H. Post of B. H. Hoffel, Sons & Co., representing the Arbuckles and other independent refinery interests, arrived from New York to look after the independent side of the Chicago sugar war.

BOY DROWNED A CHILD.

He Threw the Little One in the Water and Watched Him Struggle.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Harry Rose, aged eight years, and Arthur Slausen, aged thirteen, were fishing along the banks of the Hudson River, six miles below here, yesterday afternoon. The elder lad deliberately threw the younger into the river and continued fishing, paying no attention to the drowning struggles of the Rose boy. The little fellow soon perished.

Presently the father came along and inquired for his son, but the Slausen boy disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts. Being pressed, he finally admitted the truth. The neighborhood was aroused and the body was recovered three hours later.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Van Cortlandt Park by Sause's Band. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Admiral's Favorite" ..... Bennett
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Chilean dance, "Manana" ..... Missud
Reminscences of Meyerbeer.
Cornet solo, "Holy City" (request) ..... Adam
B. Kenecke.
Selection, "Wizard of the Nile" ..... Herbett
"Jolly Musician" ..... Muskat
"Collection of Popular Melodies" ..... Boettger
"Aunt Dinah's Wedding" ..... Rollinson
Finale, "American Victory" ..... Hall
"Home, Sweet Home."

In Crotona Park Friedgen's Band will give this programme:

National Hymn.
March, "Conquerors' Return" ..... Boehm
Opera Fantasia, "Maritana" ..... Wallace
"Polonaise in A" ..... Chopin
Potpourri, "A Night in Berlin" ..... Hartmann
Cornet solo Fantasie, "Mother's Heart," (new) ..... Hoch
Theodore Hoch.
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"Recollections of War" ..... Hamm
Selection, "Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Medley, "The Right Kind" ..... Smith
Two-step, "Rubber-Neck Jim" ..... Bratton
"Star-Spangled Banner."

Miller's Band will play these selections in Cedar Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Oriental Guards" ..... Stromberg
Overture, "Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Waltz, "Wedding Chimes" (request) ..... Wiegand
Selection, "A Base Hit" ..... De Witt
Cornet solo, selected ..... Maurer
C. Maurer.
Medley overture, "Popular Kentucky" ..... Boettger
Two-step, "The King's Musketeer" ..... Howson
Selection, "Amorita" ..... Czibulka
Gavotte, "Forget-Me-Not" ..... Griggs
Finale, "Topsy's in Town" ..... Crosby

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar. Most healthful and efficient of all leavening agents.

Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum, a corrosive poison.

CATTLE MEN AGREE TO UNITE.

It Is Expected One Hundred Shippers and Feeders Will Combine.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Kansas City says:

"Ex-Congressman M. S. Peters of Kansas is promoting a combination of cattle shippers and feeders which it is expected will practically control the cattle business in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory.

"It is expected that 100 shippers and feeders will take stock in the concern, 41 stockmen having already signified their intention of doing so.

"A meeting will be held here on Sept. 12, when an organization will be completed. Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas is one of the prime movers in the scheme, and it is expected that he will be President of the company. Mr. Peters will probably be General Manager."

A SCARCITY OF FISH.

Bluefish and Lobsters, Especially, Hard to Get and High.

Prices for fish are still high, and the chances for a further advance, particularly for bluefish, seem to be excellent. Not in the last ten years has there been so great a dearth of this fish.

Cold water, storms, the turning seaward of the Gulf Stream, and the enormous quantities of live bait in the water are given as reasons why the bluefish are not running, or, when they do run, are not biting. The fleet of smacks is now cruising over a ground over 300 miles long, from Boston to Cape Henry, and if the fish were running at all they could be found in this vast stretch of water.

"There is no use denying the fact, for fact it is, as every smacker or lobsterman knows," said the skipper of the Mary Emma, "that the fish are gone, and have been gone all the season. Warm or cold, it makes no difference, and nobody knows where or why they're gone—they just are, that's all. I've been in the business now for nearly twenty years, and I can remember but one other season when they were so scarce.

"I know they can't be here off this coast in any quantity because of the enormous schools of bait we've seen for the last three months, or ever since the season began.

The skipper, when asked if there was any prospect of an increase in the catches and a let-up of the fish famine, replied:

"I guess so; yes, I'm sure there will be. Some time before the close of the season, along about September, I reckon the fish'll be back along this way. They've got to go back South to the warm water again, no matter where they are now, and it seems more than likely that when the Gulf Stream swings back in shore again they will be pretty sure to take to it."

Lobsters are almost as scarce as the bluefish, and are bringing high prices.

Butchers See Mr. Loving.

A committee from the Retail Butchers' Association was in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with George B. Loving of Texas, who is here organizing a cattle ranch combination. What transpired was not disclosed, but reports will be made at the meetings of the retailers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and another conference will be held with Mr. Loving next Wednesday.

PRICE OF COKE FOLLOWS COAL.

Producers Give Notice that It Will Be Advanced 25 Cents.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Notice has been given by the different producers of foundry coke that the price of their product will be advanced 25 cents per ton on Sept. 1. This will make the quoted price $2.75 per ton.

The advance will add just $1 to the price that ruled at this time last year, and further advances that are expected to take place between now and the first of the year will probably double the price within the year.

Lightning Destroys a Church.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—During a thunderstorm this afternoon lightning struck the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, at Edgewood, a suburb of this city, and two residences on adjoining lots were set on fire and destroyed. Nothing was saved from the church except the piano. A handsome pipe organ was lost. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Policeman Duggan Removed.

Policeman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station was yesterday dismissed from the force on complaint of Mrs. Bridget Sheedy, who claims that she paid him and a man named Hart $400 to get her husband on the force.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Chicago-New York Rate of $18.45 Was Authorized and Is Not Expected to Lead to Cutting.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—D. B. Martin, manager of passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, said to-day, with reference to the alleged cutting of railroad passenger rates from Chicago and other points to New York:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has a large legitimate Grand Army business booked for the Philadelphia encampment, and while it has placed on sale tickets to New York and return at the same rates quoted by the Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Erie, it will not be a party to any demoralization in passenger rates, and in my opinion the good judgment of all prominent passenger men will be exerted to prevent this. Many of the wild rumors indicating a rate war and demoralization of passenger rates have no foundation, in fact."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Lake Shore to-day met the Erie's cut rate on excursion business to New York for the first week of September.

Railroad officials yesterday belittled calamity stories based on the Erie Railroad's Chicago-New York rate of $18.45 for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia. The rate was specially authorized last April, and no doubt competing roads will meet it.

It is possible that there will be a $2 cut under the rate, while the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will not meet it. If there is a rate of $16.45 made, the Erie may cut to that figure. Official confirmation of this was lacking yesterday.

PITTSBURG AND GULF'S FIGHT.

To Secure Injunctions Against Roads Which Cancel Contracts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—An attorney for the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad is quoted as saying to-day that papers have already been prepared to secure a temporary restraining order against the eleven Western railroads whose officials have announced that on Tuesday next they will sever freight relations with the Gulf Road. It is understood that the first move will be made in a Federal court inasmuch as the Pittsburg and Gulf property is now in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States court.

If freight contracts are canceled as threatened, the offending roads will, it is said, be enjoined, and if they do not heed the orders of the Federal court their officers will be arrested for contempt. This is the legal plan of battle as outlined. It may be supplemented by one of the biggest rate wars in the history of Western railroading. The receivers of the Pittsburg and Gulf refuse to discuss the boycott, except to express their confidence of final success.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

New York Central May Pay Another $4,000,000 Out of Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—It was announced officially here to-day that the New York Central, in order to meet the criticism that it might, under the terms of its lease, strip the Boston and Albany Railroad and use all its earnings, has offered to insert in the lease a clause providing that none of the earnings of the Boston and Albany system shall be taken by it until the Boston and Albany stockholders have been paid, for their own use, another $4,000,000.

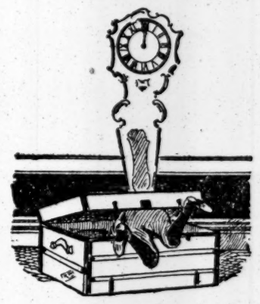
Proper provisions and safeguards also will be made concerning rate division, accounting, and inspection of accounts by Boston and Albany Directors.

Col. Morse's New Post.

Col. Samuel Finley Breeze Morse, who since 1894 has been General Passenger and Ticket Agent for the Southern Pacific Company on its Atlantic system, has been appointed Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific. With this appointment will come those of Passenger Traffic Manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the Texas and New Orleans, and the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company. Col. Morse's headquarters will be at Houston, Texas. He has been active in railroad business since 1874. When he was a lad of sixteen he became a clerk in the service of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

B. and O.'s New Purchases.

The West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad and the Monongahela Coal Company, in which United States Senator Camden of West Virginia is interested, have been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio people.



Our stores are packed with everything man or boy needs. But if you need anything, please come before 12, lest you run the danger of being locked out.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AN INSURANCE EXAMINATION.

Attorneys for Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Appear at Hearing on Examiner's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Representatives of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York City appeared to-day before Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department. Under Section 39 of the insurance law, the Superintendent is required to give the officials of a company which has been examined an opportunity to be heard before the report is accepted by him. Chief Examiner A. C. Vanderpoel of the department has just completed an examination of the association, and his report is now in the hands of Superintendent Payn.

The hearing to-day was simply in compliance with law, and was held behind closed doors. Neither those who attended nor the Superintendent or his deputies would disclose the nature of the hearing or what developed. Neither would they give out any of the findings of the examiner. It is said, however, that Mr. Vanderpoel's report gives the results of the investigation of dozens of charges made by those formerly connected with the association, who do not hesitate to allege gross mismanagement. Of the thousands of policy holders in the Mutual Reserve, many have recently sent letters of inquiry to the State Insurance Department. The following statement was given out by the Insurance Department this evening:

"Acting under instructions from the Superintendent of Insurance, the Chief Examiner of the department and his assistants have made an examination of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of the City of New York. Under the provisions of the insurance law, when the report of such examination is completed it must be transmitted to the Superintendent who then is required to furnish the officers of the corporations with a copy thereof and to designate a day when he will grant them a hearing on such report. Until such hearing is had, the report cannot be filed by the Superintendent. The report of this examination has been forwarded to the Superintendent.

"The officers of the association have been furnished with a copy of it, and yesterday was the day designated for a hearing thereon. The association was represented by its President, F. A. Burnham; by its Vice President, George D. Eldridge, and by its counsel, Frank Lawrence, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. James. The hearing was duly closed, and the Insurance Department has no advices to be made public until the Superintendent has an opportunity to consider the suggestions made by the representatives of the association in connection with the examiner's report."

DOG GUARDED WOMAN'S BODY.

Mary Healey, Student of Shakespeare and Milton, Died of Drink.

Surrounded by many books, among which were works of Shakespeare and Milton and Hugo, Mary Healey, who lived alone in her squalid apartments at 503 West Thirty-sixth Street, was found dead there yesterday morning with her little black-and-tan dog Jolly faithfully guarding her body. She died, the doctor said, of drink. Her only companions in life, the neighbors said, were her books and the faithful little dog. She had a husband, a boiler maker, who is now working in Cienfuegos, Cuba, and who sent her money regularly. But no one at the house ever saw him. She was only about thirty-five years old and prepossessing. She moved into the little rooms on the ground floor of the Thirty-sixth Street house about five months ago. When she went out it was to buy liquor. This latter phase of her character her neighbors understood, but the books threw a shroud of mystery over her.

A week ago the woman received her last remittance. She at once began to drink it away.

One of the men in the house was leaving for his work at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he heard the little dog howling at the foot of the stairs. There he stumbled over the body of the woman. A beer can was beside her. He notified a policeman. The dog stood beside the body, and savagely fought the policeman and ambulance surgeon when they tried to move the body.

The flyleaves of her books were torn out, and nothing that would give a clue to the woman's relatives was found.

A book of Shakespeare was lying open on a rickety table exposing the following passage in King Henry IV.:

O sleep, O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down
And steep my senses in forgetfulness.

The body was taken to the Morgue.

BULLDOG ATTACKED CHILD.

Florence Preston Severely Bitten While Playing in the Street.

Florence Preston, pretty and three years old, of 404 East Twenty-fourth Street, while playing with other children in front of a saloon at 400 East Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday, was attacked by a savage bulldog and badly bitten about the face. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where her wounds were cauterized, but she is said to be in a dangerous condition. The bulldog is still alive, although the neighbors insist that it be killed.

The injured child was in charge of her five-year-old sister, Mae. They were playing in the street, near Charles Heckman's saloon.

Heckman's bulldog, which usually is kept tied in the basement, had been brought up to the rear room of the saloon and tied there. The children, looking under the swinging door at the street entrance to this room, espied the dog and spoke to it. The brute broke its chain and sprang for the door. The children ran, the dog following them.

The two little Preston girls ran into the hallway of 402 East Twenty-fourth Street, where the dog overtook them. The elder child tried to beat the dog off with her tiny hands, but the animal made direct for little Florence. It threw her to the floor of the hallway and bit a piece of flesh from her right cheek. Then it lacerated her chin with its teeth.

The neighbors are aroused over the occurrence, and say that if the dog is not killed within twenty-four hours a party will storm Heckman's saloon and kill it.

Major Harrison Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A cable dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Major Gen. Wood says Major Russell B. Harrison, who is ill at Santiago of yellow fever, appears to be out of danger. Ex-President Harrison, who is in Paris, is being kept daily informed of his son's condition.

Two Yellow Fever Cases Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Two new cases of yellow fever at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, were reported to the Marine Hospital Service to-day.

Silas R. Beebe Drops Dead.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Silas R. Beebe, a tea merchant, with offices at 130 Water Street, New York, dropped dead at his home here this morning. He was eighty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and family. He had suffered from heart disease for several years.

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
TO-MORROW

Will Contain, Among Others, the Following Features:

- Full page portrait of Controller Bird S. Coler, accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- Page view of the new home of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
- Portrait of J. G. Brown and reproductions of some of his famous pictures of street arabs.
- Illustrated article on the actual workings of the Atlantic Cable, showing view of the cable house at Coney Island, where the cable enters the ocean and the terminus in the city where the messages are received and sent.
- First photograph made of the model of the Dewey Arch, accompanied by an article by Charles de Kay.
- Portraits showing the national types of Europe are presented in connection with a review of the book, "The Races of Europe."
- Illustrated article on Christ Church, Shrewsbury, with photograph of its large old sixteenth century Bible.
- Photographs of the pretty daughters of Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York, who won the first prizes at the Saratoga Baby Show.
- Views of the Shamrock after her arrival in New York Harbor, and a picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which accompanied the Shamrock across the ocean; photograph of the half-rater Genesee of Rochester, which competed for the Canada Cup at Toronto last week, with pictures of her crew.
- A short story entitled "Told in an Old Picture Gallery."
- View of the point of the boundary between Alaska and British Territory on the summit of White Pass.
- Picture of Collis P. Huntington in characteristic pose; portrait of John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS.
4 & 9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS
AND ALL STAR COMPANY
HURLY BURLY
PAIN'S 21ST ANNUAL CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.
THE GREATEST SET PIECES, THE LARGEST ROCKETS, THE FINEST BOMBS;
The DISPLAY of the CENTURY. Also
NOVEL KITE FLYING. PAIN'S PEERLESS PYROTECHNICS AFTER THE THEATRE.
SUBMARINE EXPLOSIONS, OCEAN ABLAZE, FAIRYLAND ILLUMINATIONS.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle!
500 people! Inc. St. Bernard.
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. Maggie Cline, Maria Dressler, 150 Artists. Lotty, Sisters Hawthorne, etc.
Mon. Next, American Début of KITTY LOFTUS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St.
OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG.
Charles Frohman presents his newest Farce,
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.
Seats now on sale at box office.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME SUNDAY.

WALLACK'S SEATS NOW SELLING.
OPENS MON. AUG. 28. A Little Ray of Sunshine.
The Reigning London Comedy Success.

The Crowded Mat. To-day! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! "The Rounders!"
ROOF TO-NIGHT! "MAID in the MOON!" Rice's Summer Nights

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, O'Brien & Havel, &c.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.
TO-DAY SATURDAY, SIX RACES, including
THE "FUTURITY"
($50,000.)
FALL HANDICAP AND INAUGURAL STEEPLECHASE, &c.
Racing rain or shine. First

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899,
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES

CONTENTS.

Page.

Ik Marvel's New Book.
His Second "American Lands and Letters" Volume—From Cooper to Poe..... 569

Another 300 Books.
Most Remarkable of the Additions Made Since 1870 to the New York Public Library..... 566

French Army Life.
Experience of a Cavalryman and the Stern Protest It Inspires—The Dreyfus Case..... 564

China.
Factors in the Problem There—Forces at Work—Recent Events..... 563

Goethe's 150 Years.
Next Monday the Anniversary of His Birth—To Be Observed in Germany—His Work and Wisdom..... 561

Old Philadelphia.
Quaint Corners in the Ancient City Illustrated and Described..... 570

Notes and News.
Items Gathered This Week Among the Publishers in New York and Boston..... 572

Rewards of the Literary Life
Some of Those Not Pecuniary..... 568

Dr. Hiley's Memories.
Half a Century as an English Vicar and Schoolmaster..... 570

Irish Life.
New Interest in the Subject—Michael MacDonagh's Recent Book..... 574

Other Reviews of Books.
"The Turk and the Land of Haig"..... 565
"In the Klondike"..... 565
"From the Himalayas to the Equator"..... 565
"Source Book of American History"..... 570

Shakespeare.
Warwickshire Glossaries—Bad Spelling in the Folio of 1633—Unhoused, Disappointed, Unaneled—The Patchwork Shakespeare—The Warwickshire Dialect..... 575

Persian Names in Omar's Rubaiyat..... 574

Questions and Answers..... 571

A Speech by the Poet Laureate..... 568

Topics of the Week..... 561

A Great Collection Not to be Sold..... 562

Books Insecurely Bound..... 568

Are 500 Words Enough?..... 572

The Week in the Art World..... 576

Books Received..... 565

The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The editor of The Century has secured John Morley to write for The Century Magazine a life of Oliver Cromwell. In every way this will be an important literary and historical event. If there is one man of letters who can do justice to England's great Protector that man is John Morley. "Oliver Cromwell" will begin in the November Century, and will be continued for a year. In the October number the frontispiece will be a portrait of Mr. Morley drawn for the purpose by John W. Alexander, who went to England especially to make it. Accompanying it will be an anonymous sketch of Mr. Morley by a member of Parliament. The frontispiece of the November number will be a reproduction of what is regarded as the best portrait of Cromwell. The author disavows any intention to write a formal and exhaustive life of Cromwell. What he would produce, he says, is rather a historical study of the Protector as a soldier and statesman. To him Oliver Cromwell appears as a mystic. In a prologue to his study he writes:

Of the historic sense it has been truly said that its rise indicates a revolution as great as any produced by the modern discoveries of physical science. It is not, for instance, easy for us, who are vain of living in an age of reason, to enter into the mind of a mystic of the seventeenth century. Yet by virtue of that sense even those who have moved furthest away in belief and faith from the books and the symbols that lighted the inmost soul of Oliver should still be able to do justice to his free and spacious genius, his high heart, his singleness of mind.

For several years to come Mr. Morley will be absorbed in the authorized biography of Mr. Gladstone, the most famous Englishman of the present century; and, as he has turned his sixtieth year, it is quite possible that this study of Cromwell—the most famous Englishman of modern times—will mark his last appearance as a historian of the past.

What is deemed an important work, certainly it will be a timely publication, is "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegos, which D. Appleton & Co. purpose bringing out Sept. 10. This work presents from the most authoritative and recent "inside" information the Boers' side of the case. It is an exposition told through President Krüger and his counselors of the grievances that the Boers have against the English. The book is adequately illustrated with pictures, which include several new photographs of the President of the South African Republic. A perusal of the advance sheets shows that many American interests are in jeopardy through the present situation. It seems while British capital has been the power behind the development of the Transvaal, America has furnished the brains by which this capital has been utilized. In a word, Mr. Hillegos sets forth that the present crisis, which must inevitably result in war, has been brought about solely by London stock jobbers and a great clique of international politicians.

"Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," by Norman Hapgood, will be ready in October from the press of the Macmillan Company. It is the intention of the author to make this an intimate story of Lincoln's life, and, as the sub-title of the book indicates, to set forth the reasons wherein Lincoln has been regarded as the incarnation of the spirit of democracy. Moreover, the author presents the early vagaries in the character of the war President, the story of his several love affairs, and a full account of the life of a Western boy in frontier days.

An unpretentious little volume, but one which will have an intimate attraction for all persons interested in the life of Abraham Lincoln, will shortly be presented by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is entitled "Nancy Hanks: The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother," by Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. Mrs. Hitchcock establishes for the first time through genealogical researches the true story of the life of President Lincoln's mother. This sketch is presented in advance of the complete genealogical history of the Hanks family, upon which the author has long been at work. Her straightforward account will tend to wipe away forever the mystery that has surrounded Mr. Lincoln's mother.

What is regarded as a remarkable work in bookmaking will be issued very shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a volume by R. F. Halsey entitled "Old New York Views on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery." Like the books issued by the Grolier Club, it is printed and bound without regard to expense, and will contain upward of 160 illustrations, printed in photogravure. The edition will be limited to 250 copies on hand-made paper and 25 copies on Japan vellum.

We learn that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has not divorced himself from literature in order to take a holiday as has been stated somewhere. He is, it is true, going through England on a bicycle, but he has his fountain pen and notebook in his pocket, and the results of his observations are set forth in a weekly letter to The Sunday Sun of London. From Evesham he tells how a shower of rain confined him in an inn, which was "a limbo of forgotten furniture and unforgiven steel engravings." But in the midst of all Mr. Le Gallienne contrives to work in a good deal and quote a good deal about Mrs. Meynell, Mr. Meredith, Emile Verhaeren, Washington Irving, Chaucer, and Shakespeare, while he ends his first chapter with some pretty lines of his own composition on bread and honey.

A new novel by I. Zangwill will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company early in November. This belongs to the Series of Ghetto Tragedies, which was begun with "The Children of the Ghetto," and is called "They That Walk in Darkness." The work covers a wide range of production, for some of the stories were written ten years ago, while the latest have only just been finished. Among the tales are "Satan Mekatring," which is a sort of Ghetto Faust; "Bethulah," "Noah's Ark," and "The Land of Promise." One of the longest stories in the book is "The Keeper of Conscience," in which the heroine is a board school teacher. In "Transitorial" Mr. Zangwill deals, somewhat as in "The Children of the Ghetto," with the humor and pathos of the development of life away from the Ghetto, as wealth comes with its dubious blessings. The persecution of the Jews in Russia is vividly pictured in "The Diary of a Meshumad." The concluding scene of "They That Walk in Darkness," which gives the title to the volume, takes place in the Vatican at Rome.

Persons who have shown an interest in the poems, short stories, and single novels of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, will be glad to hear that a volume of short stories which has come from the pen of his wife is now in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. The book is entitled "The Goodness of St. Rocque." It is Mrs. Dunbar's first published work, and her tales deal with Creole life and character, and the scenes are for the most part laid in the vicinity of New Orleans, with all of which—characters and stage settings—Mrs. Dunbar should be familiar.

Says The Academy of London: "A beacon light on Duart Point, near the entrance to the Sound of Mull, is to perpetuate the memory of William Black. A fine monument for any man!"

GOETHE'S 150 YEARS.

Next Monday the Anniversary of His Birth—To be Observed in Germany—His Work and Wisdom.

In the story of the last moments of Lincoln, Horatio King relates that, when the physician with his finger on our beloved martyr's pulse announced that the end had come, Stanton said with deep feeling: "He now belongs to the ages." In Germany the 28th of August will be celebrated as the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth. In discussing Goethe's works and genius, that seems to be the great question with all his critics—Does Goethe belong to the ages?

When the charm of his personality and the magnetism of his presence in his works have passed away, will he be worthy to rank with Shakespeare and Dante and form the third side of the pyramid on Parnassus of which Homer is the foundation? Of the other two sides of this triangular pyramid Goethe had his own opinions. In his youth his admiration for Shakespeare was unbounded. In his conversations with Eckermann he admits "Goetz" and "Egmont" are the result of Shakespeare's influence upon his own genius. He speaks of Shakespeare as having exhausted human nature in all its tendencies, in all its heights and depths. He says:

These precious pieces seem to be the work of some heavenly genius, who mixes with mankind to give in the gentlest manner the knowledge of itself. They are not poems. I seem to stand before the monstrous books of fate thrown wide open, a whirlwind of restless life rushing through them and flapping the leaves now this way, now that. The strength and tenderness, the power and repose astonish me so; they disturb me with such agitation that I can only wait longingly for the time when I can read more. Had I earlier known how many excellent things had been in existence hundreds of years I would not have written a line.

At another time he quaintly says of distinguished men who died early, that it was time for them to depart, in order that other people might have something to do in a world made to last a long time. His admiration for the ancients became so intense that he looked with indifference upon mediaeval art and literature. He once told a young Italian, a great admirer of Dante, that he thought the "Inferno" abominable, the "Purgatorio" dubious, and the "Paradise" tiresome, and he did not see why a man wanted to write such stuff. We cannot help wondering in what circle of the "Inferno" Dante would have placed this splendid heathen. Finally, when Goethe become wholly Greek he seemed to feel a little impatient of the unbounded influence and praise of Shakespeare, and wrote a little criticism called "Shakespeare and No End." And then he went back to the foundation Homer for his models. Schlegel has said that the distinction between ancient and modern poetry is that the character of the former is satisfaction and the latter aspiration. F. W. Robertson makes the same comparison between Goethe and Grecian architecture:

Whoever will go into any Gothic cathedral in the evening, knowing nothing of architecture critically, and watch the effect produced upon the mind by the lines which wander away, bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness, and losing themselves in the dark distances, and will then compare the total impression with that produced by the voluptuous, earthly beauty of a temple like the Madeleine in Paris, will understand the difference between the ancient idea of satisfaction and the modern one of aspiration.

Strangely enough, when Goethe put away his German "otherwordliness" and "northern phantoms" in his life and works, he also put away his love for Gothic architecture and tried to forget that he had ever been enthusiastic over it. But the time of his admiration for the "frozen music of Strasbourg" was the time when he thought out that treasury of poetry, pathos, and highest wisdom, coming from a spirit inexhaustible and keen as steel, perhaps the most wonderful work of poetry of our century, Scherer says. It is only in "Faust" that Goethe touches the stars.

Goethe had not the rich heritage of literature that Shakespeare had. Goethe himself thought it fortunate that in his country there had been no great writers before him—that the road had not been so often traveled that all the wayside flowers had been plucked. But there in the virgin soil they all were waiting for his hand—the modest violet and all the sweet wild flowers, as well as the deadly nightshade and wild passion vine—to be gathered into a bouquet of song, the like of which had never been known.

We are often told that in criticising or enjoying the writings of a great man, we have nothing to do with the man himself, and his moral feelings should not lessen our admiration for his work. But when Goethe says that his works form one great confession of himself, we are brought face to face with the man behind his work. And as the stream cannot rise higher than its fountainhead, so not one of his characters is morally greater than himself, except Goetz, who is the only one who serves humanity instead of using it. In "Werther," in "Faust," in "Wilhelm Meister," in "Tasso,"

he is imagining how he, Goethe, would act in certain circumstances. Faust is himself, Mephistopheles is himself—so he is his own devil as in all his life he is his own God. He says that Wilhelm Meister is his own poetical self. That is putting a lower value upon himself than his most severe critic would be inclined to do. The motive power of Wilhelm's life is the most refined intellectual selfishness. He is troubled very little about the effect of his own actions upon any one else. He does not allow himself to feel very strongly, and he looks upon his fellow-creatures as a background for his own emotions. The first time of reading the book you feel as if you were knee-deep in filth, and you feel you would like to throw it across the room as did Wordsworth, or burn it publicly as did Stolberg. Your head is in such a mist that you cannot see your way. The second time you begin to see stepping stones of intellectual wisdom and practical common sense, insight into life, and a wonderful love of nature, and you pick your way carefully on these, avoiding the mud as much as possible, and remembering the pitfalls of your former journey.

Some wild-thinking people say it is the best novel ever written, the first and only true representation of real life, the foundation of the modern realistic novel, in which men seek to teach a lesson or remedy an evil. One gets more and more bewildered as to what words mean, in view of much modern criticism. In his poetry Goethe is very close to nature, a kinsman of hers. Burns makes the spirit of poetry say to himself:

When the deep green mantled earth
Warm cherished every floweret's birth,
And joy and music pouring forth in every grove
I saw thee eye the gen'ral mirth with boundless love.

It was just this boundless love with which Goethe looked upon nature in all her phases He is perhaps the greatest song writer the world has ever known. In the minds of some, Burns would take from him the laurel. Goethe, however, in mastery of every style and every metre, stands unapproachable, but in depth of feeling and heart-breaking pathos Burns rises to greater heights. Goethe has taken a language often called harsh and has made of it pure music. His different groups of love songs are each inspired by some personal experience. When in love his mind bubbles and ferments, and is in a state of unrest and disquiet. But finally it settles and he pours off the pure wine of sparkling, rippling poetry; but alas! to the one who has inspired all this is left only the dregs and a copy of the poem, which he sends at the same time to her and to the bookseller! But his mind is clear for another experience.

And from beauty passed to beauty,
Constant to a constant change.

No reporter of modern times has betrayed friendship and the sacredness of personal experience as did this Olympian god in "The Sorrows of Werther." Goethe is masterly in his delination of feminine characters. They live as do Shakespeare's, but oh! the difference in strength of character! His women are the worshipping, loving type. He has never drawn the highest type of womanhood. His nature and system of morals placed her beyond his knowledge. If he came in contact with such women they were not the ones who fell down and worshipped him; and so in his richly stored workshop there are no materials out of which he can create her. There is not one of his charming feminine creations whom one would wish his mother, wife, or sister to resemble, except Dorothea. Here we see Goethe's moral obtuseness. He says to Eckermann: "My idea of women is not drawn from external realities, but it is inborn in me, or else sprang up, God knows how. My delineations of women are therefore all successful." Goethe, like the little three-eyed girl had always an extra organ besides the eyes he slept with and wept with to take note of his own sleep and his own tears, and an extra will subject to the command of the third eye ready to rescue the ordinary will from the intricacies of human emotion. He writes: "The sweetest solace of my Weimar days—my wife—I met soon after my return from Italy, so I made a Roman girl of her that she might live in my memory and go down to posterity intertwined with the happiest days of my life."

But perfection of form and music equal to the bird notes of Spring cannot compensate for the lack of purity of thought. Some of the most musical lyrics and the famous "Roman Elegies," written in praise of the love and beauty of Christiane, who fourteen years after became his wife, are like an exquisite Greek vase filled with the ashes of the dead. To a friend who spoke to him of the slippery fashion of these poems, and the impression they would make upon young readers coming from a great national poet, Goethe replied in a rhyming letter that books were of very little consequence in the world; that the character of young persons is formed, not by anything that poets may write, but by everything that a living man does. And when the friend spoke of young ladies, he replied: "Young ladies are very nice creatures and find plenty to do in the kitchen, the nursery, the cellar, and garden, without reading books. If they have any idle time on their hands, they will naturally ask for a cook book. If I had a dozen daughters I would find them enough to do without sending more than once a year to a circulating library."

All this Prof. Blackie criticises at length, but, after all, closes his essay with these words: "With the exception of the human frailties here and there, which I have not been anxious to cloak, he may well deserve to be studied by our generation and to be handed down to long generations as the model of a perfectly wise and virtuous man." Verily, does the study of Greek and the study of Goethe throw a mist over the moral perceptions?

With his horror of controversy and war he still selects two historical subjects, Goetz and Egmont. In "Egmont" he must have been obliged to peer deeply into scenes of horror as great as those of the Thirty Years' War. But notice he does not select the great hero of that conflict as his hero—William of Orange—one of the grandest figures in history. His is too gigantic a figure to fit the molds of Goethe's thought. For William, who, all those years, bore upon his own heart the miseries of his people with a smiling face, like our own Lincoln, and after commending himself to his great Captain, died with their name upon his lips, has a depth of unselfishness of which Goethe has no conception. And so he selects the shallow, pleasure-loving Egmont and pictures him as he, Goethe, thinks he would have been under similar circumstances—contented, magnetic, unsuspicious of danger; for how would Philip dare to lay hands on one who is the idol of his people. Egmont had a wife and eleven young children. When Egmont was imprisoned and his property confiscated her condition was that of abject want, and she was obliged to take refuge in a convent. From there she left no stone unturned to effect her husband's release, but petitioned every one who had any influence, from the Emperor down. She, who was the descendant of Kings and Emperors, knelt in supplication for her husband's life. And, as they were still good Catholics, she went barefooted with her little daughters from church to church, petitioning the ear of heaven when earthly help failed her. Is this all not dramatic material for the poet?

Of Egmont's wife and children Goethe makes no mention. All of his critics are silent over this liberty taken with history and with the sacredness of lawful love. Clärchen, one of the poet's most charming creations, compensates for all else. Schiller, however, condemns Goethe for this, and the latter replies that Egmont, troubled with the anxieties and cares of wife and children, could not have acted as he wanted to picture him without losing sympathy with his readers; so out of his inner nature he creates Clärchen, and says with her: "This is my Egmont." The real Egmont was not a great character, but was heroic in the hour of death. Overwhelmed with grief when he learned his fate, he exclaimed with simple pathos: "Alas! how frail is our nature, that, when we should think of God only, we are unable to shut out the images of wife and children!" Will Goethe's last scene, where Egmont lies in prison and Clärchen appears to him in his dreams, holding a laurel wreath over his head, touch the heart as does the reality? It seems as if he takes out of life its highest aims and possibilities.

In all German history he could find nothing so interesting as himself. At one time he thought of reviving the memory of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, but he recoiled in horror from the "miserable Iliad," as he calls the Thirty Years' War. In the hands of Schiller, in "Wallenstein," that period is used with the skill of a master. There could be no Max or Thekla in any romance of Goethe, for such heroism and self-sacrifice find no answering chord in his experience. For honor's sake, no hero of his gives up love and home and friendship; no heroine of his sends her hero forth to darkness and death. With Goethe it is all for love and honor well lost.

Truly Goethe was wise in all the wisdom of this world. When we think of his achievements along so many lines, any one of which would have made him famous, we marvel at his genius. But we must take into consideration his long life, untroubled by the cares for daily living—cares which have paralyzed the hands and hearts of many more noble than he. Then his habit of shutting out all the sorrows of the world, and the power of being able, sponge-like, to draw material from all with whom he came in contact. He says: "I have always regarded every man as an independent individual, whom I endeavored to study, but from whom I desired no further sympathy." Noblesse oblige required that he should be a storehouse of wisdom and ripe experience, to which all could come who wished to learn of him. He did all things on a large plan, and therefore he is an example of gigantic and splendid selfishness. Many have learned from him the gospel of self-culture, but did that gospel ever lessen the sorrows of the great mass of struggling human beings, who are shut out from the Elysian Fields of learning because of the limitations which life has for them? Does the life of Goethe teach one to be a better patriot, a better man in all or any of the relations of life? He had a strange moral obtuseness. He seemed not to wish or to be able to feel deeply. He could not hate anything, not even Napoleon, nor sin. He makes Jarno say to Wilhelm Meister: "I am glad to see you out of temper. It would be better if you could be thoroughly angry." We ask ourselves, Could he really love? In truth, his life is full of dreams of love and many sentimental passions. But can a man know a real friendship unless he is capable of a noble self-sacrifice?

If we deny that he is a safe example and teacher in all things, it is his own confessions which condemn him. "From the pleading griefs, from the challenging guilt, from the warning shadows of his own past life, he turns away like his own Faust to the alleviating occupations of the present." He brought his life and work to no higher bar of judgment than his own. His heroes are personified shadows of his own emotions. "Sufficient unto himself was written on his broad, calm brow." The moral atmosphere of his work may be as clear and sunny as those Attic skies under which beauty was born. But above and beyond his classic mountains there is a purer, clearer air, a brighter light than earthly criticism—an infallible judgment before which the judgments of this world are of little moment. Goethe knew nothing of old George Herbert's motto:

Think the King sees thee
Because his King does.

LORD HERSCHELL AND THE ASTRONOMER HERSCHEL.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day I read a notice of the life of the late Lord Herschell, in which he is several times spoken of as the grandson of the great Herschel, the astronomer. May I ask whether this is really a fact? A melancholy interest attaches to the question, for on the afternoon before Lord Herschell's death I asked him, while conversing at his bedside, whether any relationship with the family of the astronomer existed. He most certainly told me that he was not thus connected, and a reference to Burke's "Peerage" makes no mention of it.

I should be glad to know where the reviewer got his facts, and so I think would your readers. It is an interesting point.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.

Jamestown, R. I., Aug. 19, 1899.

Thanks are due the former Archdeacon of New York for this correction. During the visit of the late Lord Herschell to the United States, it was currently believed and printed that the distinguished member of the Board of Arbitration was the grandson of the astronomer, and thus arose the error.

A GREAT COLLECTION NOT TO BE SOLD.

It can now be stated upon good authority that neither the McKee Library nor the Daly books will at present be placed upon the market. This, while a good deal of a disappointment to many young collectors who desire to secure some of the many books in the two libraries, is good news to the older possessors of libraries formed on similar lines. The news that two such immense collections will not be sold cannot help but have an advancing influence on the values of rare dramatic books and Americana.

In the latter class the late Mr. McKee's library is particularly rich. Under this heading we include the first editions of American authors. It is doubtful if even Mr. McKee's own family has more than a general idea of what he possessed, for his books were literally all over the house, and, beyond a descriptive slip in each volume, no general catalogue of them exists. From Mr. McKee himself we once learned that his Poe collection was absolutely complete, including "Tamerlane," (the Maxwell copy.) Some of the books have MS. notes in them by the author, notably a complete file of the "Broadway Journal." His "Al Aaraf," by the way a volume not much less rare than "Tamerlane," is a particularly fine copy. All collectors know how scarce the 1635 edition of Wood's "New England's Prospect" is, while the first edition of 1634, with the genuine map, is looked upon as a hopeless search. In the McKee library is a most beautiful copy of the latter, uncut. If you asked any of the dealers to buy you an uncut copy of Wood he would laugh at you, and if you coupled with it Thomas's "Pennsylvania" in the same state he would probably think you were insane. Both will be found in McKee's library, to say nothing of the first edition of Colden's "Five Nations" in the original boards. Then he owned a prologue which was spoken to a New York audience by the ill-starred Major André. It occupies a large foolscap sheet and is in Major André's own handwriting. We once heard Mr. Frederickson—we beg his pardon, "Fred"—lament that McKee had "jollied" him into selling his splendid series of autograph letters of Martha Washington. "I kept one of the best ones, though," he chuckled. At that time a man who had a very nice Shelley item that "Fred" wanted badly gave it in part exchange for "Fred's" last Martha Washington epistle. It was not long before that letter, too, went into the McKee collection!

Collectors of the drama think the McKee dramatic collection cannot be equaled, while Americana collectors think it excelled by his Americana. We do not hear so much about his Elizabethan literature, but the fact is it is equal in interest to either of the other classes. A well-known English dealer who was in this country was astounded on McKee showing him some of his Elizabethan plays. "Why," said he, "he had a whole bookcase full which I would have paid him £50 apiece for!" There is no doubt that if the library is ever put on sale collectors of half a dozen lines will find it a mine of riches.

We almost forgot to mention that a copy in the original boards, uncut, of the first edition of "Knickerbocker's New York" reposes here. In such items is exemplified the late collector's judgment. Forty years ago, when American collectors looked upon the creations of Pawson and Nicholson as gems of art and beauty, McKee would have none of them. His rule was boards uncut, while such books as he had to buy in bindings claim Francis Bedford, Roger Payne, the elder Riviere, and such masters as their progenitors. The few items noticed here are spoken of from memory, and we have no doubt that Mr. McKee owned many things which when described will make these fade into insignificance.

An important addition to the Literature of the World Series, which Edmund Gosse is editing for D. Appleton & Co., will be published shortly under the title of "Russian Literature," by K. Waliszswekl.

CHINA.

Factors in the Problem There—Forces at Work—Recent Events.*

During the last ten years there has been written an enormous quantity of books treating of China, and Mr. Harold E. Gorst's volume is the latest edition. The purpose of the author is to discuss what are the most important factors in the Far Eastern problems, "and to give the principal events which have led up to the existing situation." The volume is thus an inquiry into the political and social forces at work in China, and no element seems to have been omitted. At the conclusion of the volume, what is of decided interest, are the chapters devoted to mechanical improvements, as adopted by the Chinese, the railway enterprises, the financial resources of the country, and the political and commercial outlook.

Though there has been for centuries relationship between the West and the East, it is nevertheless true that until quite recently "China was scarcely more than a name to the people of Great Britain." For many scores of years China was isolated—a self-imposed isolation—and vigorously carried out by the Chinese themselves. It was the contest between Japan and China that suddenly called attention to the latter. The weakness of China was self-evident, for "she presents to the general eye the melancholy spectacle of an ancient and venerable empire on the verge of dissolution. It is argued from the incapacity of the Central Government at Peking, and from the corruptness which permeates her public service, that China is suffering from an incurable disease for which there is no remedy." The weakness of China was long suspected then, but her complete collapse, when attacked by Japan, was not imagined.

When China broke all to pieces in 1895 Mr. Gorst intimates that that was the time when all the European Governments took advantage of the situation. "In the North of China the Russians and the Germans have been pushing ahead; the former busy with the completion of their great Transsiberian railway and with the Russianizing of Manchuria, the latter organizing syndicates and squeezing out concessions for the thorough exploitation of the Shantung hinterland. In the South, France is consolidating her position, while England alone, save for the unceasing protestations of British merchants, whose commercial interests are vested in the Far East, has remained, to all appearances, supine and inactive."

The ethics of modern civilization, whether it is vulturelike or not, would lead to endless discussion. Russia, it can be understood, wishes not alone a clear road to the Pacific, but as many routes as she can obtain. England must sooner or later look out for those strategic positions, which in the hands of Russia might threaten India. Germany has her own schemes of colonization and wants to develop her trade, but of what possible use China or any part of the East may be to France seems to be an unanswerable question. In not one single respect has France those qualities necessary for colonization. She wants men, means, and a mercantile marine.

The difficulty of understanding what is China, with a population estimated at anything between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000, can be at once appreciated. Here is a world apart, and with diversities such as may be found in Europe.

Although China has enjoyed almost perfect immunity from foreign wars, with which she has latterly become more familiarized on further acquaintance with Western nations, rebellions and occasional civil wars have at times seriously depopulated several of her provinces. The consequence has been that numbers of emigrants from different parts of the empire have flocked to the desolated districts and settled there, with the natural result that instead of a homogeneous population, these provinces contain a collection of diverse clans and races, which have little in common with each other.

China proper is divided into two parts by the great Yang-Tse River. This gigantic waterway is estimated to have a length of 2,900 miles, and the Yang-Tse Basin has an area in which "the German Empire, France, Great Britain, and Ireland" could be comfortably accommodated. Supposably this immense territory is under British influence—but such an idea seems as impossible as it is absurd. Shantung is the most favored of the Chinese provinces. There are in this province great coal fields, and contiguous to them enormous sources of iron. It is also a centre of silk production. The coal and iron, it is believed, would meet all demands for a thousand years to come.

That portion of China best known to Englishmen is Kwantung, and to it belongs the Island of Hongkong. Mr. Gorst writes:

> The unhealthy climate of this island, which has more than once been visited by pestilential outbreaks, would in any case have precluded its conversion into a British colony. The original intention of the British Government in obtaining its cession from the Chinese was, however, to use the island as a base for defensive and commercial purposes. The plan has been essentially followed ever since; and although the authorities had to encounter many difficulties at the outset, owing to the low class of Chinese who migrated across from Canton to escape injustice at the hands of their own countrymen, they have succeeded, as everybody knows, in making Hongkong, the centre not only of China's foreign trade, but of transshipment to many other parts. Its value as a military or naval station has not been so apparent.

As to the Yang-Tse Basin, its vast commercial importance can be at once appreciated.

> It is the key which unlocks commerce to every part of the empire. The bulk of the foreign trade goes to Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yang-tse; and from there it is distributed through the entire country north of the twenty-fifth degree of latitude, which merely excludes two or three of the provinces served by Canton and the West River. In addition to this, there is the immense central depot of Hankow, to which ocean steamers are allowed access, and whence goods are transshipped to the inland provinces.

As to the future, far distant as it may be, when the resources of China are fully developed—that is, by Europeans—"when coal shafts have been sunk, and the untouched mineral wealth exploited, and when a proper stimulus has been thereby given to industry and commerce, an unparalleled trade will pass through the two great distributing centres." But, as Mr. Gorst explains, the difficulties are many.

We need not follow the author in his records of the China of the past. Some day we may learn how old China really is. Was its first tangible monarch the venerable Hwang-Ti, who reigned twenty-seven centuries before the Christian era? Of late years attempts have been made to place China as among the very first of civilizations. Mr. Gorst writes: "The origin of Chinese civilization is lost in obscurity. Its immense antiquity may be gathered from the fact that historical records which go back for nearly 3,000 years before the Christian era present the people of China in much the same state of culture as that in which they remain to-day." Trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture were early developed. The author takes a rather optimistic view of China in its golden past, as far as its institutions and methods are to be considered. Theoretically, they may have been very fine, but are to be "taken with a grain of salt." Respect for letters is indeed superb, but when carried out as it is in China it becomes a stupidity. The worship of the classics is the ruin of China, and one of the main causes of an arrested civilization. The Chinese, differing from the Japanese, delight in "a blissful scientific ignorance," and yet these Chinese have not been without a sound acquaintance with political economy. Here is a passage taken from Kouan-tse, who lived before the Christian era, which passage is as sound as if Adam Smith or Mill had propounded it. M. Huc translated the sage as follows:

> The money which enters into a kingdom by commerce only enriches it in the same proportion at which it goes out. There is no commerce permanently advantageous but the exchange of things useful and necessary. The trade in articles of pomp, elegance, or curiosity, whether carried on by exchange or by money payments, supposes the existence of luxury; now, luxury, which is an abundance of the superfluous among certain citizens, supposes the want of necessaries among others. The more horses the rich put to their chariots, the more people will have to walk on foot; the more the houses are vast and magnificent, the more those of the poor are small and miserable; the more their tables are covered with dainties, the more people there are reduced to eat rice. The best that can be done for men in a social state by means of industry and labor is that all should have "the necessaries and some of the conveniences of life."

If all religion is founded on ancestral worship, the Chinese carry out this cult to the ultimate degree. Englishmen, the author writes, "are apt to plume themselves as having a pedigree which goes back a score of generations." The Chinese peasant will tell you his family history "for half a dozen centuries or more."

Nearly all the work performed in China is by manual labor. "Machinery in the sense we understand the word hardly exists in China." Yet the results are very good, "and, although more labor is employed in turning out each article, wages are so cheap that there is scarcely a product of European manufacture which could not be produced in China without the assistance of modern inventions, and at a lower price."

The future of China's foreign trade, Mr. Gorst thinks, is largely in the hands of the native merchants. Some of the Europeans who lead in commercial pursuits think that all the profits will in time pass into the pockets of the Chinese themselves. The native merchant has control of the local administration. China is above all the land of guilds, and the power they yield is irresistible. Just like the eminently civilized Americans, they carry out the power of boycotting, and so punish outsiders. But, says the author:

> It must not be supposed that the guilds are always ready to abuse the power they possess. If they are tyrannical in some respects, in others they exercise a most salutary and beneficial supervision over the trades they represent. False weights and other impostures are put down with the greatest rigor. The guilds take the strongest precautions to insure a high standard of commercial morality, and it is principally thanks to them that the merchants of China have obtained an exceptional reputation of trustworthiness and fair dealing.

If there are advantages arising from these merchants' guilds there are disadvantages to Europeans. The Chinese work with secrecy and with mysterious cunning, and the British merchant is circumvented and is completely at their mercy. European diplomatists may insist on the rights of their own commercial representatives and the authorities at Peking may grant concessions, but they "are not of the least practical value in the face of Chinese opposition." Mr. Gorst devotes a chapter to the study of the literati and their influence. The political influence they yield is immense. It is indeed civil service with a vengeance. As all those who pass an impossible examination cannot find places, those without appointments "are the mischief makers of the empire." To become a trader or a physician is to lower their dignity.

That the obstacle to reform in China springs from the literati is repeated by all European observers. Young China is taught to reverence the absurdities of an unknown past, and there is want of practical instruction. "To babble off whole books," to the exclusion of everything else is the aim of Chinese life. Reform of the literati has been attempted, but so far with "a solid front they block the way."

The theory of government in China is beautifully simple. The State is a large family, of which the Emperor is father. The Emperor is their omnipotence—only between this omnipotence and the people there are hundreds of thousands of greedy ones, and there are "wheels within wheels." Government in China, despite the original apparently simple theory, is highly complex. Direct authority is often hampered. Say a Mandarin is about carrying out certain orders, and his grandmother dies. Then, supposedly overcome with grief, that Mandarin has to retire to perform the sacred rites of bewailing his loss during twenty-seven months. No one ever found out from the Chinese Census Bureau what might be the population of the country. There is an Administrative Bureau. There is a Board of Rites, whose duty it is to present programmes of deportment, who teach how many scrapes or bows are de rigueur. The governing power seems to be a sham, and if Mr. Gorst is to be credited, the worst of the shammers are the Mandarins. All that is demanded of them is that the revenues shall be punctually collected and forwarded to Peking, and above all else, that the provinces under their control shall make as little history as possible. Public service is clogged by bribery. The salaries of Government officials are always insufficient, hence the constant squeezes. China can never improve unless there is administrative reform.

Mr. Gorst treats of missionaries and their troubles. It is the burning question, and one which causes great anxiety, not alone to the treaty powers, but to the Chinese Government. We only repeat the author's words when he writes: "The fact cannot be overlooked that the manner in which the missionaries have been smuggled into the country against the will of the people, and the injudicious methods by which they have sought to establish their religion are mainly responsible for the anti-foreign feeling, which is so subversive of our interests in the Far East." Mr. Gorst declares that "the presence of the missionaries in the interior of China is due to a trick which reflects little credit on its perpetrator." It was a Frenchman who smuggled a sentence into the treaty of 1858 which the Chinese are said to have overlooked. But it is not so clear that the English did not take advantage of the clause.

The consequence of this is that the foreign missions of late years have practically been forced upon the Chinese at the point of the bayonet, and their continual presence in the interior is a perpetual reminder to the natives of the humiliations inflicted on the Son of Heaven by the foreign barbarians at Peking.

When a Chinaman embraces Christianity he breaks with the family community and becomes "involved in a dispute as to share of the inheritance which he naturally wishes to take with him." The dispute is brought before a Chinese Magistrate, and then the missionary interferes, and hence constant quarrels and the engendering of bitter feeling. The most determined foes of the missionaries are the literati, and the literati are the great originators of all the lies so current in China in regard to Christianity, and those who preach it.

The Christian religion is characterized as hog-worship, an idea suggested to them by a play upon the words Tien Chu, which the Roman Catholics use to designate God, but which is unfortunately analogous in sound to a term which implies "celestial pig." Missionaries are represented as gouging out the eyes of children, or corpses, for the supposed purpose of utilizing them for medicinal purposes; as they are depicted in the act of vivisecting Chinese victims in order to obtain parts of the body which are stated to be common elements of the European pharmacopoeia. In other pictures insinuations are made of the grossest immoralities.

A woman as a missionary outrages every sense of Chinese decency, and Mr. Gorst thinks that this is one of the main causes of trouble. When there are riots in China and the unfortunate missionary is murdered, it is the rabble who become the tools of the literati, but it is a fire which is always smoldering, and it only needs an agitator to kindle the flame; and think of a population of 350,000,000 taught from childhood that Europeans "are inhuman monsters, who are guilty of the most appalling crimes which devilish ingenuity could possibly devise."

Passing over Mr. Gorst's railway enterprise in China, for the elucidation of which a separate notice would have to be written, the financial resources of the country are presented. Like all things Chinese, there is difficulty in estimating what is the revenue. There are several sources of State income—the land tax, grain tax, salt monopoly, foreign maritime customs, Likin, (inland transit dues,) native customs, land transfer fees, licenses, special levies, &c. The total income seems to be a beggarly £28,000,000. England took in in 1897 £106,614,094. "The account of China's finances is a sorry story of dishonesty and extortion." Chinese administration is "a seething mass of canker and corruption." If only a half of the revenues received were sent to the Government China would be a well-to-do country.

As to the political outlook, Mr. Gorst declares it to be threatening. He does not think that investments in railroads in China are likely to make returns, for life and property are not secure. As to the influences of foreign Governments, he is satisfied that Russia has completely gained her object. Russia must have on the Pacific Coast an ice-free port—and she is entitled to it. Russia has gobbled up Manchuria, and in time Peking will be Russian. Where France and Germany come in we fail to see. It were silly to be prophetic as to the future of China. Can you wipe out millions of industrious people, who, despite their ignorance, are the most skillful of agriculturists and craftsmen? Are we to adopt Lord Beresford's ideas of making China more powerful by teaching her how to administer her finances and instructing her in the art of war? Suppose, asks Mr. Gorst, all China were made wide open and free trade established. What then? These Chinamen are commercially clever, and the outside Europeans would gain but little by it.

*CHINA. By Harold E. Gorst. With a map and illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

SCRIBNER'S for SEPTEMBER

FREDERIC IRLAND (Author of "Sport in an Untouched American Wilderness") depicts with pen and camera a wonderful trip with canoe, gun and rod—through the uncharted regions of the Upper Ottawa.

THE INSIDE WORKINGS of the Philippine government—shown for the first time—by Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Miley, now in the Philippines, late General Shafter's chief of staff.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S LETTERS—those written while in the Adirondacks, in this number.

SHORT STORIES

Joel Chandler Harris: a new chronicle of Aunt Minervy Ann.

"A Copley Boy", story of a school boy and a governor, by Charles Warren—illustrations by Yohn.

"Francisco and Francisca" by Grace Ellery Channing—a love story of Southern California—Illustrated by W. A. Clark

Albert White Vorse contributes another Arctic story—Illustrated by H. McCarter.

ROBERT GRANT'S Search Light Letter "To a Political Optimist."

W. C. BROWNELL writes of the Painting of George Butler (with reproductions)

HENRY VAN DYKE contributes a poem—illustrated.

THE SHIP OF STARS, Quiller-Couch's great serial continues.

PRICE 25 CENTS
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

FRENCH ARMY LIFE.

Experience as a Cavalryman and the Stern Protest It Has Inspired —The Dreyfus Case.*

M. Lionel Decle's volume, the résumé of the author's experiences in the French Army as a cavalryman in 1879-80, is a continuous protest against military service as it was carried out some twenty years ago in France. If we understand M. Decle, such changes for the better are due to-day to Gen. Boulanger when he was Acting Minister of War. To the reader not versed in military discipline, the methods used to lick the raw French recruit into shape were terribly severe. Nevertheless, it is evident that the breaking in of men taken from various conditions of life never can follow the ways of the kindergarden school. Are we to credit M. Decle when he describes the raw material in France in the following manner?

There is not the slightest doubt that, taken as a whole, the lowest classes in large towns, like Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, and others, are far more degraded than the people belonging to the same class of society in England, and the French military service, instead of raising these men to a higher plane, only brings down to their level those who belong to the better classes, such as peasants, small clerks, and so on. It is true that now men who have been convicted before serving their time are sent to special battalions in Algeria; but still, even to this day, the three years every able-bodied Frenchman has to serve in the army are nothing but a period of ceaseless degradation for men possessing any self-respect. The system, one must acknowledge it, works better in Germany; and the British Army cannot, of course, be compared to either of these armies, in which every citizen has to serve; but I feel certain that, had the troopers of my regiment been placed under the command of British officers, things would have been very different from what they were. Most of the troopers who were constantly punished would, with gentler treatment—and if the Sergeants and officers, instead of bullying them, had appealed to their sense of honor, and to their better feelings—have proved some of the smartest and most reliable troopers in the whole regiment. Instead of that they soon became discouraged, and ceased to care whether they were punished or not. When my Sergeant, after asking me how I liked the Salle de Police, added: 'You will soon get accustomed to it,' he condensed in those words all the reasons which make a blindly rigid system of discipline a complete failure.

In his preface M. Decle touches on the Dreyfus business, that dreadful case which is now dividing France into hostile camps. On the one hand, those who believe in the innocence of Dreyfus do wrong "in holding the thousands of French officers responsible for the conduct of a few of their number. Those, on the other hand, who believe in the guilt of Dreyfus base their conviction upon the blind belief in the infallibility of half a dozen officers who had passed judgment on the condemned man. Trusting to unworthy subordinates, the highest officers of the General Staff made of Dreyfus's guilt a matter on which they staked their honor and reputation, and when they discovered that they had been deceived they found themselves in the position of having either to acknowledge that they had been befooled or else of having to stand by those who had led them into their awkward predicament."

It is a remarkable fact that amid all these scenes of violent abuse there should be but one man who maintained implicit trust in the good faith of his worst enemies —Dreyfus himself—the victim of this most abominable conspiracy.

His case is, unfortunately, but a greatly magnified example of what daily happens throughout the French Army, and the recollections I am now offering to the reader of the time I served in the ranks will show that Dreyfus has been a victim not so much of the malice of individuals as of a faulty system. It will be seen how, in a regiment, the Colonel forms his opinion of a private from the character given to him by his Corporal or Sergeant, and how the mere fact of appealing against a punishment is considered as an act of insubordination. It is always the same principle—le respect de la chose jugée (the upholding of a judgment, without considering upon what grounds or evidence it has been delivered.)

M. Decle distinctly states that this volume is not intended as "attacking the French Army as represented by its officers, but is only "a faithful account of the hardships I endured when I served my time in the ranks—hardships which every Frenchman has still to bear."

In the introduction the periods of military service and the methods of selecting conscripts are given in full. "Every Frenchman is liable to military service during twenty-five years of his life, viz., from the age of twenty to forty-five." There are some eight reasons for exception, not including physical ones. Even criminals are called into service and form special battalions, quartered in Algeria, and are subjected to "an iron discipline."

In time of peace this period of service is thus divided: (1) Three years of active service; (2) ten years in the reserve of the standing army, during which two periods of a month each with the colors must be undergone; (3) six years in the territorial army, with two periods of thirteen days each with the colors, and (4) six years in the reserve of the territorial army.

The men, whether in active service or in the reserve, are always subject to martial law. In the case of a soldier who has finished his entire service, if he assaults one of his former superiors he is liable to be tried by court-martial "should such assault be considered the result of revenge for a punishment received during the service." If M. Decle is to be credited, there are many officers and some officers in the French service who, in the time to come, may expect no mercy from old soldiers. An officer may have been deprived of his rank, as was Picquart. It may be remembered how the excitable Cavaignac had him arrested, as if he were still a soldier, and he was clapped into prison.

The act of striking a supérieur, meaning any man superior in rank to one's self, from a Corporal upward, is punished with death, even in time of peace. Two instances occurred while I served. In the first instance a private had struck a Corporal who had bullied him in a most shameful way; in the second instance a Corporal had struck an officer who had called his mother by a vile name. Both men were found guilty and publicly shot in the presence of their regiment on special parade. It very seldom occurs that a man who has struck even a Corporal is reprieved.

When a soldier enters service he is furnished with a book, "le livret matricule," and in it is recorded his age, name, address of parents, full description, and all the punishments he has received. This livret he must never part with. When, even after his term of service is over, and he may want to change his domicile, the book must be produced and visé. It is a regular ticket of leave business, for to omit the visé is a military offense. "It is therefore easy to realize the tremendous power of the military authorities of France."

When M. Decle went into service, 1879, the soldier was on active duty for five years, not for three, as it is to-day. Young men who had then obtained the degree of B. A. or B. S., having paid the Government £80, might contract a voluntary engagement "within the year preceding that in which they became liable to conscription." They were allowed to serve only one year, instead of five. They might be called out at any time by decree of the Minister of War. They were called "volontaires d'un an," or, by abbreviation, volontaires. M. Decle was a volunteer, and, according to his account, the volontaire never had a friend in the French Army of 1879.

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity use up a great deal of paint and gold leaf in France, and are mere symbols and utterly meaningless. In no country in the world, despite revolutions, are there greater social distinctions, and it may be easily understood why the so-styled volunteers had an uncommonly hard time of it. They were in small proportion among the many hundreds of thousands of a different social grade.

"In the case of a nation which possesses no public schools like the great institutions of England, I believe that compulsory military service might be made an excellent moral and physical training for young men in every rank of life. But the French system is vicious. A system in which gentlemen of refinement and the vilest dregs of the city slums are subjected to identical treatment, and ruled by identical measures of discipline, is an impossible one."

But we fail to see how any differences could be made between a young man of good birth, accustomed to his bath and nice clothes, and the lowest and filthiest blackguard of the Parisian slums. There had "to be equality of punishment" for military offenses. But what M. Decle insists upon, and seems to show, is this, that there was not "equality of punishment" because the Volontaire simply because he was well-bred was treated worse by the petty officers and those of higher ranks than the very lowest of the blackguards.

The whole system as applied to Volontaires was a stupid one. There was no more liberty of a military character given to the Volontaire than to others, only this, that the well-bred man was to be made into a soldier in too short a time. When the Volontaire was on leave even for a day or two he could enjoy such pleasures as the well-to-do can obtain. Returning to the ranks again, his mind became in a certain way unbalanced, and so he was always in revolt against authority. In the case of M. Decle, we are inclined to believe from his own statement that he would have been a very uncomfortable man to deal with in a regiment. If he had been in the American service he would have often been put under arrest for insubordination. Be this as it may, M. Decle was made a scapegoat, and was treated in a singularly brutal manner. If he did anything which was likely to bring him into trouble the punishment he received was double that of a man of a lower class who was equally at fault. In Germany there are certain classes of recruits resembling the French Volontaire, and M. Decle writes:

The German system is very different. In Germany they also have the reduced service of one year for young men who have fulfilled certain conditions of superior education. But these ein jahr preiviller, as they are called, form a class absolutely distinct from the other privates, and are distinguished by a uniform of better cloth. During the first month of their service they live in barracks, where they learn the routine of a common soldier's duties; but afterward they are allowed lodgings in the town where their regiment is quartered, and they are altogether treated differently from the rest.

We may be more republican than are the French or less than the Germans, but we believe that both the systems are bad, creating false distinctions in the rank and file.

The system of punishment in Germany is, however, far above that in common usage in France. We see in the Dreyfus case how arbitrary is the French method, and how military law outsteps what is obvious common sense and common justice.

* * * In the German Army non-commissioned officers cannot punish a private, the Captain alone having the right of punishment, while in the French Army a Corporal could give us two days' Salle de Police; a Sergeant, four; a Sergent Major, a Sub-Lieutenant, or a Lieutenant, eight, and a Captain could send us to prison. Each of those punishments was usually increased by the Major and also by the Colonel, and it will scarcely be credited that no man could appeal against a punishment until he had undergone the whole of it. Things have altered a little since Gen. Boulanger was Minister of War, but very slightly. There is still no higher arpeal than to the Colonel, and such a thing as a private, or even an officer, having the right to ask for a court-martial in case he considers himself unjustly punished does not exist.

It would take up too much of our space to give the full particulars of the punishments. We make, however, one extract, derived from an official source, with M. Decle's commen's on it:

"Any man belonging to the army or navy can be punished by another man holding a rank superior to his own, whatever may be the place or the circumstances." To be rightly understood this requires some explanation. For instance, a Captain in the navy, (who ranks as a Colonel,) on leave in Paris, meets at a café a Major of a cavalry regiment; if the latter does not salute him, or misbehaves himself in any way, the naval officer can punish him on the spot. It constantly happens, for instance, that a trooper of a cavalry regiment passing a Corporal of the line fails to salute him. The Corporal has the right to punish the trooper forthwith.

"The officer in command of a regiment can increase or reduce punishments; he can even cancel them. In that case, he points out to the officer or non-commissioned officer the mistake he has made, and orders him to cancel himself the punishment he has inflicted. * * *" The Captain in command of a squadron can increase a punishment inflicted by one of his direct subordinates. He cannot, however, reduce such punishment without the Colonel's leave.

Coming to the author's personal experiences, he tells when his name was taken and the kind of Sergeant who booked him and measured him. This Sergeant objected to M. Decle's first name, Lionel, insisting in the most peremptory manner that this was "not a Christian name." Then the future cavalryman had his measure taken, having removed his footgear. In his socks his measure was 1.78 meters; on removing his socks, the measure was declared by the Sergeant to be 1.79. M. Decle asked, "How can I be taller without my socks than with them on?" and the recruit was cursed for trying to teach the Sergeant what was his business. As M. Decle had expressed his wish to enter the cavalry, he was assigned to a dragoon regiment at Noilly. In this particular regiment M. Decle had a friend who was a Sergeant. It is easier to become a foot soldier than a cavalryman, and this M. Decle, though he was accustomed to a horse, speedily found out. Rough Sergeants, Corporals, Lieutenants, Captains, everybody, were merciless in their treatment of the "Pekin," that being the term used by French soldiers to designate a civilian. The disparity of rank between the soldier and his many superiors was brutally enforced. A Sergeant Major told him:

"Look here, my boy, don't you run away with the idea that military service is all beer and skittles, or you'll soon be disappointed. I know what you volontaires are like; you come here and imagine that you are going to have a good time of it; but I warn you that you will have a devilish bad time of it if you don't keep straight. I'm a good sort of fellow enough, but all the troopers will tell you that I am pretty stiff. I won't punish you often, but when I do you'll remember it. You're too much of a fine gentleman for my taste, so I fancy it won't be long before you get into trouble. Now you can clear out." * * * I retired, a sadder but a wiser man.

The method of clothing the men M. Decle dwells on. Tunic, trousers, and boots were given him, and they were all misfits. Supposably the art of cooking is understood in France, but this is the author's description of how rations were served:

At the call of "soup" (10 A. M.) the troopers rushed off to the kitchen, and wishing to taste regimental food, I told Titi to bring me my ration, and waited until it arrived. In those days food came from the kitchen in what was called a gamelle—a stout tin pot in the shape of a saucepan, without a handle, but with a tin cover. Each man found his ration ready in the kitchen, with an allowance of salt on the lid of the gamelle; the fare consisted that morning of thin soup, which tasted like sloppy water in which dishes might have been washed, with lumps of bread soaked in it and a little fat floating about in cold lumps. At the bottom of the pan was a bit of bone, with very little meat on it, the ration of meat allowed to each man being four ounces, including bone. The mere sight of that so-called soup and the filthiness of the pan which contained it was too much for me. However ill-fed the men were, very few of them could ever finish the whole of their ration. When a man had finished eating he chucked his gamelle into a corner, a trooper being told off every day to take the tins back to the kitchen. In my time men had to feed on their beds, but since the days of Gen. Boulanger things have, as I stated before, greatly altered. The men now eat at table, the food is served in dishes, and the man at the head of each table, who is generally a Corporal, helps each man on his own enameled plate.

Nothing could have been nastier than the lavatory, and M. Decle says that there were many soldiers who never used water on their bodies for months. Fortunately for M. Decle, he could ride, and so mounted drill presented few difficulties to him, though the methods of teaching were uncommonly severe. There is introduced the story of an awkward man who, when put on a horse, always fell sprawling, and the riding instructor, a Sergeant, boiled over with rage. Finally the clumsy recruit did manage to get on his bare-back steed, clinging there like a monkey.

"Now," said the Sergeant, "you see, you can do it; jump off and try again."

Clumsily the recruit got down, and tripping, fell on his knees at the Sergeant's feet.

"Now, then, up you get?" cried the Sergeant; "jump on once more."

"Jump on?" replied the recruit dreamily, as though just aroused from a reverie; "well, here goes!"

And so saying, he took a mighty bound and alighted on his feet on the back of the cantering horse! In another moment, turning a splendid somersault, he reached the ground, and stood composedly before the astonished Sergeant, amid universal laughter and applause.

"You have been fooling me!" cried the latter, when he could find words.

"Forgive me, Sergeant," said the fellow in reply; "you see, it isn't easy for a man to forget his business all at once; and the fact is I have been a clown. Houp-la!" And, taking a short run, he this time turned a somersault right over the still cantering horse. I may add that the ex-clown became a great favorite with all the officers, and was certainly one of the most wonderful trick riders I have ever seen.

Money, the author says, a continuous tipping, alone lessened some of the hard work imposed on him. Finally from overwork and exposure he was taken ill and sent to the hospital. Can it be possible that in a French hospital, military or non-military, patients are treated according to their religious belief? We give M. Decle's statement:

I had been about half an hour in my bed, when one of the Sisters brought me a cup of tisane, a kind of tea made of harmless herbs, which is always given in case of sickness, whatever may be the disease one may be suffering from. That Sister was a middle-aged woman, with hard, drawn features; the turned-down corners of her mouth expressed a violent temper, and a square chin showed indomitable energy. She sat down near me, and asked me if I was a Catholic. I replied that I had been baptized a Roman Catholic, but that I did not approve of the teachings of that religion, all my tendencies being Protestant. She expressed absolute horror at my being so plain-spoken, and told me that all the patients who were Roman Catholics were expected to go to confession and mass every Sunday. "If they don't," she added, "we can't compel them, and that is their own look out, but they do not usually stay here very long. You had better think the matter over, my lad," she added, as she arose from her chair. "I will send, in any case, the Chaplain to talk to you of your spiritual state." I thanked her, but had no wish to discuss matters with her.

Later in the afternoon the head doctor of the hospital, who was Surgeon Major, came on a visit of inspection. When he came to my bedside, he did not even give me a word of greeting, but looked at the board which hung at the head of my bed, and reading the diagnosis made by our regimental doctor shrugged his shoulders.

"I hear," he said, "that you are a d—d heathen. Is that so? "No, Sir," I replied. "I told the Sister that I did not approve of the Roman Catholic religion, and that; although I had been baptized a Roman Catholic I was a Protestant at heart. "Oh," said he, "that is all the same. You are a heathen, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself." But there did come to the sick man's cot a Roman Catholic chaplain who was kind, compassionate, and who did all he could for the ill man. M. Decle tells a story of a Major who, happening to meet the dragoon, when off duty and in company with certain ladies (?) the old Major tried to pay court to the women and was vigorously repulsed. Then the Major vented his spite on the dragoon, and declared that he had been insulted, and the Major threatened Decle with ten years' imprisonment. Anyhow, it resulted in the dragoon getting fifteen days in the salle de police. In fact, M. Decle was so constantly in hot water that within the first two months of service he was branded as a bad character, and he fully realized that in future punishments would be showered on him, which they were.

M. Decle at the expiration of his first year did not pass as a finished dragoon, but had, much to his disgust, to serve a second year, and his treatment was no better. He was always in revolt, and suffered accordingly. Measures may have been vicious and cruel, but the dragoon certainly was a difficult man to manage. He writes:

So far as my punishments are concerned, I have no wish to pose as a martyr, and I acknowledge that some of them were deserved; but if I had been treated like a free human being and not like a convict—if I had not been bullied, as well as unjustly and unduly punished—I should not have become—as I did—desperate, caring little whether I was punished or not. I fully understand and excuse the motitves which prompt so many men to desert—men who have neither position nor reputation to maintain—and I frankly declare that, rather than have served another year, I would have become a deserter myself.

Had war broken out when I was a trooper, I am quite sure that the first battle would have resulted in the death of at least three of our officers and four of our Sergeants, and that they would not have fallen under the enemy's bullets. This may be a terrible thing to say, but I knew two troopers who were determined to do the deed. It was not mere brag, for it was by accident that I heard them more than once discussing the matter.

Military men will appreciate what M. Decle may have to say about cavalrymen manoeuvring on foot:

The cavalry drill on foot is essentially different from the infantry drill, as all the movements are performed in the same way as the mounted drill; for instance, the troopers being dressed on two ranks, to break off by fours they swing on a pivot as if they were mounted, and the drill on foot is indeed especially intended as a preparation for the mounted drill. Our work in the field, however, consisted of two distinct rôles: We had to act as cavalry and at the same time as mounted infantry, although we were absolutely unfit for the latter work. I have often discussed with French officers the question why mounted infantry have never been tried in France, but all the French officers seem to believe them to be practically useless. They point out that all the French cavalry being drilled and armed in such a way as to be able to act as mounted infantry, there is no necessity for the latter. This is all very well in theory, but it is out of the question in practice. All the trooper is fit for when dismounted is to defend himself, but the moment he is sent forward on foot, his heavy, cumbersome trousers, his boots with

*TROOPER 3,809. A Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

spurs nailed on to them, and fitting as loosely as they always do, are a terrible burden to him. More than once when we were sent out as sharpshooters through heavy ground we had not gone 200 yards before our boots came off our feet; in this respect it may therefore be safely said that, whatever their other qualities may be, the French are very inferior to the English or German cavalry.

M. Declé declares that the French overload their infantry, and more particularly their cavalry. A light cavalry horse, few of them over 15 hands, carries an average of twenty-two stone. A heavy cavalry horse averages from 15.1 to 15.2 hands. The infantryman, with his cartridges, carries eighty pounds, and that is why in Madagáscar "50 per cent. of the men died within five months of the beginning of the campaign."

Finally, M. Declé was invalided—much to his delight. An English education certainly unfitted the author's becoming a French dragoon. Certainly "Trooper 3,809" is a work which will excite attention beyond military readers. In the conclusion M. Declé writes:

That much of my narrative is occupied with the constantly recurring punishments that befell me, is not my fault—to have slurred over those punishments would have been to paint a misleading picture of my military career, its most salient feature being omitted.

It cannot, at all events, be said with any plausibility that my lot must unfortunately have been cast among the scum of the French Army. The scum, if any exist, is not to be sought in a cavalry regiment.

Undoubtedly moral conditions, as shown by a certain number of leading French officers, could not be worse—and the Dreyfus trial shows that much. If the author of "Trooper 3,809" is to be credited, the esprit de corps is exaggerated by the chiefs and barely exists in the ranks; and it is from the ranks that true loyalty and patriotism alone is born.

The subject, as M. Declé presents it, is a difficult one to decide about. Is the author's exposition of his own bad treatment singular to him alone? He certainly was a troublesome man. He writes as a summary of existing military conditions:

France, for instance, prides herself upon being able to put in the field millions of trained men. What does this boast amount to? Upon the outbreak of war, in these days of rapid mobilization, much—perhaps all—would depend upon the troops first in the field. And these troops, upon whose behavior in the brunt of sudden battle the salvation of their country might depend, would be—not a body of well-trained fighting men, leavened with veterans and relying on their leaders with glad confidence—but a crowd of half-taught lads, lacking in thews as well as training, and led—or driven—to battle by officers whom either they have never seen until the day of conflict or whom they know—and hate.

It is to be remembered that the volume has not had the advantages of a final revision by the author, as M. Declé started on a mission of African exploration without having completed the preparation of his manuscript for the press. As far as we can make it out, the author is now "helping" to enlighten Englishmen on the glorious work of those great men who have laid the foundation of a gigantic African empire.

Turkey and Armenia.*

Armenia, now for the most part subject to the Turkish Empire, is the fountainhead of antiquity. In the earliest ages of the world, long before the nations and peoples of recorded history existed and flourished, the human race had its abiding place in Armenia, and from this country, as a starting point, when the race grew and multiplied, the people scattered and spread over all Asia and Europe. In view of the late Armenian tragedies, which have claimed so large a share of the world's attention, it is particularly interesting to have something authoritative on the subject of this land and its people at this time. Travelers in foreign lands, no matter how keen in observation, see at the best only from the outside, and strangers to the manners and customs, often even the language, of those of whom they write are not always free from error. The present author writes from a standpoint of personal knowledge. He is himself a native, and is not obliged to surmise and guess at facts. He writes rather of them as they are, and not as they seem.

It was in the Province of Armenia that Noah's ark, according to the Scriptures, rested on Mount Ararat. At the foot of the same mountain Noah's vineyard is still pointed out. Many have also identified Armenia with the Garden of Eden. Armenia, where the Turkish atrocities and tragedies took place, is a small country, being but little larger than the State of Pennsylvania. The Tigris, the Euphrates, and other rivers of Western Asia have their several sources in the Armenian plateau. The Armenians love to regard their country as the centre of the world. It is to-day a mighty boundary stone of three great empires—the Turkish, Russian, and Persian. The social and home life of both the Turks and Armenians are strikingly in contrast. Those of the Armenians approach ours more nearly than do the Turkish, but many of their customs seem strange to us, and the conduct of a newly married bride, for example, appears of necessity as very singular indeed. She utters never a word, except when alone with her husband, until after the birth of her firstborn, and then she speaks additionally only to it. After a while she will talk to her mother-in-law, and still later to her own mother. She will thereafter speak in whispers to the young girls of the household. She will not leave the house during the first year of her married life, except to go to devotions. Practically her discipline as a bride terminates in six years, but she will never in her lifetime open her lips to a man unless he is related to her.

It is not impossible that the present writer, who is an Armenian, has written with some bias, and that his appreciation of Armenians is somewhat exalted, while, on the other hand, he depreciates to some extent unduly the Turk, who is to him the oppressor. But yet we have "God's curse to mankind," as Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the present Sultan of Turkey, who is, from a remark of Nicholas I. of Russia also very aptly termed "the Sick Man," so that Antranig Azhderian has at least some basis of disinterested judgment on his side.

*THE TURK AND THE LAND OF HAIG; OR, TURKEY AND ARMENIA. Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque. By Antranig Azhderian. Cloth 8vo., 406 pages. New York: The Mershon Company.

Another Book on the Klondike.*

The price of many a crime untold
Is gold, gold, gold, gold.

The history of all great gold-mining developments, like those in California in 1849 and in Australia two years later, is filled not only with records of crime, but also with stories of hardships of the severest character. In both California and Australia, however, climatic conditions prevail that are quite in contrast with the Klondike climate, so that if California and Australia have hardships, the Klondike has troubles of its own and peculiar to itself, in addition to the familiar ones of both places. Life in any mining town, at the best, is not characterized by the greatest of comfort, but when the long, hard journey necessary to reach the Klondike gold fields is considered, and, notwithstanding recent improvement, the great transportation problems that must be met and solved by those who journey there, each for himself, and, when all is finally accomplished, the rigors of an arctic climate that yet remain with which to contend; the large proportion of failures, compared with the small proportion of those who triumph over conditions and grow rich, it would seem that the game was not worth the candle. And yet there are multitudes to whom danger, hardship, and the likelihood of final failure signify nothing, and if it were not the inhospitable Klondike it were something else. The spirit of unrest leads men to follow a fanciful "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." The present book is a record study of conditions prevailing in the Klondike, which resulted from the personal experiences of the author, Mr. Frederick Palmer, who, not satisfied with arctic privations which find a place in the achieved volume, has recently gone to the Philippines, where he will be free from Klondike cold, truly, and when overcome by the tropical heat may perhaps be able to experience some little coolness by remembering how cold he once was for six hundred miles over the ice fields of the Lewes lakes and the ice packs of the Yukon River. There are doubtless many to whom the Klondike still has a significance and an ideality as a possible business location, and those whose eyes are thus still turning toward this far-off point and who wish to anticipate in knowledge something of the experience that awaits them if they go thitherward had best read carefully the lines of Mr. Palmer, who gives a most intelligent and satisfactory account of a region and conditions that have not heretofore been fully satisfied. It is not possible for us to here follow him step by step, to almost faint with him by the way, to see all that he sees and to experience all that he experiences. The book must be read to accomplish this.

There is something fascinating in prospecting, and it is, as the author well says, small wonder that once a man is a prospector—in good faith, not merely a child of a wild stampede—he is always a prospector. There is a heroic aspect, the more charming in contrast to the complexity of civilization, in going from place to place, from creek to creek, which have no place on the maps of geographical societies, taking a pan of dirt here and a pan of dirt there, breathing fresh air, and with a zest given to your exercise by the possibility and the hope of success. A few days' washing shatters the hopes of many laymen. The romance of unkempt hair and beard, of mahogany trousers, and of endless washings of dirt, dirt, dirt in the search after "color" is not great. In the Klondike and elsewhere men do not make a practice of giving fortunes away to strangers, even if in old days they left the latch-strings of their cabins out that those who needed might have hospitality, without money and without price, except reciprocity. Among the 80,000 who left their homes for the Klondike in the Winter of 1897-8 and the Spring of 1898, some 35,000 arrived at Dawson. The battle was, however, not always to the strong, but among this concourse Mr. Palmer has found some intensely interesting types. More important than physical strength were determination and cheerfulness. If there be such a thing as chance and luck, it certainly has ample manifestation in such a place as the Klondike, where because of a man's lameness and consequent inability to compete in the race for wealth in mining claims, he took up with what was counted as an inferior "claim," but which turned out better than the wisest knew or even suspected, and wealth came to him beyond his very wildest dreams. Mr. Palmer estimates that some $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 must have been spent on outfits and transportation, and that the output of gold in the Klondike for the same period was but $11,000,000, which shows a total loss that even those unused to financiering can appreciate. The aggregation of many failures has done something toward the development of a vast expanse of country whose abounding wealth is unquestioned, and out of much evil has thus come some good. The book is interesting, readable, and has a considerable practical value as a handbook and manual.

*IN THE KLONDIKE. Including an Account of a Winter's Journey to Dawson. By Frederick Palmer. Cloth, 12mo, 218 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50.

Bishop Foss's Letters of Travel.*

Previous to the year 1896 the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and Malaysia were superintended by a resident missionary Bishop. But in that year the General Conference enacted a law whereby once in every four years, more often should an emergency demand, a general Superintendent from America should visit that territory. To Bishop Cyrus D. Foss devolved this pleasant duty in the Fall and Winter of 1897 and 1898. The details of this extended trip, together with a few letters written home, some articles prepared for publication, and several public addresses, furnish the material for this interesting volume.

On Oct. 9, 1897, Bishop Foss started from New York on his tour eastward around the world, which he accomplished in six months and five days, the most interesting part of which time was passed in India and Malaysia. On his arrival in India he remained four days at Bombay before visiting other places in that country. Of transportation in India the Bishop says:

"The railway cars are peculiar from our American point of view. They are divided into compartments, each for six or eight persons. The seats run lengthwise, and have swinging berths above them, so that four persons can sleep very comfortably in a compartment. The first-class fare is about 2½ cents a mile; second-class one-half as much, and third-class one-sixth as much." From Bombay the journey was taken northward, stopping over at Bareilly and Lucknow, (made famous by the British defense and the timely relief afforded by Sir Henry Havelock, whose grave near the scene of his glorious victory is a Mecca for all Eastern travelers,) to Naini Tal, where the Himalayas, or "the snows," as they are commonly called, were beheld in all their grandeur. The southern trip led to Fatehganj, Moradabad, Hathras, Delhi, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta, thence into Burma, to Penang, and to Singapore, the southernmost point reached during the journey. Singapore is but ninety miles from the equator, so furnishes an excellent example of life in the torrid zone. "It is in a region of almost perpetual dampness, rain falling every week, almost every day, in the year. The dampness is so great that almost everything molds and mildews. The variety and luxuriance of its perpetually green vegetation cannot be described." At Singapore the homeward trip was begun via the Pacific Ocean. Of all the places visited the writer has something interesting to relate. At Bombay the methods of disposing of the dead attracted his attention—the Burning Ghats and the Towers of Silence; the first used by the Hindus and the second by the Parsees. In Singapore and throughout Malaysia he found a "very beautiful snow-white flower, an inch and a half in length, in the perfect form of a little pigeon, with bill, head, neck, and body perfect, wings spread, and tail raised. "But, on the whole, the greatest of the curiosities which I saw in the East," says the Bishop, "is the 'working elephant' of Burma." This great animal is used principally in taking out timber from the forests and carrying wood about the sawmills. The book, while containing much that is interesting in the line of travel, is of most value as a church book in that it gives a lengthy account of the admirable and extensive work carried on by the Methodist Church in that quarter of the globe. The title of the volume is decidedly misleading; as a description of missionary work, it is extremely interesting; as a book of travel it does not compete with other more elaborate works. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

*FROM THE HIMALAYAS TO THE EQUATOR: Letters, Sketches, and Addresses, Giving Some Account of a Tour in India and Malaysia. By Cyrus D. Foss, LL. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 12mo., 283 pages. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. Price $1.

Books Received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy. By the Right Hon. F. Max Muller, K. M. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

The Waif Tones and Undertones. By William Tomkins Mersereau. 12mo. New York: The Waif Company. Paper, 25 cents.

The Modern Chess Primer. By the Rev. E. E. Cunnington, M. A. 18mo. London: George Routledge & Sons. 60 cents.

More Fun Than Huckleberries. By Felix J. O'Neill. 18mo. New York: William H. Young & Co. 50 cents.

From the Himalayas to the Equator. By Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., LL. D. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It. By Stuart H. Rowe, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

The Old Patroon and Other Plays. By George Stanislaus Connell. 18mo. New York: William H. Young. 40 cents.

Leaves from the Golden Legend. Chosen by H. D. Madge. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

The Heart of a Boy—A Schoolboy's Journal. By Edmondo de Amicis. (Translated.) 12mo, square. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE OLD ANN STREET BOOK STORE
BARGAIN 31.
OF DANDYISM and of GEO. BRUMMELL. Translated from the French of J. A. Barbey D'Aurevilly by Douglass Ainslie. 16mo, Parchment. London and New York, (Copeland & Day.) Pub. price $1.50; our price, postpaid, 50c.
ISAAC MENDOZA,
17 Ann Street, New York.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macys
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Books.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, and Other Poems, by Edwin Markham. Not for many years has any poem made such a sensation as has Mr. Markham's "The Man With the Hoe." In addition to hundreds of elaborate notices in the magazines and newspapers, the author has had letters from prominent literary men all over the world. Price 74c.

Justice to the Jew, Madison Peters, 81c.

Richard Carvel, Churchill, $1.04.

Vacation Incidents, by Paul Gardiner, 81c.

The Strong Arm, by Robert Barr, 88c.

The Maternity of Harriett Wicken, by Mrs. H. Dudeney, 1.08.

That Fortune, by C. D. Warner, 1.08.

The Awkward Age, by Henry James, 1.08.

A Prince of Georgia, and Other Tales, by Julian Ralph, 88c.

Snow on the Headlight, by Cy Warman. 88c.

Pretty Michal, M. Jokai, 1.08.

The War with Spain, by Henry Cabot Lodge 1.81.

Agatha Webb, by Anna K. Green, 88c.

The Man Who Dared, by J. P. Ritter, 88c.

The Works of Rudyard Kipling, the Swastika, set with Biographical Sketch, by C. E. Norton, 15 vols. with Photogravure Portrait, published at 15.00; our price, $8 49.

PAPER-COVERED BOOKS.

Caleb West, by F. Smith, 29c.

The Honorable Peter Sterling, by P. L. Ford, 31c.

The Old Mill Mystery, by A.W. Marchmont, 22c.

Heart and Sword, by John Strange Winter, 31c.

A Rogue's Conscience, by D. C. Murray, 22c.

The Cruise of the Cachalot, by F. Bullen, 18c.

The Miracles of Anti-Christ, by Selma Lagerlof, 10c.

The Celebrity, by W. Churchill, 29c.

The Adventures of Francois, by S. Weir Mitchell, 31c.

By Right of Swords, by A. W. Marchmont, 31c.

The Strange Story of Hester Wynne, by G. Colmore, 32c.

Hats Off, by A. H. Veysey, 31c.

The Continental Dragoons, by R. U. Stephens, 31c.

Young Miethy, by H. S. Merriam, 15c.

Tekla, by Robert Barr, 31c.

Consult
CHEIRO
By Reading His Books

Mr. F. TENNYSON NEELY has published FOUR BOOKS by
CHEIRO
LANGUAGE OF THE HAND
Tenth Edition, enlarged, $2.50
Fifty-five Full-page Illustrations and over Two Hundred Engravings of Lines, Mounts, and Marks. Drawings of the Seven Types by Theo. Dore. Full-page reproductions of famous hands, also Normal and Abnormal Hands taken from life.
CHEIRO'S POEMS
Cloth, gilt top, 50 cents
Abounds in passion, emotion, regretfulness, and all expressed in language that carries one along interestingly.
CHEIRO'S GUIDE TO THE HAND
Cloth, $1.00
The best work on Palmistry at a low price. Fully illustrated.
THE HAND OF FATE
Cloth, $1.00. A Novel by Cheiro
A strange psychological story, chiefly dealing with heredity laws and parental influences.
Sold Everywhere, or Mailed on Receipt of Price.

Manuscripts Promptly Examined
Catalogue Free

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 5th Av. 96 Queen St. 259 Wabash Av.
NEW YORK LONDON CHICAGO

Messrs. M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels
1135 Broadway, New York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
(a new edition)
RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM,
Fitz-Gerald's 4th Translation printed on Deckle Edge antique paper, each page surrounded by a border printed in Green ink from a design by Blanche McManus. Small Quarto, decorative paper wrapper, with specially designed end-papers, 25 cents.
The Religion of Mr. Kipling. By W. B. Parker. 50 cents
The Story of the West Indies. By Arnold Kennedy. 50 cents
The Story of Religion. By E. D. Price, D. D. 75 cents.
The Story of the Potter. By Charles F. Binns. 75 cents.
The Picturesque Thames, with 300 Illustrations. By John Leyland, $3.50.

ANOTHER 300 BOOKS.

Most Remarkable of the Additions Made Since 1870 to the New York Public Library, Lenox and Astor Branches.

In March of this year appeared that highly important work, A. W. Pollard and Robert Proctor's "Three Hundred Notable Books Added to the Library of the British Museum Under the Keepership of Richard Garnett, 1890-1899," itself a most notable book by reason of its bibliographical accuracy, and the fact that it was "written, illustrated, and printed within ten weeks." This "souvenir of Dr. Garnett's keepership," as it was modestly called, of which an extended notice was printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week, at once suggested the compilation of a similar list, giving the additions to the New York Public Library during the same period. It was finally decided, however, to prepare a list that would show just what books of importance and interest had been added to our great public library—not for a set space of time, but for a much longer period, namely, since the incorporation of the Lenox Library in 1870.

This I have endeavored to do, and from reports of the Lenox and Astor Libraries, the Bulletin of the consolidated library, catalogues of book sales and booksellers, and from various other sources, have compiled the list that follows. I trust that lovers of books as well as those who are interested in our great institutions and their records will not pass it by. If it is found to possess any real bibliographical value it is entirely due to the ever-ready assistance and kindly suggestion of Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library, without whose aid the list would have been a difficult undertaking and almost an impossibility. The arrangement of the Garnett list has been very nearly followed. It may be well to say that, despite their marked literary and artistic interest, none of the books in the Tilden collection has been included, most of those recorded being additions to the Lenox collection. In each instance the date of accession has been given, and when the books have come from famous libraries the catalogue numbers have been added.

BLOCK BOOKS.

DAS BUCH HAIST WOCHENLICH ANDACHT. With 69 engravings, either from wood or metal, impressed in a manuscript text. [South Germany, 1400?]
The Culeman copy, secured in 1874, together with the three Block Books that follow, by James Lenox, from Bernard Quaritch.

APOCALYPSIS SANCTI JOHANNIS. [1420?]
First edition. Secured in 1874. The Rev. Thomas Corser copy, No. 251, sale of July, 1868, also the Stowe copy.

APOCALYPSIS SANCTI JOANNIS. [1420?]
Secured in 1874. The sixth edition, according to Sotheby. Sir William Tite's copy, No. 67, and formerly in the collections of M. Y. Wiegel, J. B. Chevalier de Bearzi, and M. Pioche.

SPECULUM HUMANAE SALVATIONIS. Latin edition. [Haarlem, 1440?]
First edition. Secured in 1874. The John B. Inglis copy. According to Hessels, one of three perfect copies, the others being in the Imperial Library at Vienna and the Library in the Palace Pitti at Florence.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

GAME OF CHESS. [Westminster, William Caxton. 1475-6.]
First edition. Perfect. Secured in 1872.

HIGDEN. Polychronicon. [Westminster.] William Caxton. 1482.
Perfect. Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 1,111; also the Henry Perkins, No. 593, and the Dent. The library already had a copy noted by Blades as perfect, but it is not complete.

LANDRY, (CHEVALIER DE LA TOUR.) KNIGHT OF THE TOWER. Westminster, William Caxton, 1484.
Perfect, but without blanks. Secured in 1874. The Corser copy, also Jolley's, No. 634; Taylor's, No. 596, and Blandford's, No. 2,555.

THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD. [Westminster, William Caxton. [1490.]
Second edition. Perfect. With the book-plate of the Granvilles of Calwich Hall, Staffordshire; was also Hurt's copy, No. 239, and Tite's, No. 578. Secured in 1874.

[PARKER, (Henry.)] Dives and Pauper. London. Richard Pynson. 1493.
Pynson's first dated book. The Tite copy, No. 930; also Wilks's. Secured in 1874.

CHAUCER. Canterbury Tales. London. Pynson. [1493.]
Three leaves in fac simile and lacking twelve other leaves. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 628.

HILTON, (WALTER.) Scala Perfectionis. London. Julian Notary. 1507. Secured in 1872.

TINDALE PENTATEUCH. Marlborow. Hans Luft. 1530.
Lacking Genesis. Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The library already had Lenox's copy, which lacks but one leaf.

BIBLE. (English, Coverdale's.) [Antwerp: Jacob van Meteren?] 1535.
Lacking map and prologue, title and epistle to Henry VIII. in fac simile. Presented in 1885 by John Jacob Astor. Lord Hastings's copy. The library already had a much better copy.

BIBLE. (English, Cranmer's, December.) London. Whitchurch. 1540-1.
Secured in 1879. The Francis Fry copy.

BEST, (GEORGE.) A True Discourse of the Late Voyages of Discovery for the Finding of a Passage to Cathaya by the Northwest. London. 1578.
With both maps. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

PECKHAM, (SIR GEORGE.) A True Report of the Late Discoveries and Possession of the New-found Lands. London. 1583.
The first book on Newfoundland. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898. It was John Payne Collier's copy, No. 891, and was later Charles C. Kalbfleisch's.

SPENSER, (EDMUND.) Complaints. London. 1591.
Secured in 1894. Livermore's copy, No. 2,213.

UDALL, (JOHN.) The Key of the Holy Tongue. Leyden. 1593.
With autographs of William Stoughton and Increase Mather. Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 1,347.

[CLERKE, (WILLIAM.)] Polimanteia. Cambridge, England. 1595.
"Contains references to America, and is one of the earliest publications to mention 'sweet Shakespeare.'" Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

KEYMIS, (LAWRENCE.) A Relation of the Second Voyage to Guiana. London. 1596.
Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland. It differs slightly from the other copy already in the library.

RALEIGH, (SIR WALTER.) The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana. London. 1596.
Differs slightly from the three other editions of the same year which the library has. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

WALLACE, (SIR WILLIAM.) Life and Acts. Edinburgh. 1601.
Secured in 1879. The Laing copy, No. 3,726.

BRERETON, (JOHN.) A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia. London. 1602.
The second issue. Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 332; also Col. Thomas Aspinwall's.

ROSIER, (JAMES.) A True Relation of the Voyage Made by Captain George Waymouth. London. 1605.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 2,158; also Aspinwall's.

SYMONDS, (WILLIAM.) Virginia. London. 1609.
The Barlow copy, No. 2,419. Secured in 1890.

CRASHAW, (W.) A Sermon preached before Lord Lawarre, Lord Governor of Virginia. London. 1610.
Barlow's, No. 672. Secured in 1890.

COVERTE, (ROBERT.) A True Report of an Englishman that Travelled by Land Through Many Unknown Kingdoms. London. 1612.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

SMITH, (CAPTAIN JOHN.) New England's Trials. London. 1622.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 363.

MOURT, (G.) A Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth, in New England. London. 1622.
Differs slightly from the other copy in the library. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

JOBSON, (RICHARD.) The Golden Trade. London. 1623.
Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

SMITH, (CAPT. JOHN.) The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles. London. 1624.
Large paper, measuring nearly 8.6 by 12.9 inches on the leaf. Said to be the dedication copy to the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox. Secured at the first Brinley sale in 1879. No. 364.

PURCHAS. Pilgrims. 1625-6. 5 vols.
Secured in 1892, with the R. L. Stuart library.

THE SOULDIER'S POCKET BIBLE. London. 1643.
One of two known copies, the other being in the British Museum. From the Livermore collection, No. 187. Secured in 1894.

BOYD, (ZACHARY.) The Garden of Zion. Glasgow. 1644.
Secured in 1879.

[LECHFORD, (THOMAS.)] New England's Advice to Old England. London. 1644.
Barlow's copy, No. 1,435. Secured in 1890.

WILLIAMS, (ROGER.) Mr. Cotton's Letter * * * Examined and Answered. London. 1644.
Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 1,080.

A DECLARATION OF FORMER PASSAGES AND PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE NARRAGANSETTS. [Cambridge, Stephen Day. 1645.]
The third production of the Cambridge Press of which any copy is known. The Brinley copy, No. 754. Secured in 1879. One of three known copies.

HOOKE, (WILLIAM.) A Discourse Concerning the Witnesses. London. 1649. Bound with seven other tracts.
Increase Mather's copy. Secured in 1879 at the first Brinley sale, No. 587.

DANFORTH, (SAMUEL.) An Almanac for the Year of Our Lord, 1649. Cambridge. 1649.
Brinley's copy, No. 702. Secured in 1879.

WINSLOW, (EDWARD.) The Danger of Tolerating Levellers in a Civil State. London. 1649.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's, No. 691.

WILLIAMS, (EDWARD.) Virgo Triumphans; or, Virginia Richly and Truly Valued. London. 1650.
The copy once owned by John Farrer, the real author, and has his notes and a manuscript map of great value. Secured in 1895.

WILLIAMS, (EDWARD.) Virgo Triumphans. Another copy. Ives's, No. 1,075. Secured in 1891. The library already had a copy.

WILLIAMS, (EDWARD.) Virginia's Discovery of Silk Worms. London. 1650.
Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland. It is bound with the second edition of Virginia Richly and Truly Valued.

PYNCHON, (WILLIAM.) The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption. London. 1650.
The Barlow copy, No. 2,052; also Aspinwall's. Secured in 1890.

GARDYNER, (GEORGE.) A Description of the New World. London. 1651.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 30.

THE PSALMS, HYMNS, AND SPIRITUAL SONGS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1651.
Dunster & Lyon's edition of the Bay Psalm Book. Secured in 1898. A gift from Mr. Maitland.

WILLIAMS, (ROGER.) The Bloody Tenant Yet More Bloody. London. 1652.
Brinley's copy, No. 689. Secured in 1879.

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. London. 1652.
The suppressed edition. No other copy is known. Presented by Mr. Maitland in 1898.

CLARK, (JOHN.) Ill News from New England. London. 1652.
Secured in 1895.

NORTON, (JOHN.) A Discussion of the Sufferings of Christ. Being an answer to the Meritorious Price of Our Redemption. London. 1653.
Brinley's copy, No. 616. Secured in 1879.

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. London. 1653.
Brinley's copy, No. 530. Secured in 1879.

NEW HAVEN'S SETTLING IN NEW ENGLAND. London. 1656.
One of three known copies. This was Brinley's, No. 2,171. Secured in 1879.

FISH, (JOHN.) The Watering of the Olive Plant in Christ's Garden. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1657.
Purchased in 1894. Livermore's, No. 1,275.

NORTON, (JOHN.) The Heart of New England Rent at the Blasphemies of the Present Generation. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1659.
Secured in 1889 with the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection. Brinley's copy, No. 2,693.

NEW ENGLAND'S ENSIGN. London. 1659.
The Barlow copy, No. 1,762. Secured in 1890.

CHAUNCEY, (CHARLES.) God's Mercy Shewed to His People. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1655.
The Brinley copy, No. 740. Secured in 1879.

COTTON, (JOHN.) Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in Either England. Boston. 1656.
A unique copy of the earliest known New England edition of Cotton's Catechism for Children. Secured at the Livermore sale, No. 1,129, in 1894.

HOWGILL, (FRANCIS.) The Heart of New England Hardened Through Wickedness. London. 1659.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Book of the General Laws and Liberties. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1660.
Secured in 1893.

NORTON, (JOHN.) A Brief Catechism. Cambridge: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1660.
From the Livermore collection, No. 1,022. Secured in 1894.

HOWGILL, (FRANCIS.) The Deceiver of the Nations Discovered, and His Cruelty Made Manifest. London. 1660.
Refers to the persecutions of the Friends in Maryland. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

GRAY, (ROBERT.) Virginia's Cure. London. 1662.
The Barlow copy, No. 2,580. Secured in 1890.

COTTON. (SEABORN.) A Brief Sum of the Chief Articles of Our Christian Faith. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1663.
From the Livermore collection, No. 1,131. Bought in 1894.

HIGGINSON, (JOHN.) The Cause of God and His People in New England. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1663.
The Brinley copy, No. 775. Secured in 1879.

DAVENPORT, (JOHN.) Another Essay for Investigation of the Truth, in answer to Two Questions. Cambridge: S. Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1663.
The Brinley copy, No. 752. Secured in 1896.

[MITCHELL, (JONATHAN.)] A Defense of the Answer and Arguments of the Synod Met at Boston in the Year 1662. Cambridge: S. Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1664.
Brinley's copy, No. 821. Formerly John Cotton's. Secured in 1879.

ELIOT, (JOHN.) Communion of Churches. Cambridge: Marmaduke Johnson. 1665.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 760.

DANFORTH, (S.) An Astronomical Description of the Late Comet as It Appeared in New England in November, December, January, and February, 1664. London, 1665.
Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 700.

[OXENBRIDGE, (JOHN.)] A Quickening Word for the Hastening a Sluggish Soul. Cambridge: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1670.
Brinley's copy, No. 841. Unique. Secured in 1879.

HOLDER, (CHRISTOPHER.) The Faith and Testimony of the Martyrs Persecuted in New England Vindicated against the Slanders Cast on Them by Nathaniel Morton in New England's Memorial. [London? 1670?]
Presented in 1898 by Mr. Maitland. Brinley's copy, No. 3,530.

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. Cambridge: Marmaduke Johnson. 1671.
Brinley's copy, No. 735. Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) The Wicked Man's Portion. Boston: John Foster. 1675.
The first book printed in Boston. Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 1,045; also the Rev. Thomas Prince's.

MASSACHUSETTS. Several Laws and Orders Made the 13th of October, 1675. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1675.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 815.

WHEELER, (Captain THOMAS.) A Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1676.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 884.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND. London. 1676.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,809.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) A Relation of the Troubles Which Have Happened in New England. Boston: Foster. 1677.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,019. Secured in 1879.

OAKES, (URIAN.) An Elegy Upon the Death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Shepard, Late Teacher of the Church at Charlestown, in New England. Cambridge: S. Green. 1677.
Secured in 1898.

MATHER, (ELEAZER.) A Serious Exhortation to the Present and Succeeding Generation in New England. Boston: John Foster. 1678.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart collection.

COCKER, (E.) Arithmetic. London. 1678.
Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 676; also Corser's, No. 142. (Sale of February, 1870.)

ELIOT, (JOHN.) The Harmony of the Gospels. Boston: John Foster. 1678.
Brinley's copy, No. 762. Secured in 1879.

ELIOT, (JOHN.) A Brief Answer to a Small Book Written by John Norcot against Infant Baptism. Boston: John Foster. 1679.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 764; also Woodward's, No. 1,170. Unique.

ELIOT, (JOHN.) The Dying Speeches of Several Indians. [Cambridge. 168—.]
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 765. No other is known.

WILSON, (JOHN.) A Song of Deliverance. Boston: John Foster. 1680.
By the first minister of the first church in Boston. In verse. First edition was London, 1626. Secured in 1890.

OAKES, (URIAN.) The Sovereign Efficacy of Divine Providence. Boston: Samuel Sewall. 1682.
Secured in 1895.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) Heaven's Alarm to the World. Boston. 1682.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

GRAFFORD, (JOHN.) A New and Most Exact Account of the Colony of Carolina. Dublin. 1683.
The Barlow copy, No. 670. Secured in 1890.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) A Discourse Concerning Comets. Boston: Samuel Green. 1683.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

AN ARROW AGAINST PROFANE AND PROMISCUOUS DANCING. Drawn Out of the Quiver of the Scriptures. By the Ministers of Christ at Boston, in New England. [Boston.] Samuel Green. 1684.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 941.

MATHER. (INCREASE.) An Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences. London. 1684.
Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

[MATHER, (NATHANAEL.)] The Boston Ephemeris. An Almanac for 1685. Boston: Samuel Green. 1685.
The author, who died at the age of nineteen, was a son of Increase Mather. Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 1,808.

SCOT, (GEORGE.) The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey. Edinburgh. 1685.
The Barlow copy, No. 1,772. Secured in 1890. Another copy, varying slightly, came in 1893 with the George Bancroft collection.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) The Mystery of Christ Opened and Revealed. Boston. 1686.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

LEEDS, (DANIEL.) The Temple of Windsor for the Little World. Philadelphia, William Bradford. 1688.
Unique. The Menzies copy, No. 1,219. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1899.

BULKELEY, (GERSHOM.) The People's Right to Election. Philadelphia: Assignees of William Bradford. 1689.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 2,043.

BAXTER, (MATHER.) Small Offers Toward the Service of the Tabernacle in the Wildness. Boston: R. Pierce. 1689.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

BYFIELD, (NATHANAEL.) An Account of the Late Revolution in New England. Edinburgh. 1689.
Rarer than the first London edition. Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

MASSACHUSETTS. A Copy of the King's Majesties Charter. Boston: Samuel Green. 1689.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 813.

MATHER, (COTTON.) The Present State of New England. S. Green. 1690.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart collection.

[FITZROY, (JAMES,) DUKE OF MONMOUTH.] An Abridgment of the Military Discipline. Boston: Samuel Green. 1690.
Prepared for the use of the New England forces on the expedition to Canada. The first book of its kind printed in the British-American Colonies. Secured in 1895.

MATHER, (COTTON.) The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Spirit. Boston: B. Green and J. Allen. 1692.
Secured in 1894. Dr. Moore's copy. Unique.

WILLARD, (SAMUEL.) Some Miscellany Observations on Witchcraft. Philadelphia: William Bradford. 1692.
Secured in 1897. One of two known copies.

ACTS AND LAWS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Boston: Benjamin Harris. 1692.
Brinley's copy, No. 816. Secured in 1879.

AN ACT PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT. Boston: B. Harris. 1692.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 817.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion. Cambridge: S. G. and B. G. 1692.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library. The last production of the famous Cambridge Press.

MATHER, (COTTON.) The Wonders of the Invisible World. Boston: Benjamin Harris. 1693.
Last leaf in fac simile. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. It was once Kalbfleisch's copy.

ACTS AND LAWS PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT. Boston: B. Green and John Allen. 1693-1696.
Brinley's copy, No. 817B. Secured in 1879.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH. Given forth from the yearly meeting at Burlington, the 7th of seventh month, 1692. By the despised Christian people called Quakers. Philadelphia: William Bradford. 1693.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. Brinley's copy, No. 3,386.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) Cases of Conscience Concerning Evil Spirits Personating Men. Boston: Benjamin Harris. 1693.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 955.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Unum Necessarium. Boston: B. Harris. 1693.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Winter Meditations. Boston: B. Harris. 1693.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart collection.

REYARD, (NICHOLAS.) AND LODOWICK, (CHARLES.) A Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada. London: 1693.
Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 2,107.

MAKEMIE, (FRANCIS.) An Answer to George Keith's Libel. Boston: B. Harris. 1694.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 812; also Samuel Mather's.

[MAULE, (THOMAS.)] New England's Persecutors. Mauled with Their Own Weapons. [New York: William Bradford. 1697?]
One of the rarest of the books attributed to Bradford's Press. Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 3,433.

LEEDS, (DANIEL.) News of a Trumpet Sounding in the Wilderness. New York: William Bradford. 1697.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1899, together with the second issue, "A Trumpet Sounded Out of the Wilderness." London: 1699.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Ecclesiastes. The Life of Jonathan Mitchel, a Pastor of the Church and a Glory of the College in Cambridge. Boston: B. Green and J. Allen. 1697.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,106. Secured in 1879. At the end of the sermon are two "elegies" in verse, one by Mather, the other by Francis Drake. A copy of the second issue, having five lines of errata on the last page, was also secured at the Brinley sale.

DICKINSON, (JONATHAN.) God's Protecting Providence Man's Surest Help and Defense. Philadelphia: Renier Jansen. 1699.
Secured in 1889 with the library of Robert Lenox Kennedy. The Brinley copy, No. 3,390.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Charter Granted to the Inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Boston. 1699-1713.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 818; also Joseph Murray's.

ARGUMENTS OFFERED RELATING TO SOME ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. New York: Bradford. 1701.
Secured in 1879.

GREEN, (BARTHOLOMEW.) The Printer's Advertisement Concerning Gospel Order Revived. Boston. 1701.
Brinley's copy, No. 774. Secured in 1879.

MAULE, (THOMAS.) For the Service of Truth. An Abstract of George Keith's Letter to Thomas Maule, with an Answer. [Philadelphia: Reynier Jansen.] 1703.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,434. Secured in 1879.

PUSSEY, (CALEB.) Proteus Ecclesiasticus; or, George Keith Varied in Fundamentals. Philadelphia: Reynier Jansen. [1703.]
Secured in 1897. One of two known copies.

KEITH, (GEORGE.) The Great Necessity and Use of the Holy Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. New York: William Bradford. 1704.
Secured in 1896.

LEEDS, (DANIEL.) Second Part of the Mystery of Foxcraft. New York: Bradford. 1705.
Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (COTTON.) A Faithful Man. Some Passages in the Life and Death of Michael Wigglesworth, Late Pastor of Maldon. Boston: B. Green. 1705.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 1,114.

COOK, (EBENEZER.) The Sot-Weed Factor; or, a Voyage to Maryland. In Burlesque Verse. London. 1708.
Presented in 1898 by Mr. Maitland.

LAWSON, (JOHN.) A New Voyage to Carolina. London. 1709. On large paper.
Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

CHEEVER, (EZEKIEL.) A Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue. Boston. B. Green. 1709.
Brinley's copy, No. 741. Secured in 1879.

NEW JERSEY. The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly. New York: Bradford. 1709.
The Murphy copy, No. 1,789.

SAYBROOK CONFESSION AND PLATFORM. A Confession of Faith, &c. New London: Thomas Short. 1710.
Brinley's copy, No. 2,106. Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Duodecennium Luctuosum. The History of a Long War with Indian Savages. Boston: B. Green. 1714.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,101. Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Just Commemorations. Boston: B. Green. 1715.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,148. Secured in 1879.

CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS BELONGING TO THE REVEREND EBENZER PEMBERTON, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE CROWN COFFEE HOUSE IN BOSTON THE SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1717. Boston: B. Green. 1717.
The only known copy of the catalogue of the first American book auction. Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 1,069.

MOUNTGOMERY, (SIR ROBERT.) A Discourse Concerning the Designed Establishment of a New Colony in the South of Carolina, in the Most Delightful Country of the Universe. London. 1717.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,911. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) Elijah's Mantle. Boston. 1722.
Brinley's copy, No. 981; also the Rev. Thomas Prince's. Secured in 1879.

COLDEN, (CADAWALLADER.) Papers Relating to An Act of the Assembly of the Province of New York, for Encouragement of the Indian Trade, &c. New York: William Bradford. 1724.
The Brinley copy, No. 3,384. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library. With the earliest known map engraved in the Province of New York.

BURNETT, (WILLIAM.) An essay on Scripture Prophecy. New York: William Bradford. 1724.
Secured in 1899. Rev. Thomas Prince's copy.

WOLCOTT, (ROGER.) Poetical Meditations. New London: T. Green. 1725.
Brinley's copy, No. 2,134. Secured in 1879.

NEW ENGLAND PRIMER. Boston: S. Kneeland and T. Green. 1727.
A unique copy of the earliest known edition. Secured in 1880.

SEWEL, (WILLIAM.) The History of the Quakers. Philadelphia: Samuel Keimer. 1728.
A considerable part of this book was printed by Franklin. Brinley's copy, No. 3,315. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library.

MEREDITH, (JOHN.) A Short Discourse, Proving that the Jewish or Seventh Day Sabbath is Abrogated and Repealed. Philadelphia. [Benjamin Franklin and Hugh Meredith.] 1729.
The first book printed by Franklin. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. Brinley's copy, No. 3,306.

[COOK,] (E.) Sotweed Redivivus; or, the Planter's Looking Glass. In Burlesque Verse. Calculated for the Meridian of Maryland. Annapolis: William Parks. 1730.
Secured in 1898.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. New York: John Peter Zenger. 1735.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,447. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

MASON, (JOHN.) A Brief History of the Pequot War. Boston. 1736.
The Brinley copy, No. 2,649. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

ZENGER. A Brief Narrative of the Case and Trial of John Peter Zenger. New York: Zenger. 1736.
Secured in 1898.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA, WITH RESPECT TO THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Charlestown: Louis Timothy. 1738.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,868; also R. L. Kennedy's. Secured in 1889.

HORSMANDEN, (DANIEL.) A Journal of the Proceedings. New York: James Parker. 1744.
George Bancroft's copy. Secured in 1893. With the half title.

CONFESSION OF FAITH. The Larger and Shorter Catechisms. Of Public Authority in the Church of Scotland. Philadelphia: Franklin. 1745.
Brinley's copy No. 3,280. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

JENKIN, (GRIFFIN.) A Brief Vindication of the Purchasors against the Proprietors in a Christian Manner. New York: John Zenger, Jun. 1745-6.
The Brinley copy, No. 3,449. Came to the library in 1889 with the Kennedy library.

NILES, (SAMUEL.) A Brief and Plain Essay on God's Wunder Working Providence for New England in the Reduction of Louisburg and Fortresses Thereto Belonging on Cape Breton. New London: T. Green. 1747.
In verse. Secured in 1895.

POOR RICHARD. 1747. An Almanac for the Year of Christ, 1747. Philadelphia: Franklin. 1747.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,109. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

A BILL IN THE CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY AT THE SUIT OF JOHN, EARL OF STAIR, AND OTHERS. New York: James Parker. 1747.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. The Brinley copy, No. 3,441.

A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF NEHEMIAH HOW. Boston. 1748.
Brinley's copy, No. 2,643. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

DOOLITTLE, (REV. T.) A Short Narrative of Mischief Done by the French and Indian Enemy. Boston. 1750.
Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGE.) The Journal of Major George Washington. Williamsburg: William Hunter. 1754.
Purchased for Robert Lenox Kennedy at the second Brinley sale, No. 4,189. Came to the library in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

THE CHARTER, TRANSFER, AND STATISTICS OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. Williamsburg. 1758.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,813. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

LAWS OF VIRGINIA. Glasgow: 1759.
George Washington's copy. Secured in 1876. The library also has Washington's copies of Voltaire's "Letters," Dublin, 1770, and Davie's "Cavalry Instructions," Halifax, N. C., 1799. It also has Sir Henry Clinton's copy of Washington's "Letters," London, 1795.

[FRANKLIN, (BENJAMIN.)] Father Abraham's Speech to a Great Number of People, at a Vendue of Merchant Goods. Introduced to the Public by Poor Richard, a Famous Pennsylvanian Conjuror and Almanac Maker. Boston: Benjamin Macom. [1760.]
The first separate edition. Printed by Franklin's nephew. Brinley's copy, No. 3,207. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

[FRANKLIN, (BENJAMIN.)] A Narrative of the Late Massacres in Lancaster of a Number of Indians. [Philadelphia: Franklin & Hall.] 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,063. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DISTURBANCE BETWEEN THE INHABITANTS OF THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PHILADELPHIANS. Philadelphia: Armbruster. 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,065. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

THE CONDUCT OF THE PAXTON MEN IMPARTIALLY REPRESENTED. Philadelphia: A. Stewart. 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,066. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. The "Answer" to this, Philadelphia, Armbruster, 1764, also came with the Kennedy library. It was Brinley's, No. 3,067.

[FRANKLIN, (WILLIAM?)] The Substance of a Council Held at Lancaster, August the 28th, 1764. [Philadelphia: Armbruster?] 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,070. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

[KNOX, (WILLIAM.)] The Claim of the Colonies to an Exemption from Internal Taxes. London. 1765.
Benjamin Franklin's copy, with many notes. Secured in 1889 with the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection. It was Brinley's copy, No. 3,218.

A DISSERTATION ON MAN'S FALL. Translated from the High German Original. Ephrata Press. 1765. Sold at Philadelphia by Marshal & Dunlap.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,341. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

MEMOIRS OF LIEUT. HENRY TIMBERLAKE, Who accompanied the three Cherokee Indians to England in 1762. London. 1765.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,924. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL TO REPEAL THE AMERICAN STAMP ACT. Paris. 1766.
Franklin's copy, with notes. Secured in 1889. Brinley's copy, No. 3,219.

MASON, (CHARLES.) AND DIXON, (JEREMIAH.) Observations for Determining the Length of a Degree of Latitude in the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. London. 1769.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,071. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

THE TRUE CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS FOR PUTTING AN END TO THE DISPUTES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES. London. 1769.
Franklin copy, annotated. Secured in 1889. The Brinley copy, No. 3,220.

[MAUDUIT, (I.)] A Short View of the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. London. 1769.
Franklin's copy, with annotations. Secured in 1889. Brinley's copy, No. 3,221.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA AND THEIR MOTHER COUNTRY. London. 1769.
Franklin's copy, with numerous notes. Secured in 1889. The Brinley copy, No. 3,222.

ROMANS, (BERNARD.) A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida. New York. 1775.
The Ives copy, No. 853; also Murphy's, No. 2,163.

ROMANS, (BERNARD.) Annals of the Troubles in the Netherlands from the Accession of Charles V., a Proper and Seasonable Mirror for the Present Americans. Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin. 1778-82. 2 vols.
The first volume is believed to have been the first large book printed in Hartford. Brinley's copy, No. 2,102. Secured in 1879.

REED, (JOSEPH.) Remarks on Governor Johnstone's Speech in Parliament. Philadelphia: 1779.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,152. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

ARNOLD, (BENEDICT.) Proceedings of a General Court-Martial. Philadelphia: Bailey. 1780.
The Bancroft copy. Secured in 1893.

ANDRE, (MAJOR JOHN.) The Cow Chase. New York. 1780.
Secured in 1902 with the R. L. Stuart library.

BURNS, (ROBERT.) Poems. Kilmarnock. 1786.
Inserted are verses from "When I Am with My Dearie." Secured in 1879. Laing's copy, No. 497.

BLAKE, (WILLIAM.) Milton, a Poem. N. p. 1804.
Beckford's copy, No. 952. Secured in 1880 with the Kennedy library.

DARNELL, (ELIAS.) A Journal Containing an Account of the Kentucky Volunteers and Regulars. Paris, Ken. 1812.
Secured in 1875. Thomas W. Field's copy, No. 485; also E. G. Asay's. No other is known.

POE, (EDGAR ALLAN.) Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems. Baltimore. 1829.
Acquired in 1890 with the Duyckinck library. Next to "Tamerlane" in rarity.

FRENCH BOOKS.

BREYDENBACH. Des sainctes peregrinations de jherusalem. Lyons. 1488.
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 660.

JOSEPHUS. Hystoire de Josephus de la bataille Judaique. Paris: Verard. 1492. On vellum.
Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 825; also the Thorold, No. 1,061, and formerly in the library of the Marechal de Richelieu. The only other copy on vellum is in the Paris National Library.

SUSO, (H.) L'ORLOGE DE SAPIENCE. Paris: Verard, 1493.
Secured in 1875.

VESPUCIUS. Sensuyt le Nouveau monde et navigations. Paris: Jehan Jannot. [1519?]
Secured in 1895.

GRACIE, (PIERRE.) Grant Roullier et Pilotage. Rouen: J. Burges. 1525.
Secured in 1873. Bolton Corney's copy. No. 1,477.

MOLINET, (JEHAN.) Les Faictz et Dictz. Paris: Petit. 1537.
Secured in 1890.

VILLEGAIGNON, (N. D. de.) Copie de quelques letres sur la navigation du Chevallier de Villegaignon et terres de l'Amerique. Paris. 1557.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

ALFONCE, (JEAN.) Les Voyages avantureaux. Poictiers. 1559.
First edition. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MONTAIGNE. Essais. Bordeaux. 1582.
Secured in 1890.

ESPEJO, (ANTONIO DE.) Histoire des terres novellement descouvertes et nommees le nouveau Mexico. Paris. 1586.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LESCARBOT, (MARC.) Les Muses de la nouvelle France. Paris. 1612.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,459.

GERRITSZOON, (HESSEL.) Histoire du Pays nommé Spitsberghe. Amsterdam. 1613.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

ABBEVILLE, (CLAUDE D'.) Histoire de la Mission des Peres Capucins en l'Isle de Maragnan et terres circonuoisines. Paris. 1614. Yves d'Evreux, (Pere.) Suitte de l'Histoire Maragnan. Second Traité. Paris. 1615.
A history of the Capuchin mission on the Island of Maranham, Brazil. The second part is of extreme rarity. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

BIARD, (PIERRE.) Relation de la Nouvelle France, de ses terres, naturel du Pais et de ses Habitans. Lyons. 1616.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LESCARBOT, (MARC.) Le bout de l'an Sur le repos de la France. [Paris?] 1618.
Contains a reference to New France. Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

LES VERITABLES MOTIFS DE MESSIEURS ET DAMES DE LA SOCIETE DE NOSTRE DAME DE MONTREAL. [Paris.] 1643.
The Barlow copy, No. 1,461. Secured in 1890.

NEW TESTAMENT IN FRENCH. Paris. 1661. 2 vols.
Unique. The copy described by Archdeacon Cotton in "Memoir of a French Testament." 1863, and later sold at his sale, 1868, at the Tite sale, 1874, No. 3,118, and at the Crawford sale, 1887, No. 369. Secured in May, 1888.

MALESHERBES, (M. De.) Poesies. Paris. 1666.
Dean Swift's copy. Secured in 1890.

LETTRE CIRCULAIRE DE LA MORT DE LA REVERENDE MERE CATHARINE DE S. AUGUSTIN. [1668.]
Unique. The Barlow copy, No. 1,469. Secured in 1890.

DENYS, (NICHOLAS.) Description Geographique et Historique des costes de l'Amerique Septentrionale Avec l'Histoire naturelle du Pais. Paris. 1672.
With the large map, which is usually lacking. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

NEW TESTAMENT. Traduit de Latin en Francois par les Theologiens de Lovain. Bordeaux. 1686.
Secured in 1874. Sir William Tite's copy, No. 3,119; also Bishop Daly's.

LE CLERCQ, (CHRESTIEN.) Premier etablissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France. Paris. 1691.
Secured with the Bancroft collection in 1893.

HACHARD, (MARIE M.) Relation du Voyage des Dames Religieuses Ursulines de Rouen a la Nouvelle Orleans. Rouen. 1728.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,065.

GERMAN BOOKS.

BIBLE. (Seventh German.) Augsburg: Zainer. 147-
The first German Bible with a date. Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1878.

DAT DUYTSCHE PASSIONAIL. Cologne: Ludwig van Renche. 1485.
Secured in 1874.

DER SCHATZBEKALTER. Nuremberg: Koberger. 1491.
With Wohlgemuth's woodcuts. Secured in 1894. Livermore's copy, No. 2,105.

EIN HUBSCHE HYSTORI VON DEM KUNIG APPOLONIUS. Augsburg. 1516.
The source of Shakespeare's "Pericles." Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 69.

MUELICH, (J. A.) Die Turckisch Chronica. Strasburg: Knobloch. 1516.
Secured in 1896.

EIN AUSZUG ETTLICHER SENDBRIEFF • • • VON WEGEN EINER NEUGEFUNDE INSELN • • • Nuremberg. 1520.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LUTHER. Deudsch Catenismus. Nuremberg. 1531.
Secured in 1874. Tite's copy, No. 1,904. With two manuscript prayers said to have been written by Luther.

COPEY ETLICHER BRIEFF SO AUSZ HISPANIA KUMME SEINDT AUZAYGENT DIE EYGENSCHAFFT DES NEWEN LANDS SO NEWLICH VON RAY. 1535.
One of three known copies. Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 623.

[LERCHER.] Ein neuwe zeitung, wie des Kunigs ausz Portugals Schiffleut. [1546.]
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,455.

PASTORIUS, (Fr. DANIEL.) Umstandige Geographische Beschriebung der zu Allerletzt erfundenen Provintz Pensylvaniae. Frankfort and Leipzig. 1700.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,077. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library.

ZIONITISCHER WEYRAUCHS-HUGEL. Germantown. Christopher Saur. 1739.
The first book from Saur's press and the first book printed in America from German type. Secured in 1889.

HERREW BOOKS.

BIBLE IN HEBREW. Bologna. 1482.
The first edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch. Printed on vellum. The Sussex copy. Secured in 1895.

INDIAN BOOKS.

PAREJA, (FRANCISCO.) Arte y pronunciacion en lengua Timuquana, y Castellana. Mexico: Juan Ruyz. 1614.
The only copy known. Seventy-nine leaves are printed; the rest are in manuscript in the author's autograph. This copy was discovered in 1881. Secured in 1895.

NEW TESTAMENT. Eliot's translation into Indian. Cambridge: Green & Johnson. 1661. Brinley's copy, No. 786. Secured in 1879.

BIBLE IN INDIAN. By John Eliot. Cambridge: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1663.
Presented in 1885 by John Jacob Astor. A duplicate from the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and later Alphonse L. Pinart's copy, No. 113.

BAYLY, (LEWIS.) Practice of Piety, in Indian. Eliot's translation. Cambridge. 1685.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 797; also Charles Nodier's, No. 29, sale of 1844.

MATHER, (COTTON.) An Epistle to the Christian Indians, in Indian. Boston: B. Green and J. Allen. 1700.
The first edition. Secured in 1890 at the Barlow sale, No. 1,608. The library has also a copy of the second edition. Boston: B. Green. 1706.

THE HATCHETS TO HEW DOWN THE TREE OF SIN. Boston: B. Green. 1705.
English and Indian in alternate paragraphs. Brinley's copy, No. 792. Secured in 1879.

MASSACHUSEE PSALTER. [Translated into Indian by Experience Mayhew.] Boston. 1709.
Brinley's copy, No. 798. Secured in 1879.

DANFORTH, (SAMUEL.) The Woeful Effects of Drunkenness. Boston: B. Green. 1710.
At the end, Pp. 43-52, are "a few words addressed to the poor, condemned murderers," in the Indian language. Brinley's copy, No. 785. Secured in 1879.

INDIAN PRIMER. Boston: B. Green. 1720.
Secured in 1891 at the Ives sale, No. 817.

MOHAWK. The Morning and Evening Prayer. The Litany and Church Catechism. Boston. 1763.
The Ives copy, No. 704.

MOHAWK. A Primer for the Use of the Mohawk Children. London. 1786.
The Ives copy, No. 705. With William Penn's book-plate.

ITALIAN BOOKS.

DURANDUS. Rationale Divinorum Officiorum. Mentz: Fust & Schoeffer. 1459. On vellum.
Secured in 1872. The Sunderland copy, No. 4,154, also on vellum, was presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The two copies vary slightly.

BALBUS. Catholicon. [Mentz: Gutenberg.] 1460.
Secured in 1872. The Didot copy, 1878 sale, No. 75, was presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The latter was at one time in the library of Portiunt de Noortdorck.

BIBLE. In Latin. [Strasburg: Mentelin. 1460.]
Secured in 1874. The Henry Perkins copy, No. 180.

BIBLE. In Latin. Mentz: Fust & Schoeffer. 1462. On vellum.
Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The Sunderland copy, No. 1,237.

ST. AUGUSTINE. De Civitate Dei. Subiaco: Sweynheym & Pannartz. 1467.
Secured in 1879. With the arms of Earl Spencer.

LUCANAS. PHARSALIA. Rome: Sweynheym and Pannartz. 1469.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

CICERO. De Oratore. Venice: Valdarfer. 1470.
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 82.

SUETONIUS. De XII. Caesarum Vitis et Moribus. Rome: [Phillip de Lignamine.] 1470.
First edition. The Ives copy, No. 962. Secured in 1891.

DANTE. Divine Comedy. Mantua: George and Paul of Butzbach. 1472.
One of the three editions claimed to be the first. Secured in 1874.

PLINY. Historia Naturalis. Venice: Jenson. 1472.
"The Glory of Jenson's Press." Presented by S. P. Avery in 1890. The Crawford copy, No. 1,645, sale of 1887.

BIBLE. [Cologne. 1473?]
The first Cologne edition of the Latin Bible, formerly ascribed to Zell's press, about 1466. Secured in 1874.

OVID. Metamorphoses. [Louvain John de Westphalia. 1475?]
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 115.

BIBLE. In Latin. Venice: Jenson. 1476.
On vellum. Secured in 1875. The Henry Perkins copy, No. 187; also the Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, No. 608.

PTOLEMY. Cosmographia. Rome. 1478.
Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1886.

PTOLEMY. Cosmographia. Bologna. 1462. [i. e. 1482.]
Secured in 1888.

PTOLEMY. Cosmographia. Rome. 1490.
Secured in 1890.

PSALTERIUM. Novum beate Marie Virgis psalterium. [Zinna.] 1492.
The first book printed in Prussia. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 2,418; also the Rev. J. Burleigh James's copy. Another copy was secured in 1889 with the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection.

COLUMBUS. Letter in Latin. [Rome: Planck.] 1493.
Harrisse's first edition of the letter in Latin. Secured in 1874.

COLUMBUS. Letter in Latin. [Rome: Planck.] 1493.
Second Planck edition. Harrisse, No. 3. Presented by William Waldorf Astor in 1872.

MELA. Cosmographia Pomponii cum figuris. Salmatice. 1498.
Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 685; also Barlow's, No. 1,637.

VIRGIL. Opera. Venice: Aldus. 1501.
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 107. The first book printed in italic type.

VESPUCIUS. Mundus Novus. [1504.] Harrisse, B. A. V., No. 30.
Four leaves, forty-five lines in a full page. One of three known copies. Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 1,021; also the Barlow, No. 2,549.

DONATUS. [Cologne: Martin of Werden. 1504.]
Unique. Secured in 1874.

EMMANNUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL. Copia de una littera del Re de Portagallo al Re de Castella del viaggio & successo de India. Rome. 1505.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

[VESPUCIUS-HYLACOMYLUS.] Cosmographiae Introductio. St. Dié, first May edition of 1507. Harrisse, No. 44.
According to Harrisse, this unique copy of the first issue of the book in which the name America first appeared was purchased for twenty cents on the quays of Paris by the learned Eyries, and at the latter's sale in 1846 fetched 146f. When Harrisse described it in 1866 it was in the Yeminiez Library; when he again referred to it in 1872 it was owned by Almon W. Griswold, who had paid 2,000f. for it at the Yeminiez sale in 1867. No. 2,676. Later Griswold sold it to Henry C. Murphy, and Dr. Moore secured it from the latter for the Lenox collection.

BASIN, (JEAN.) Novus eleganque conficiendarum epistolarum, ac alias de arte dicēdi modus duos principales de hoc in se coplectēs libros. St. Dié. [1507.]
The copy described by D'Avezac. The only other copy that was known was burned at Strasburg during the Franco-Prussian War. Alexander Maitland presented the present copy in 1898.

VESPUCIUS. Paesi Novamente Retrouati, Vicentia. 1507.
Secured in 1871. The Bolton Corney copy, No. 3,355.

VESPUCIUS. Paesi Nuovamente Retrouati. Milan, 1508.
Secured in 1871.

VARTHEMA. (LUDOVICO DI.) Itinerario. Rome. 1510.
First edition. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MARTYR. Opera. Occeanea decas. Seville Corumberger. 1511.
The only copy of the first issue in this country. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland. Formerly in the collection of Charles C. Kalbfleisch.

MARTYR. Opera. Seville: Corumberger. 1511.
The second issue of the preceding book. Secured in 1874.

STOBNICZA, (J. DE.) Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiam. Cracow, 1512.
Secured in 1874.

MELA. Cosmographia. [Nuremberg? 1512?]
Not mentioned by Harrisse. Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

CATANAEUS, (J. M.) Io: Mariae Catanaei Genua. Rome. [1514.]
Contains some verses in praise of Columbus. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA. Compluti, 1514, 1515, and 1517. In six volumes.
Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The Lenox collection already had a copy.

VESPUCIUS. Cosmographiae Introductio. [Lyons.] J. de la Place. [1517?]
With the famous Tross map in gores, claimed to be the earliest engraved map with name of America. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

SCHONER, (JOHANN.) De Nuper sub Castiliae ac Portugalaiae Regibus Serenissimis Repertis Insulis. [Timiripae, 1523.]
Accompanied by the identical globe map of 1523-40, discovered in 1884 and described by Wieser and Henry Stevens as Schoner's map of Magellan's discoveries. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

[COPPO DA ISOLA, (PIETRO.)] Portolano. Venice, 1528.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 626. The only other known copy is in the British Museum. Interesting as containing a life of Columbus.

DANTE. L'Amoroso Convivio, Venice, 1529, bound with Della Casa's Rime et Prose, 1563, and Varchi's Sonetti, 1555.
This volume belonged to John Milton, and has his autograph. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 2,043.

HONTER, (JOANNES.) Rudimentorum Cosmographiae...Libri II. Cracow, 1530.
Earlier than any edition referred to by Harrisse. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

CORTES. Copia delle lettere del prefetto della India la Nuova Spagna detta alla Cesarea Maesta rescritte. N. p., [1534?] Octavo.
The letter is dated 1533, while in the edition mentioned below it is dated 1534. Secured in 1896.

CORTES. Copia delle lettere del prefetto della India la Nuova Spagna detta alla Cesarea Maesta rescritte. [Florence?] 1534. Quarto.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LETERA DE LA NOBIL CIPTA: Novamente ritrouata alle Indie con li costumi & modi del suo Re & sui populi. [Florence? 1535?]
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

BIBLIA SACRA VETERIS ET NOVI TESTAMENTI. Paris, 1538.
Said to have been bound for Grolier. Presented in 1885 by John Jacob Astor.

GILBERTI, (MATURINO.) Grammatica Maturini. Mexico: Antonio Espinosa, 1559.
The first Latin grammar printed in America. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

MISSALE ROMANUM ORDINARIUM. Mexico: Antonio de Espinosa, 1561.
The Ramirez copy, No. 555. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

MANUALE SECUNDUM USUM ALMAE ECCLESIAE MEXICANAE. Mexico: Petro Ocharte, 1568.
Unique. One of the earliest breviaries printed in America. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

OVID. De Tristibus. Mexico: 1577.
The first Latin classic printed in America. The Ramirez copy, No. 641. Secured in 1892.

ROSSE, (A.) Mel Heliconium. 1646. La Veux Natura Brevium. London, 1584. In a morocco case.
Milton's copies, with autographs and verses in his writing. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 2,044.

ERASMUS. Moriae Encomium. Oxford, 1668.
With autographs of Cotton and Samuel Mather. Ramirez copy, No. 641. Secured in 1892.

SWEDBERG, (JOH. DAN.) Dissertio Gradualis de Sulonum in America Colonia. Upsaliae, [1709.]
The Brinley copy, No. 3,099. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

SLAVONIC BOOKS.

AUGSBERG CONFESSION. In the Crobatische language. Tubingen, 1562.
Printed in two volumes, one in cyrillic type and the other in glagolitic type. Secured in 1896.

BIBLIA SLAVONICA. Ostrog, 1581.
Secured in 1879.

SPANISH BOOKS.

GUILLEVILLE, (G. DE.) El Peregrinage de Vida Humana. Tolosa: Henry Mayer. 1490.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

COLUMBUS. Letter in Spanish announcing the discovery of America. [Barcelona, 1493.] Folio.
Unique. The earliest edition of the Columbus Letter. Discovered in Spain in 1889, and passed through the hands of Maisonneuve and Quaritch. Secured in 1892.

TRATADOS DE ALFONSO ORTIZ. Seville: 1493.
Secured in 1875. The earliest book printed in Spain (aside from the Columbus Letters) which mentions the discovery of America.

CORTES. Carta de Relacion. Seville, 1522.
The first edition of the Second Letter. Secured in 1870.

OVIEDO, (G. F. DE.) Libro ultimo de le Indie occidentale intitulato Nova Castiglia, & del conquisto del Peru and provintia del Cusco. Rome, 1535. Octavo.
Unique. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

ALVAREZ, (FRANCISCO.) Ho Preste Joam das Indias. [Coimbra.] Louis Rodriguez, 1540.
First edition. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LEYES Y ORDENANCES NUEVAMENTE HECHAS PARA LA GOVERNACION DE LAS INDIAS. Alcala de Henares: Joan de Brocar, 1543.
On vellum. The Grenville copy in the British Museum, also on vellum, was once said to be unique. Alexander Maitland presented this and another copy, on paper, in 1898.

ZUMARRAGA, (JUAN.) Doctrina Christiana. Mexico: [Juan Pablos.] 1543-4.
Two copies, with variations, have been acquired since 1870. The library also has a copy of the edition of 1540.

RICHEL, (D.) Compendio Breve. Mexico: [Pablos.] 1544.
Secured in 187— The library also has a copy of the second edition of 1544, acquired in 1898. Among other Mexican imprints secured since 1870 are Gerson's "Tripartito," 1547, "Regla Christiana Breve," 1547; "Doctrina Christiana," 1548. (a considerable portion of a book of which no perfect copy is known); "Ordenancas y Canlicacion de Leves," 1548. (a unique copy of the first book printed in folio in America); "Doctrina Christiana," about 1550. (a unique fragment); Vera Cruz's "Recognitio Summularum," 1554. (bound with the "Dialectica." 1554.) and Molina's "Vocabulario." 1555.

FERRER, (JAIME DE.) Sentencias Catholicas del Divi, poeta Dant Florenti. Barcelona, 1545.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MEXIA, (PEDRO.) Coloquios o dialogos nuevamente compuestos en los quales se disputan y tratan varias cosas de mucha erudicion y doctrina. Zarngoza. 1547.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

JESUIT RELATIONS. Copia de unas Cartas de algunos padres y hermanos de la compania de Jesus que escrivieron de la India y Brasil. [Seville?] 1555.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MOLINA (ALONSO DE.) Doctrina Christiana, en lengua Mexicana. Mexico: Pedro Ocharte, 1578.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

MONTOYA, (JOAN DE.) Relacion del descrubimiento del Nuovo Mexico. Rome, 1602.
No other copy known to be in this country. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

CERVANTES. Don Quixote. Valencia, 1605.
The Miro copy. Secured in 1878.

MARTINEZ, (HENRICO.) Reportorio de los tiempos, y historia natural desta Nueva Espana. Mexico, 1606.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

CERVANTES. Don Quixote. Brussels, 1607.
The Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime's copy. Secured in 1893.

GARCIA, (GREGORIO.) Origen de los Indios de el Nuevo Mundo, e Indias Occidentales. Valencia: Pedro Patricio Mey, 1607.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Mr. Maitland.

MIJANGOS, (JUAN DE.) Espejo divino en lenguo Mexicana. Mexico: Diego Lopez Daualos, 1607.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

CERVANTES. Don Quixote. Madrid, 1608-15.
Second edition of first part, first edition of second part. De Thou's copy; also Didot's, No. 651, in latter catalogue. Secured in 1878.

ALEMAN, (MATEO.) Ortografia Castellana. Mexico: J. Balli, 1609.
The first Spanish grammar printed in America. Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

MORALES, (JUAN A. D.) Practica de la Doctrina Christiana. Lima: Francisco Sobrino, 1730.
Partly in the Quichua language. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

ROBERT F. RODEN,
Assistant Librarian Grolier Club.

Jeremiah Curtin and "Yet."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I do not wish to make invidious criticism, but when one finds a careless flaw in a statue it is irritating to a more or less degree. In Jeremiah Curtin's noble translation of Henryk Sienkiewicz's wonderful story of "Quo Vadis," (Popular Edition, Little, Brown & Co., Boston.) it seems a pity that in some of the most dramatic periods of the narration the unities should be so offensive in grace as the following sentences will indicate:

Page 47: "Listen, for I am speaking yet."

Page 25: "She is a wagtail yet." • • •

Page 67: "Meanwhile it was far to the end of the feast yet."

Page 148: "Poppaea mentions her at times yet": • • •

Page 510: • • • "Whose bones, broken by torture, had not grown together yet."

These are simply sentences I have chosen at random. There are over 100 such clumsy instances in Mr. Curtin's literature. In these that I have given the word "yet" is redundant and maddening.

DESHLER WELCH.

Chenango Lake, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1899.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

REWARDS NOT PECUNIARY.

Rereading recently Stevenson's "Morality of the Profession of Letters," the following paragraph seemed to strike us with more than usual force:

> Literature, like any other art, is singularly interesting to the artist. * * * I shall not say much about the wages. A writer can live by his writing. If not so luxuriously as by other trades, then less luxuriously. The nature of the work he does all day will more affect his happiness than the quality of his dinner at night.

Naturally the pecuniary rewards of any person's labors are never quite lost sight of. More than that, they are a very important consideration, but there are many compensations other than those relating to money which fall to a writer's share and carry quite as much weight. Surely Stevenson is right when he speaks of the nature of the work done all day as materially affecting one's happiness.

The only way in which good writing can be done is to put the very best of one's self into it. The knowledge that one has done this to the very best of his ability surely helps very materially in making one happier. Any work well done is a satisfaction to the doer; but when the work itself becomes a pleasure in its very doing, much greater are the reward and the satisfaction.

A writer to do anything except the feeblest sort of work must have great love for literature and must cultivate an ever-increasing interest in books and all kindred matters. He must not regard books as tools or writing as drudgery—work to be gotten through with as quickly and easily as possible—but as the pleasure and crowning glory of life.

The reviewer, for example, who approaches the books which fall to his share as dull tasks, to be looked into just sufficiently to gain enough knowledge of them that he may fill the required space, can never do thoroughly good work, be his pen ever so facile, his sentences ever so cleverly turned. It would seem necessary beyond any question to be more or less interested in the books reviewed in order to be able to convey a fair impression of them to others. The enthusiasm a reviewer occasionally feels must always be apparent to his readers, even if it is only discovered between the lines. There is a certain class of reviewing, alarmingly common in these days, in which the writer seeks mainly to show how cleverly he can write, and where, instead of criticising the author's work and his style, the man and his little vagaries, personal to himself and not apparent in his writing, are held up to ridicule, as, for instance, when a certain young Englishman whose prose is as poetical as his verse is ridiculed because he is said to wear black satin bicycle breeches!

A distinct reward which falls to the share of a writer of reviews is the increasing knowledge he gains of good books. A layman can hardly realize with how much keener eyes a book is read when taken up with some special purpose in view than when it is read only for amusement. It is odd, too, how one comes to watch the little ways in which great writers turn their sentences, the little nameless nothings which go to make up a good style, in the half-unconscious hope of in some way bettering one's own. If the latter result is not too thoroughly accomplished, at least one wins the reward of increased pleasure in the work of another. And surely constant association with and interest in the best work that has been done in literature must to some extent influence one's own.

If one is doing the best work possible and the writing comes to be favorably commented upon, especially if by those whose opinion is "quite worth while," great is the pleasure so experienced, something usually valued beyond the money payment made for the work.

There are many other rewards which come to the careful worker. Even though his work be anonymous, readers come to associate a certain class of writing with an individual, and perhaps in time say: "Oh, yes, that must be by the man who wrote so and so and whom we liked so much," and if by any chance the writer of the article comes to hear such remarks the reward is all the sweeter by reason of his anonymity.

But when one has made even the smallest name a fine reward comes in the new friends his work brings him, friends often quite out of his own social circle, but who, from the interest of a common taste, seek him and so make him that much richer. For the friendships founded not so much on environment or association as on "a common taste for old costumes, old pictures, and books" are usually very satisfactory ones, and lasting as well.

Moreover, the little bits of literary gossip, the inside literary information—not the facts that are published and that every one can know—are other pleasant rewards, as well as the much more important fact that, no matter how humble the position one holds, one has some footing in the literary world and knows that some of his written words may through a happy chance some day fall into just the ears for which he had intended them and for whom they may have an especial message.

A great privilege that a writer who does not sign his name has is his ability to say to people in general the thing he has long thought, but would never dare to say individually; the thing which, said personally, would give offense, and yet needs saying. Words thus written in a generalizing way may carry their special meaning to the few to whom, so said, they may bring benefit or at least have interest, if nothing more.

We know a man who is always talking about the interesting things one gets for nothing. Without doubt many of these fall to the writer's lot, as, for instance, autograph letters from interesting people, perhaps called forth by something one has himself written, or bits of manuscript, and, in fact, a thousand and one treasures which go to make life better worth living.

A book-plate collector once declared to us that he had never been so happy in his life as since he began his collection. Time never hangs a bit heavy on his hands now; in short, he always has quantities of pleasant things to do for which he can find no time. Granted this is so, how much more fortunate is the book lover who is at the same time a writer! His very work all leads in the direction of his pleasures; his hours fly swiftly by, with but a small portion of what he wishes to do accomplished, and he may truthfully say he is thoroughly happy in his work.

BOOKS INSECURELY BOUND.

A librarian in the West, and a perfectly practical man, understanding the mechanical makeup of books, in his annual report complains of the want of durability of certain bound volumes purchased by the library, these volumes coming from well-known publishers. It is not our business to tell what are these particular books or their publishers. For example, there was one book, costing $5, which fell to pieces after nine issues; there was another, for which $4 was paid, that stood only eight issues; a third, that came into bits after a sixth issue. Of course the character of those who took the books, what usage the books were put to, must have been understood by the librarian, and the supposition is that the volumes did not suffer from any abuse.

The complaint made is directed, in major part, toward volumes which are "heavy," and the duration of the life of a bound book might bear some relationship to the weight. If it is a necessity in libraries that certain books, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, should be classed as "reference books" and not taken out of the library, nevertheless, when a public is of an inquiring mind, the binding of these books soon gives out. It is true that constant dripping wears away stone, but we understand by that not the immediate dissolution of the stone.

We all know that leather has just such duration of life and no more, and that to-day the limits of that existence are much lessened by that artificial heat which must be introduced into habitable libraries. But this particular librarian has something to say about stitching. He complains not so much of the material used for the thread as the slenderness of it. Recalling past and old methods of bringing the leaves of a book together, it is wonderful how these threads, sometimes of three hundred years ago, still do their duty. Mechanical devices used in stitching to-day require more slender or thinner threads, and celerity in turning out a volume is at the expense of its durability. This artificial heat in Winter months also kills, too, the life in the glue. The glue becomes brittle, its adhesive qualities are lost, and a binding becomes detached. There is overeconomy in taking "a flimsy strip of cheesecloth or super over the rounded back of the book, the edges of the same, an inch wide, being pasted or glued on to the board covers." The expense incurred in the purchase of a stronger material than cheesecloth would be but trifling.

You never can prevent accidents happening to books. They will fall—from your hands or from your table—and such a tumble often wrecks a badly bound, heavy book, and the heavier it is the worse the result. A broken back volume is the saddest of things. It seems past mending.

There is one trouble which we do not know how it can be got around. In fine picture books the same paper cannot be used for the prints as for the text. Full page illustrations for fine books require a different kind of stock, and are printed apart. After the illustrations, single sheets of which are struck off, these are incorporated into the text, and the volume is stitched. The book is then not homogeneous. Pretty generally if a page of ordinary printed text would withstand a strain of twenty pounds, gradually applied of course, the illustrated sheet would be ruptured by a pull of five pounds. Enameled paper, which gives a fine artistic result, has but slight tenacity. When, then, too, a book is stitched, the volume made up of two kinds of paper, the sewing acts unevenly. The hole made by the needle or the machine through the leaves in the stitching acts differently. Sometimes it is a clean puncture, at other times a break in the paper. Many of these really fine books are then, as represented by this librarian, "half the time in the bindery." Besides the expenses of putting them in order, they are lost for all practical purposes. Books may be made "fine" so as to sell, but the librarian must look to their durability.

Is rebinding in a library an easy matter? Mr. E. S. Willcox of the Peoria Library of Illinois has taken the trouble to show how many are the processes necessary so as to bring a foundered volume into a comparatively sound condition. There are, so he states, "forty-one separate and distinct handlings necessary," and then the work of the librarian has to be gone all over again at lettering, numbering, &c.

A SPEECH BY THE POET LAUREATE.

Prize Day at St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, England, was held a few weeks ago, and more than ordinary interest was manifested in the proceedings, from the fact that Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, had consented to distribute the prizes and deliver an address. Having distributed the prizes, he said, in accepting the invitation to address a few words to the students, he had two misgivings. One was the haunting suspicion that the young were not quite so fond of being talked to by their elders as their elders were of talking to them. The other was the consciousness that he could say nothing to them, provided it were true, that they had not heard, and from lips far more authoritative than his, over and over again.

One frequently heard the remark that we were living in a changed world. But what was it that had changed? Nothing, surely, that was fundamentally important in the two most important of all things—life and conduct. Telegraphs and telephones had almost annihilated time and space, but they had neither moved nor shaken the foundations of morality. Railways had multiplied the facilities, and added to speed of locomotion, but they had left philosophy that was sound before their invention as sound and stationary as ever. Parliaments, books, newspapers, conferences, public meetings, had increased in number, but the duties of the statesman, the resources of the orator, and the canons of pure literature remained unaffected by their multiplication.

The constitution of the human mind, the responsibilities of the human conscience, the main sources of human happiness, the strongest cravings of the human heart, had altered so little during the last fifty centuries that one was disposed to dwell less on the mutability than on the permanence of things, and to exclaim with Lucretius, "Eadem sunt omnic semper" ("All things always remain the same.") What was morally right sixty years ago was morally right still; what was wrong at the beginning of the reign of Victoria would remain wrong till its close and during all reigns hereafter. What was wise and noble, base and foolish when Plutarch wrote his "Lives" was wise and noble, base and foolish to-day. What was beautiful in the age of Pericles was just as beautiful in the age in which we lived. The "Odyssey" remained the most enchanting of poems, the Venus of Milo the noblest of statues, the Parthenon the most perfect of edifices.

Were it otherwise there would be no basis for morality, the very foundations of art would crumble under our feet, and the great masterpieces of literature would lose their fascination and their savor. In our inexperienced and perplexing journey through life, many of us, more especially in youth, were tempted to challenge the principles, moral, social, and aesthetic, urged on our acceptance by traditional authority in the days of our apprenticeship. But in riper years we almost invariably re-embraced the conclusions we had a while discarded, with the pathetic reflection, "How right those simple old people were, after all!" This it was which helped him to set aside the misgivings of which he spoke, and encouraged him to appear before them; not to tell them anything new, but to plead for the old truths, to reaffirm the old doctrines, and to offer yet once again for their guidance ancient but never antiquated rules of life and conduct.

Forgive him, therefore, if all he could say to them was, Be thorough, be humble, be reverent. Give to their fellow-creatures the best that was in them, mindful the while that the utmost they could contribute to the sum of human wisdom, human virtue, and human happiness would be insignificant in comparison with what they had received, and more especially with what they had received from those who had gone before them. Cultivate what Goethe called the three reverences—reverence for themselves, reverence for those above them, and last, but not least, reverence for those who might be, in a sense, below them. He should like to add, revere the past, not with a slavish but with a tender reverence, such as the young who were right-minded and right-natured paid to the old. Let them not assume an attitude of antipathy, much less of hostility, toward change, for change there must be, but let them not embrace change precipitately, or merely for its own sake.

There always existed a presumption in favor of the practical advantages of what had lasted for a long time, since what had lasted for a long time must have satisfied that most searching and stringent of all tests, the test of experience. The past represented tradition, authority, continuity, three invaluable things, for lack of which, since these were destroyed by them a hundred years ago, a most gifted race, our nearest Continental neighbors, were suffering from, he feared, irremediable ills. Our ancestors were not infallible, but neither were we; and, whereas, if they made serious changes in the social structure of a community, they made it forever. If they forebore from making it, they did not debar themselves from making it later on should time and circumstance clearly demonstrate that change was imperative.

Finally, let them revere their native land, which was to all of us the nearest and most tangible embodiment of the past; cultivate patriotism, love their country, not with an exclusive but certainly with a predominant love. Every one had a splendid inheritance who was born an Englishman, and the most ordinary obligations of gratitude demanded that he should do what in him lay, however little it might be, to transmit it unimpaired to others. He had often had occasion to observe that the persons who did not love their own kindred and the people and things that were nearest to them, loved nobody and nothing; while those who were what was called the most clannish and the most domestic were, as a rule, the most universally benevolent. So was it with patriotism, which, like charity, began at home, yet did not end there, but from that fixed and faithful centre radiated outward till it embraced in its spacious circumference the whole of mankind.

Let them never fail, moreover, to revere honest, useful work in all men. It was often said that life was short. But there were two things for which it was much too long. It was too long for idleness, too long for mere pleasure-seeking, both of which ended in unutterable weariness. Refresh body and mind, as far as possible, with variety of exercise, while devoting their main energies to some one worthy purpose. If they aspire to achieve distinction, be careful not to confound distinction with notoriety, that most vapid and ephemeral of all things. Distinction was valuable only when it was conferred by those who were themselves distinguished, and what could any self-respecting person want more than the esteem of the estimable? Never let them think to make their way to the seat of true honor by crooked or by servile ways. Be themselves, modestly and without arrogance, but be themselves. If they were to ask the wisest among them where they acquired the little wisdom of which they could boast, he thought most of them would reply, after due reflection, that they learned it at their mothers' knee! But the mention of that sacred word reminded him that many of those whom he had been addressing were denied the happiness and advantage of a parent's admonitions. Withal they found, and still had a very wise and a very tender mother, the Church, that helpmate of the State, from whom he devoutly trusted that neither in our time, nor in any time, would she ever be alienated or divorced.

"THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS."

[Written more than a year ago; then laid aside until recalled by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW editorial article on "The Friendship of Books" in the issue of Aug. 12.]

Books are not absolutely dead things.—Milton.

Companions of my quiet hours!
How dear the intercourse that lends
A potent, subtle charm to life,
Not found in more material friends!

For friends you are, and of the type
Most loyal, firm, and strong and true,
Unchanging with the changing hour,
Such are the friends I find in you.

How strange it seems! I can converse
With Milton, Shakespeare—many more,
Who, tho' the ages intervene,
Still live as truly as before.

As when a distance separates
Me from a friend I hold most dear,
I read the letters eagerly,
And feel that presence breathing near.

So with my books. I realize
They are but letters, and the heart
That penned them my companion is,
Forming of my own life a part,

Till in their dear companionship
I lose the sense of outward things,
Living within their lives and thoughts,
Breathing the spell that round them clings.

A. C. HUIELL.

Summit, Schoharie County, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

IK MARVEL'S NEW BOOK

His Second "American Lands and Letters" Volume—From Cooper to Poe.*

Ik Marvel's long-expected second volume on "American Lands and Letters" is at hand. The first volume, as many readers will remember, was published a year or so ago. The present record extends from "Leather Stocking to Poe's Raven." Mr. Mitchell, in his preface, states that he "had hoped to extend the record to embrace many another honored American name, whose birth date belongs to the second decade of the present century." He regrets, however, that the length of the present volume forbids further use of the mass of notes on his table, with their innumerable references to the "bouncing brilliancies of the Beecher family," the Tuckermans, Duyckincks, Saxe, Frederic Cozzens, Henry Herbert, Dr. Parsons, "hardly yet accredited his due laurels of song"; Whipple, Dr. Holland, and Whitman, who "never saw suffering without himself suffering, 'if he gather coarse weeds into his Leaves of Grass,' we forget and forgive it, when he doffs his cap in reverent and courtly fashion to 'My Captain.'"

Mr. Mitchell proposes laying his notes away, and listening to the "younger and keener talkers; these may bring to the work a larger familiarity with the subject, or fuller knowledge; but not surely a more earnest love for things and men American, or a sharper resolve to tell only the truth." Indeed it would seem hard to find this "keener talker," and one can only hope Mr. Mitchell may be induced to use his notes once more, and give us the third volume we should all be so glad to have.

The present record opens at the beginning of the third decade of the century, when Monroe's "era of good feeling" was passing, when the purchase of Florida had given us the control of the Gulf shores from Key West to the Sabine River; when our politics boasted such names as John Quincy Adams, Gen. Jackson, De Witt Clinton, Calhoun, and Martin Van Buren, and when our young industries and the tariff were in the hands of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. The burning of the Capitol and its books in 1814 had been followed by the purchase of Jefferson's collection—the nucleus of the present Congressional Library.

In 1822 Philip Hone, at one time Mayor of New York City, purchased a house with large grounds on Broadway, opposite the present Post Office, where he entertained largely, sharing with Dr. Hosach, the author of the memoirs of De Witt Clinton, and Hortus Elginensis, who had a beautiful home in Chambers Street, the social leadership of the city.

Between 1820 and 1830 the fastest post between New York and Philadelphia was twelve hours in coming, and it was considered wonderful when Cooper, the actor, undertook to play alternate nights in the two cities. At this time "Wistar" parties were the vogue in the Quaker City—so called in honor of the great physician, whose name is also associated with our beautiful wistaria vine. The Careys of the famous old book house of that name were very prominent socially in Philadelphia, many of the famous books of the day bearing their imprint.

In 1836 Philip Hone sold his Broadway house, purchased fourteen years before for $25,000, for $60,000, showing clearly how early and how rapidly the good property in New York City increased in value. Shortly afterward Hone bought a new house, "way up town," at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones Street.

The old Society Library was one of the first associated attempts to provide books for New York, while in Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute (founded in 1821) was in good condition, the Philosophical Society and Library Company being much older. The Redwood Library in Newport was flourishing, while in the South the old Charleston Library, founded before the Revolution, had, after various ups and downs, reached a period of considerable prosperity. The City of Chicago was hardly more than Fort Dearborn and a small trading post, the whole being almost entirely unknown to the generality of people.

The account of the early days of George Bancroft is most interesting. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, studied abroad for two or three years, and afterward founded, in connection with Dr. Joseph Green Cogswell, the celebrated Round Hill School at Northampton, which was beautifully situated on top of a peculiar round hill, its grounds embracing about fifty acres, overlooking the Connecticut River and Valley. Here a boy might have a garden if he wished, or a carpenter's bench should his taste run in that direction. Native teachers were imported for Italian, French, and German, as well as an English master of deportment. Carving and the other arts and graces of the table were taught, and boys from the best families all over the country were on its rolls. But the school had no endowment and the expenses were very heavy. Bancroft and Dr. Cogswell did not wholly agree in their views as to its management, the former withdrawing much poorer in pocket, and seven or eight years later Dr. Cogswell himself failed, and the school had to be given up. The doctor was then nearly fifty years of age; had been unsuccessful as a lawyer; had directed other schools in the South, and for a time edited the old New York Review. To Dr. Cogswell's efforts, more than to those of any other individual, we owe the founding of the Astor Library, from which time, Mr. Mitchell says, "Cogswell burrowed in books—first in Bond Street, mousing there among dusty and cumulating piles which threatened to bury him with their toppling masses, later in Lafayette Place—the mania for books growing year by year, and feeding his serenities as the piles lifted. He loved books—loved their title pages, their dates, their colophons, their variety—loved them with an eager and grasping love. * * * And whatever extended and happy influences may grow out of the zeal of those who guard the present great 'United Libraries,' New Yorkers should never be allowed to forget that the soundest and most fruitful labor in the development of the Astor Library was due to the care and love and sagacity of Dr. Cogswell."

Mr. Mitchell takes up in much detail the life of George Bancroft, regretting that no proper biography of him has been published; treating Bancroft as an educator, officeholder, diplomat, and historian, and leaving with us a distinctly pleasant picture of "that alert figure and good horseman, mounted in a soldierly way—trim, erect, and with lifted head, snuffing the breezy air of a November morning; * * * on his well-groomed horse, with a rose at the lapel of his coat, his eyes keen, his hair frosted with eighty years, riding primly and gallantly away into the past which is swallowing us all."

Ik Marvel's pen-pictures of George P. Marsh and of Horace Bushnell are also most interesting; the latter particularly so. Of him, Mr. Mitchell writes, Bushnell "never touches roadside in his discourses about New England, but he trails after him the fires of Autumn foliage, and the glow of Summer flowers. He never tires of preaching beauty. * * * He loved trees, great and small, and nature's own verdant cloaking of the waste places. Country roads, as he conceived of them, should carry hymns and sermons in their cedars and drooping vines." Mr. Mitchell thinks it a most beautiful memorial that Dr. Bushnell's native City of Hartford should have dedicated to his memory the charming little Bushnell Park.

N. P. Willis, too, who was a fellow-student at Yale in Bushnell's time, comes in for a large share of notice. After sketching Willis's career, Ik Marvel adds that nowadays we "can hardly understand how dominant his name and reputation were in the thirties and forties; a Corypheus of letters; always sought after as patron; always kindly to beginners; always cited, yet not noisily insistent, or proclaiming himself by loud braggadocio; never exploiting his personality for business purposes; having scorn for all vulgarities—even noise."

It is only possible in a short review to touch upon a few of the many delightful features of this very suggestive book. Among the many celebrities described are William Gilmore Simms, John P. Kennedy, the author of "Swallow Barn" and "Horseshoe Robinson," and William Ware, who was preaching Unitarianism in Chambers Street and writing the historical novels, which are now so much less read than they deserve.

In these days, too, Fanny Kemble was with us, and Forrest was playing "Spartacus" and "The Gladiator" at the old Park Theatre; the little blue-covered Knickerbocker Magazine, with its Dutchman in his old carved chair on its cover, was a new venture, and Caleb Cushing, Park Benjamin, "John Waters," and William Vare were all writing for it; Bryant at the same time struggling to establish his Post.

Mr. Mitchell next takes us to Boston and its neighborhood, giving us many charming recollections of Emerson, the Ripleys, Brook Farm, with its memories and celebrated names, Lydia Maria Child, the Channings, Theodore Parker, Margaret Fuller, Alcott, and, in fact, the whole Concord group.

Hawthorne is most sympathetically treated, the story of his life carrying with it many well-known names, including James T. Fields, Horatio Bridge, Herman Melville, W. D. Ticknor, and many others. The temptation to quotation is great, not only in the description of Hawthorne, but of Thoreau, Longfellow, Whittier, Dr. Holmes, and many others of the great New England group; but just one little bit must be given, where Mr. Mitchell, writing of Dr. Holmes and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," says: "'Tis not yet I think fully appreciated, but this book of the Autocrat, it seems to me, will go with Montaigne, with the essays of Goldsmith, with Lamb's 'Elia,' upon one of the low shelves, where 'twill always be within reach, and always help to give joy in the reading; and if the prose passages do not suffice, there remains that poem of the Nautilus, (to which my book opens of itself;) most beautiful, and how charmingly fresh it is!"

Another very interesting feature of the book is the long account of Horace Greeley: "That flax-haired, smooth-faced boy, who founded the bright little New Yorker in 1834, and decoyed bright workers into his trail, and who ultimately founded The New York Tribune, with a great galaxy of literary retainers, drawing into the journalistic ranks such faithful workers as Raymond, Margaret Fuller, Charles Dana, Ripley, Curtis, and many another, who contributed—each in his or her way—to make of the old Tribune an efficient nurse of early American letters."

The present volume ends with a résumé of the sad life and wretched death of one who, Mr. Mitchell says, was "bred in the purple"—Edgar Allan Poe—and of whom he writes: "So much like a romance is the life and death of the next writer * * * that I am tempted to begin, as old stories begin—'once upon a time.'" Mr. Mitchell ends his account of Poe as follows: "There are marble monuments of him which will be guarded and cherished; but there is no Adonais, no heart-shaking Lycidas, no murmurous beat of such lament and resignation as belong to 'In Memoriam.' Only his 'Raven,' 'never flitting,' still keeps up from year to year, and will from century to century, that wailing dirge of 'never more!'"

The volume consists of 400 pages, and contains a wealth of illustrations, many of them more or less familiar, but others seemingly quite new, and, as a whole, forming a very valuable portion of a most interesting record.

At this late day it is quite unnecessary to speak of the charm of "Ik Marvel's" style, only we might add that the low shelf which contains our "Montaigne," "Elia," "Autocrat," and one or two others would seem incomplete without "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor." The fact, too, that Mr. Mitchell is one of the few living writers who knew intimately many of the celebrated men he describes lends a fresh interest to his pages.

*AMERICAN LANDS AND LETTERS: Leather Stocking to Poe's "Raven." By Donald G. Mitchell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.50.

UNHAPPY IN PRISON WITHOUT BURNS.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh told an interesting story at the opening of an art exhibition at Dumfries a few weeks ago. He said one of the last papers with which he had to deal before leaving London was a complaint from a prisoner at Peterhead, stating that he had been kept eighteen months without being able to get a copy of Burns's poems to read. His correspondent also deplored the fact that he could not get a single copy of Carlyle, and that the delightful stories and poems of the Ettrick Shepherd and the charming writings of Christopher North were not in the library. He had, said the writer, been supplied with nothing but common platitudes. On inquiry, Lord Balfour found that during the prisoner's temporary sojourn in the establishment he had been supplied with volumes by Thackeray and Hugh Miller, besides works upon British eloquence and the lives of successful men, and the beauties of Shakespeare. Yet, like a true Scotchman, without a copy of Burns, he was not happy. Lord Balfour had considered the request a reasonable one, and had desired that two copies of Burns should be placed in the library of Peterhead Prison.

This reminds us of an anecdote of the late Isaac H. Bromley. One day in The Tribune office, in his presence, Charles T. Congdon, author of "Memories of Fifty Years: Reminiscences of a Journalist," was talking of the delightful reading he had found in Bayle's "Dictionary," and remarked that if he were ever in jail he could make himself quite contented with that book. "Of course you could," said Bromley. "If you had Bayle, you could get out."

Geographical Congress at Berlin.

Particular attention is directed to the International Georgraphical Congress which will be held at Berlin on Sept. 28, and Oct. 4, of this year. The American delegates are Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Gen. A. W. Greely, Hon. Andrew D. White, Prof. Willis L. Moore, Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, Mr. Marcus Baker, Dr. L. A. Bauer, and Prof. W. M. Davis.

One of the topics which will be thoroughly treated will be Arctic exploration, as Capt. Drygalski, Dr. Neumayer, and Sir Clements Markham will strive for the cooperation of the British and German expeditions, which are to set out some time in 1901. Prof. Penck of Vienna, will reopen the discussion of a proposed map of the world on a scale of 1-1,000,000. Prof. W. M. Davis will contribute a paper on the Geographical Cycle, Poultney Bigelow will speak on political geography and colonial governments, and there will be papers read by Prof. Supan, Sir John Murray, Prof. Wagner, Dr. Oscar Lenz, the Prince of Monaco, Dr. Futterer, and by Miss L. A. Owen.

"In Hampton Roads," a romantic novel by Charles Eugene Banks and George Cram Cook, will be issued by Rand, McNally & Co. some time in the latter part of September. The book portrays some thrilling incidents during one of the most exciting periods of the history of the United States.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—John Lane of The Bodley Head has in press Ella Napier Lefroy's "The Man's Cause" and a book by James Fullerton Muirhead, the editor of Baedeker's Handbooks on England and the United States, entitled "The Land of Contrasts: a Briton's View of His American Kin."

***

Messrs. Bell will publish an important work about Dante Gabriel Rossetti by H. C. Marillier. It is an illustrated memorial on a large scale.

***

Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing "George Selwyn's letters to the Fifth Earl of Carlisle," edited by Sir Henry E. Roscoe. George Selwyn was a celebrated wit and hits off the characters of Charles James Fox, Lord North, and the Duke of Queensberry.

***

Lady Dilke's book on "The French Painters of the Eighteenth Century" will be published in October.

***

Messrs. Chatto will publish Frank Stockton's "The Young Master of Hyson Hall."

***

Lady Carrie, better known as "Violet Fane," has written a volume of verse entitled "Betwixt Two Seas."

***

Messrs. Burleigh have published "A Handbook on the British Constitution," by J. Johnston, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

***

Harper & Brothers announce a new volume by H. G. Wells.

***

William Watson still is suffering seriously from the effects of being thrown from his horse some months ago.

T. B. F.

Tobago as Crusoe's Island.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Seeing the communication in your issue of the 12th from Louis Rhead, concerning Robinson Crusoe's island, it may interest him to know that on the 28th of December, 1896, there appeared in The Public Ledger of this city, a two-column reprint from The American Tyler, in the form of a letter to that paper from the late John Sartain respecting the theory, almost rising to a certainty, that Tobago, in the West Indies, was Crusoe's island.

Another article, which I think also appeared in The Ledger, signed by "Benjamin Sharp," says, "If the original title to Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' had been kept in the later editions, the island of Juan Fernandez would never have been associated with 'Robinson Crusoe.' On the original title of this great English romance it is distinctly stated that Crusoe was wrecked, and afterward lived for many years on an island situated in the delta of the Orinoco."

Both of these are pasted in my scrap-book. I have also a scrap cut from The Baltimore Sun, giving a sketch of Daniel Defoe's niece who had been a resident in Calvert, Cecil County, Md., where she died in 1782, aged eighty-two years. She reached Philadelphia in 1718, and was sold for her passage money to Andrew Job of Brick Meeting House, now Calvert, Md., and whose son Thomas Job she married in 1725.

Mr. Sartain's article is exceedingly interesting, detailing conversations which he had had in his younger days, in London, with travelers of eminence who had been on the spot, and who had made the subject their special study.

M. F. LOBO.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1899.

The Mean American and the Mean Englishman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a review of "The Mean Englishman" you express this opinion: "We are inclined to believe that a thirst for knowledge is one of the great leading qualities of the people of the United States, and there the mean American differs from the English one."

With due respect let me remark, as an American-Englishman, i. e., born in England, an American by papers, I think the deliverance unkind and unjust. Unjust, because my native land is the birthplace of the greatest existing writers of English, and unkind because England stood by America in the recent war, (as you have repeatedly admitted,) in a manner which showed anything but a mean spirit. Fair is fair, as Sproggett showed in his life, and I want to feel as fair a spirit in my adopted country as I knew in that I resigned.

W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

The Baroness de Rothschild.

The recent death of the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, who was born in the same year as Queen Victoria, brings to mind this woman's artistic talent. Had the Baroness not been possessed of great wealth she might have been an aquarellist of distinction. Titled people paint or draw for their own amusement, but the Baroness put into her water colors many notable qualities which were far beyond the powers of the amateur. Certain sketches of fishing boats and moving water, executed by the Baroness some forty years ago are still wonderfully vigorous, showing a virile touch and handling, and even in her old days her eye and hand had not lost their cunning.

DR. HILEY'S MEMORIES.

Half a Century as an English Vicar and School Master.*

The author of these memories, Richard W. Hiley, D. D., the present Vicar of Wighill, Yorks, was a graduate of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; a master at Liverpool College, and finally the head of a private school at Thorporch Grange, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where for thirty years he conducted, very successfully, a school on principles quite unlike those commonly followed, until in 1890 he sold his school, partly owing to increasing deafness, and partly to the passing of the Endowed Schools act, which promised to seriously interfere with the prosperity of private schools. Since 1890 Dr. Hiley has been Vicar of Wighill, where he has accomplished an immense amount of good, practically reforming the parish and restoring its church. In a preface, Dr. Hiley writes on the subject of memoirs in general, reminding us how often such simple records have been found to be the only data on which the poet and the historian have been able to build. "The Memoirs of Lucy Hutchinson have become an authority on the civil wars; Pepys's Diary is well known, and that of Mme. D'Arblay is as attractive to the reader now as when first published. It would seem as if the appetite 'has increased with what it fed upon,' for the taste for biographical reading in every form has been intensified in the last half century."

Dr. Hiley's father had a private school of his own, which from a very humble beginning he had raised to such prominence; besides bringing out school books which, unpopular at first, in the end had a large sale. The elder Hiley was not a university man, a fact he always regretted, determining if any of his sons showed a strong leaning toward the Church or an academic life, to make every effort to obtain a university education for them. Richard Hiley was extremely anxious for such an education, and at sixteen was earning his own living as an assistant teacher under his father. At this time, when his days were filled with work, young Hiley would rise at five, and sometimes even at four, to study on his own account. But more preparation being necessary, he entered the house of the Rev. Mr. Pearse, Vicar of Westoning, in 1844, on reduced terms, giving in exchange daily assistance with the juniors.

Mr. Pearse lived in an agricultural country, thirteen miles from a railway, where coal was very dear and fires small and few. The soil was a sort of clay, which made the houses both damp and bitterly cold in Winter. There was no drainage at that time, and if a burial took place in wet weather the grave had to be constantly bailed till the moment of interment. An idea of the hardships of that day may be gathered from the following: "In our bedrooms the cold was piercing; we piled our clothes over our feet outside the bed, and slept with them in our carpet bags inside the bed to promote warmth. But our instructor set us an example of hardy endurance himself." Mr. Hiley says that often after working all day, "I withdrew at 10 P. M., but would sit up studying in my bedroom. It was my only chance of securing the preparation for a university career, and I was determined to make the best use of my time."

In 1845 it was decided young Hiley should go up to Oxford at once; but, being poor, not educated at a public school, and only a moderate scholar, it was impossible to enter any college of great reputation, so St. Mary's Hall was chosen. At this time the Oxford halls were five in number—St. Mary, St. Edmund, Magdalene, St. Alban, and New Inn—all of which were unique in character, depending very much upon the tone which the Head of the House was able to impress upon them. Magdalene, St. Alban, and New Inn were gradually merged into the different colleges, the other two being still in existence. The position of these Oxford halls was most unusual; members enjoyed university privileges, but there was no endowment, no fellowships, and the few scholarships were of very little value.

Mr. Hiley tells us interesting stories of his university doings, the heroes of which are not only the men of his time, but the masters and Heads of Houses as well, contriving to show us very clearly many curious features of the Oxford life of that day. For instance, he tells us the story of one of his fellow-students, who came up to St. Mary almost totally without money and in whom the Vice Principal became much interested, getting a wealthy member of the boy's own family to aid him. The young Lacelles, who was most extravagant, passed his examinations successfully in the ordinary way, but could not take his degree, because tradesmen to whom he was heavily in debt, "threatened to pluck the proctor's gown." Mr. Hiley explains this as follows: "When degrees are conferred the proctors walk down the room, and any one objecting to the degree being conferred plucks the proctor's gown. This would demand inquiry and stop the degree. I never knew it actually done, but it was frequently threatened to extravagant men by hungry creditors unless their demands were partially settled."

Mr. Hiley's reminiscences of Oxford celebrities is very interesting reading, full of good stories, many of which are about well-known people, such as Jowett, Dean Siddell, Sewall, the author of "Amy Herbert," Dean Plumptre, Canon Farrar, and many others. An interesting chapter is devoted to changes at Oxford, not only in the buildings, but in the manners and customs. One would like to give many quotations, but perhaps the most interesting is one which follows immediately after Mr. Hiley has been expatiating upon the great love for Oxford her graduates all evidence: "From many a quiet home in England, from many a country parsonage, do the sons go forth, and, filled with the indomitable energy of their race, ramble the wide world over, determined to push their fortunes like their sturdy sires of old. One such found his way to South Africa, made himself a place and name, becoming a leading man in the colony. * * * He was expected at some fête in London, but was not to be found. Where was he? He was an old Oxford man; his heart, in the midst of the fêting, yearned to his old university, and he had stolen off to Oxford to witness the 'sights' on the river. It was Cecil Rhodes."

After leaving his beloved Oxford Mr. Hiley was engaged as a classical master at Liverpool College, which had been opened about 1840. It was heavily endowed and had many foundation scholarships, its Principal being Mr. W. J. Conybeare, who, after his retirement to a country living, became joint author with Mr. Howson of the "Life and Epistles of St. Paul." A large number of masters were employed in the college, which consisted of three schools, numbering about 800 boys in the various departments. Mr. Hiley was very happy in Liverpool, making many friends among his associates, as well as in society, where he met a great many well-known people. Readers of the book will be well repaid for their trouble by the stories interspersed, and the well-known people Mr. Hiley so charmingly describes.

It is possible that the last section of the book—"The Yorkshire Life"—is even more interesting, because in relating his thirty years of experience as the head of a private school at Thorparch Grange Mr. Hiley incidentally tells the story of education in England during that period: "Nothing had ever been done for education by England as a nation till the Education act of 1870. The various churches throughout the land had taken interest in the education of the youths in their respective localities, according to the conscientiousness of the clergy, their activity, and the means at their disposal. * * * Many of the grammar schools had endowments for their masters and scholarships for their scholars to proceed to the universities. These, being the only schools in existence, attracted the well-to-do classes; their numbers increased by the celebrity of the school; this suggested boarding houses, and these were the origin of the public schools which have done such service for the education of the aristocracy and gentry of England. * * * The whole of the rest of England, the intermediate classes, which formed the bulk of the population, depended for education on schools founded by private enterprise, without any endowment." Mr. Hiley sets forth all the advantages and all the drawbacks of both systems of education, before passing to his own personal experiences:

Mr. Hiley's school was very successful until after the passage of the Endowed Schools act, in consequence of which grammar schools such as Ripon and Sedbergh, backed by endowments, influential Governors, and the ability to offer scholarships, attracted the very class who had been Mr. Hiley's best supporters, so that in 1890 he disposed of his school, retiring to the living of Wighill, of which he is still the incumbent.

Mr. Hiley's account of "Our Village," its characters, and quaint observances, is most interesting, and one is tempted to make frequent extracts.

However, it is only possible to state that the entire book is decidedly interesting, and written in a naïve style. It is a volume of rather more than 400 pages, and contains a portrait of Dr. Hiley, which shows us a face decidedly pleasant looking—and that of a typical English vicar.

*MEMORIES OF HALF A CENTURY. By Richard W. Hiley, D. D., Vicar of Wighill, London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899. $5.

The French School of Journalists.

The idea having been entertained in France that the wants of the public could be better catered to by the creation of a school of journalists, to be carried out under Government patronage, L'Illustration publishes a series of pictures explaining the coming process of instruction.

Two caricatures are fairly conspicuous. One is the method to be used in the manufacture of the "canard," canard to be translated "fake." Here is your professor of faking, who carries out his lecture in a big basin of water, and is launching all kinds of canards, while his pupils are acquiring from him the art of humbugging an ignorant public.

Another point, and an important one, shows the young journalist, foil in hand, acquiring the use of the sword from a competent maitre d'escrime. To know how to fight a duel is of great importance to French journalists.

Perhaps the journalist is born, not made. Anyhow, there is great room for improvement in France, so far as journalism is concerned, and it is to be hoped that the French school of journalism will teach its pupils better and higher morals and common decency.

Miss Charlotte Yonge.

We cite with pleasure the presentation of an illuminated address to Miss Charlotte Yonge, and the foundation of a university scholarship in her honor, as fitting memorials of the lady's lifework. A meeting was held at Winchester, England, which was presided over by the Bishop of Winchester, Miss Yonge being present. The Bishop lauded Miss Yonge's honesty of purpose, and said that she had done much in educating the present generation of Englishmen.

OLD PHILADELPHIA.

Quaint Corners in the Ancient City Illustrated and Described.*

This little biography of Philadelphia consists of a series of papers by various writers describing the first plan of the city, its institutions and famous men. Among the latter is Stephen Girard, founder of Girard College, whose life takes on a very attractive aspect under Miss Louise Stockton's appreciative interpretation:

"Philadelphia has not only laughed at him," she says, "wondered over him, told hard stories of him; but she has also allowed others to do so. She has never taken enough interest in him to have a biography written that would do him justice. She has suffered the most unblushing stories of him and his family to go uncontradicted—she has never taken the trouble to inquire what sort of man he really was.

"Does any one believe that the morose and ancient figure with one eye—ill-clad, silent, repulsive, unobservant—shambling through the streets of Philadelphia, which is pictured in all biographical sketches of Girard, really represents the alert, keen Frenchman who, more than any other man, built up the city's commerce, who was the bravest in pestilence, the quickest to save the country from financial ruin, who made a fortune for himself and gave aid to the helpless?"

By her own account he appears as a man with a genius for trade, knowing where to sell and where to buy, with no patience for the incompetent; eccentric, certainly, but particularly in his dress; fond of luxurious surroundings, hospitable and kind, liking especially young girls, children, and canary birds. During prosperous middle years yellow fever broke out in the town, and raged until doctors were dead and nurses had deserted. At the Bush Hill Hospital there was no one to receive or care for the patients, and no one could be hired to go there. Stephen Girard had staid in the city and had given himself up to nursing and doctoring. "He went from house to house; he was never too wearied; he was never too disheartened nor disgusted. He gave money and commissioned others to give it for him, 'except,' he said to an old Quaker, 'you shall not give to Frenchmen, because you like them not. You shall send them to me!' It was only a step further for him to volunteer to go to Bush Hill and take charge. And he did so. He was there for two months. He received the fever patients at the gate; sometimes he went after them; he nursed them and never faltered; he watched until they breathed their last breath, and then, wrapping them in whatever he could find, helped carry them out and put them in the pit. He was then forty-three years old, and his family in France were terrified at what Jean calls in his English the 'riscks' he was running. In 1797 and 1798 Girard repeated this experience, and again nursed and doctored through those Summers of pestilence, and lost, he wrote to one of his friends, but one patient, an Irishman, who would not drink liquor."

The whole picture of the man whose large fortune was left for the use of the sick and insane, of fatherless boys needing an education, and for the improvement of the city's sanitary condition gives certainly a very different impression from the prevalent one. If the generally accepted story that by his injunction no minister may pass the threshold of Girard College represents him as an enemy of religion, this apology strikes the balance by showing his remarkably attractive virtues.

The chapter on public schools takes Philadelphia to task for a more important sin of omission than the neglect of one of her benefactors. Modern educational ideas have been slow to penetrate that restful region, and the entire chapter is a plea for "the following essentials to education, in almost every item of which Philadelphia is now behind the leading cities of the Union: Organized management; industrial education; more schoolhouses; better schoolhouses; better teaching; better School Directors."

Industrial education, in particular, is demanded.

"London spends $500,000 on it annually," the writer declares, "and there is scarcely a town or city in Europe that has not its industrial school. The St. Petersburg Institute of Technology displayed at our Centennial Exposition a set of models showing every stage of manipulation in iron and wood, from the crude material to the manufactured article. Philadelphians noticed these and thought them very pretty; Bostonians noticed, pondered, went home and erected buildings, and now teach, besides the higher principles, in their School of Technology, 'the elementary branches of most of the trades, as molding, turning, weaving, carpentering, smithery, and the rest. The students divide their time between these and their books.' Is there anything in Philadelphia's climate to prevent her doing the same?"

When we come to the chapter on "The Bettering-House and Other Charities" we find still another arraignment, this time too much zeal being at the root of the difficulty. The host of charities existing in the City of Brotherly Love have, as might be expected, their disappointing side, and Miss Stockton, who writes about them, blinks none of their defects. "For each misery and misfortune," she says, "the city has its separate relief. It has a home for old men, and another for old women, and another still for married old men and women, and will yet, perhaps, discriminate between the old man who is a bachelor and the one who is a widower. The woman who has a baby to take care of does not go to the refuge intended for the one whose child has reached the traveler's majority of four years; and if she has no child at all she repairs to a third relief fund. There is a legacy left to the city for the purchase of wood for widows, and—as if to prove that no misfortune is without compensation—preference is given to those whose poverty is due to dissolute husbands."

This multiplicity of charities is in curious contrast to the old Philadelphia spirit of antagonism to anything like pauperism; a disapproval so strong that any man who, in the early part of the eighteenth century, chose to live upon the public, was obliged to wear a badge of cloth marked with the letter P. The first organized "charity" of the city was a very different institution from almshouse or "home," to use the popular desecration of the word. It was a quaint house built upon some ground left for the purpose by a Friendly tailor, to which were sent members of the Society of Friends when they needed practical help. The Monthly Meeting took charge of the place, and presently built little cottages in rows on either side of a green lane, with little gardens, in which trees and fruits and flowers were grown. The inmates were poor, but not paupers, some of them having a little money, and all working who could.

Other interesting chapters are those on "Medical Education," "The Old Philadelphia Library," and—not least—"Shop Windows." The somewhat scrappy impression one might expect to get from disconnected articles of this character is avoided with unusual success, and the book is attractive to citizens of towns other than the one portrayed.

*QUAINT CORNERS IN PHILADELPHIA. With One Hundred and Seventy-Four Illustrations. By Joseph Pennell and others. Philadelphia and New York: John Wanamaker.

The Source of American History.*

The Professor of History in Harvard University has brought together in one handy volume a vast amount of material exactly of the kind we want to possess, and only accessible by means of long and careful searching. "This little book," writes Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, "is an attempt to do for the study of American history what the photographer does for the study of art—to collect a brief series of illustrations, which, without including a hundredth part of the whole field, may give examples of the things most important to know."

In the introduction Prof. Hart explains "the use of sources," and does it remarkably well, and we should advise a careful reading of it by all teachers. The volume itself has chapters on discoveries, conditions of settlement, first era of colonization, second era of colonization, colonial life in the seventeenth century, rivals for empire, colonial life in the eighteenth century, colonial government, the Revolution, the Confederation and the Constitution, making a government 1789-1801, Jefferson's policy 1801-1808, the war of 1808, the war of 1812, conditions of National growth, 1815-1830; Abolitionists, 1835-1841; territorial development, 1841-1853; slavery contest, 1851-1860; civil war, 1861-1865; reconstruction, 1865-1871; Union restored, 1871-1895, and lastly the Spanish war, 1895-1899.

Here, then, we have the whole history of this country, and for illustrations, Prof. Hart gives some 165 documents, written or published, of a contemporaneous kind. Apart entirely from the positive instruction this book gives, the contents are of the most entertaining kind. If its purpose is for the use of schools this "Source Book of American History" will be found of the widest utility. It is just a book to be kept near you for general reference.

*SOURCE BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Edited for Schools and Readers by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University, with practical introductory. New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents.

New French Books.

Brentano's have just received the following French books from Paris: "Les Fleurs Amoureuses," by Armand Silvestre, illustrations by Louis le Riverend; "Par la Loi," by Carmen Sylva, translated by Georges-A. Mandy, illustrations de Minartz; "L'Affaire Blaireau," by Alphonse Allais; "Petite Princesse," by Henry Gréville; "Le Jardin des Supplices," by Octave Mirabeau; "Jeunes Amours! Mémoires d'un Adolescent," by Hugues Le Roux, the noted journalist; "Pierre Noziere," by Anatole France, of L'Academie Française; "Le Journal de Marguerite Plantin," by Jean Bertheroy; "Nos Actrices," caricatured by L. Cappiello, preface de Marcel Prévost; "Les Ennemis de L'Ame Française," address by F. Brunetière of L'Academie Francaise, Lille, March 15, 1899; "Mémoires du Temps de Louis XIV.," by Du Cause de Nazelle, with Notes by Ernest Daudet; "Le Futur Pape," by Giovanni Berthelet; "Richard Wagner, Poete et Penseur," by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor Adjoint à Faculté des Lettres de L'Universite de Nancy; "Lettres à L'Etrangere, (1833-1842,") by H. de Balzac, Oeuvres Posthumes; "Brumaire. Scènes Historiques de l'an VIII.," by Edouard Noël.

A New Novel by J. C. SNAITH.

Lady Barbarity.

A Romance. By J. C. SNAITH, author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fierce-heart, the Soldier," etc. No. 271, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Nothing could be fresher and more exhilarating than this spirited comedy of the most romantic days of the eighteenth century, and every reader who meets the heroine will be grateful to Mr. Snaith for the introduction.

"J. C. Snaith is evidently one of the coming novelists of the land. He can write a historical romance without a dull page."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

THE VEST POCKET OMAR

OF THIS exquisite little book, now in its second edition of 5,000 copies, The Guardian of July 12, 1899, one of the leading London journals, has this to say: "'The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' now appears in what is called by a characteristic Americanism 'The Vest-Pocket Edition.' Apart from the name, we have nothing but praise for it. The translation is FitzGerald's; the size, shape, paper, print, and cover are all that they should be; and Mr. N. H. Dole contributes a preface with a pronouncing vocabulary of Persian names. The publisher, Mr. Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Maine, has shown himself a worthy rival of the best of his English brethren."

Price in Wrappers, postpaid - 25c net
Japan, Vellum Copies, postpaid $1.00 net

THOMAS B. MOSHER,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE NOW READY.
"NEW LIPPINCOTT"
FOR SEPTEMBER,
CONTAINING A
COMPLETE NOVEL
"THE DUCHESS OF NONA,"
By MAURICE HEWLETT.
ALSO STORIES BY
RUTH MCENERY STUART and
MRS. SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD.
For Sale by all Newsdealers.

EIGHTH PRINTING.
HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT.
By D. D. WELLS. $1.25.
Henry Holt & Co.,
29 W. 23d St.

OFFICE MAPS

We make a specialty of fitting up offices of bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and merchants with outfits of commercial maps. We carry a large assortment of our own and the leading European makers in sheet form, and have facilities for mounting in any form desired. Special cases and rollers made to order. Send for catalogue. Correspondence solicited.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
142 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FLINT.—By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN, author of "White Aprons," etc. 16mo. $1.25.

The story abounds in bright, almost epigrammatic sayings and sparkling flashes of merriment and wit.—Detroit Free Press.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston

NOW READY.
NUMBER 7
KIPLING NOTE BOOK
15c. a copy. $1.50 a year.
Covers for Binding Vol. I., 25 cents.
M. F. MANSFIELD & A. WESSELS,
1135 Broadway, New York.

Three Great Small Books.
1. The Idea of God.
2. The Destiny of Man.
3. Through Nature to God.
BY JOHN FISKE. $1.00 EACH.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

IT WAS MARLOWE,
By WILBUR GLEASON ZEIGLER,
PRICE, $1.50.
THE GLEASON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FREMONT, OHIO.
"The Baconian heretics might be forgiven if they had put their mad hypotheses in the same readable form."—Dr. William J. Rolfe, in The Critic. "Highly dramatic and ingenious."—New York Times.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
31 West 23d Street.
FINE BOOKS. FINE STATIONERY.
An Elegant Retail Store.
All books are sold in our Retail Department at a discount from advertised prices.
NEW YORK.

Manuscripts Promptly Examined
Six million books issued yearly. A new book every day.
F. TENNYSON NEELY,
Publisher,
114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED.—Back numbers of Chemical News, Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, Pharmaceutical Era, Pharmaceutische Rundschau, Western Druggist, and National Druggist. Address, particulars, (dates, prices, conditions, etc.,) to Dr. CHARLES H. MEYER, Librarian Brooklyn College Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published; acknowledged the world over as the most expert bookbinders extant. Please state wants. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, Birmingham, England.

A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY TASTES AND acquirements offers his services in searching for old and rare books, or in collecting and arranging data on any subject. SECRETARY, Box 145 Times Office.

Out Next Saturday. Price 5 cents.
LITERARY LIFE,
Office 29 Park Row, New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Marie C.," New York City: "The author of 'Aristocracy' and 'Expatriation,' 'O. K.' may be interested in knowing, is Josiah A. Nunez."

On receipt of this communication, THE SATURDAY REVIEW wrote to the publishers of "Aristocracy," and their reply will be of interest to librarians and others: "We have received your letter of Aug. 15, in which you inquire if Josiah A. Nunez is the author of 'Aristocracy.' In reply we would say that the book was not written by the person you mention.

"D. APPLETON & CO."

C. E. Hudson, 241 Emerson Place, Brooklyn: "I have in perfect condition 'The Letters of Junius,' Baltimore, 1814, and 'The Historical Works of Thomas Campbell,' Philadelphia, 1815. What value have they? Who was 'Junius?'"

These books have very little value. No one knows who "Junius" was. Sir Philip Francis was the reputed author of Junius's "Letters." John Britton rather cleverly attributes them to Col. Barré, and claims have been made in behalf of other men of that period. The "Junius" literature is extensive, but the secret is still a secret.

"G.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "Heartily appreciating your bibliographies made by request—especially that on Devonshire—may I ask for one on Nottinghamshire?"

The Nottinghamshire list is necessarily short because of the scarcity of material, but the following books have both value and interest: Thoroton's "History of Nottinghamshire," edited by F. Throsby, London, 1797, three volumes; Bailey's "Annals of Nottinghamshire," London, 1852-5, four volumes; C. Brown's "Lives of Nottinghamshire Worthies," Nottingham, 1882; J. P. Briscoe's "Old Nottinghamshire," London, 1881; W. T. Aveline's "Geology of Parts of Nottinghamshire," London, 1879; J. H. Brown's "Historical Sketch of Nottingham Castle," Nottingham, 1878; M. O. Farbottom's "Meteorology of Nottingham," Nottingham, 1879; J. P. Briscoe's "History of Nottingham Castle," Nottingham, 1888; J. T. Godfrey's "Market Crosses of Nottingham," Nottingham, 1884; C. Brown's "Notes About Nottinghamshire," (sayings, customs, &c.,) Nottingham, 1874; "Records of the Borough of Nottingham," edited by S. G. Johnson, London, 1882-9, four volumes; W. J. Sterland's "Birds of Sherwood Forest," London, 1881; Sterland and J. Whitaker's "Birds of Nottinghamshire," London, 1879.

Andrew S. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'The Seamy Side'?"

Sir Walter Besant.

Louis F. Froelich, 141 State Street, Brooklyn: "In answer to my request, you had the kindness to publish, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 29, a list of books on Devonshire, England. You further offered to give me the names of some novels bearing on this subject. I shall be pleased to know of these also, and for all the guidance you have given me be assured of my appreciation. I take this opportunity of thanking 'J. E.' of Rutherford, N. J., for helpful information and advice."

The most recent Devonshire novel is Eden Philpott's "Children of the Mist," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $1.50,) which deals with Exmoor. It has been highly praised by R. D. Blackmore, who has introduced Exmoor in his well-known "Lorna Doone," "Christowell," and other novels. Other good Devonshire novels will be found in the following list, for which we are indebted to The London Academy of Dec. 3, 1898: Plymouth, Devonshire, Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho" and Henry Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn"; Clovelly, Devonshire, Charles Kingsley's "Two Years Ago"; North Devon and Dartmoor, Lucas Malet's "Wages of Sin," Baring Gould's "John Herring," O'Neill's "Devonshire Idylls," Whyte-Melville's "Katerfelto," Baring Gould's "In Taunton Town," and Blackmore's "Cripps the Carrier."

"F. G. H.," 602 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn: "Will you please publish in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books on the history, description, &c., of Gloucestershire, England?"

See B. H. Blacker's "Gloucestershire," Strand, 1881; S. Rudder's "A New History of Gloucestershire," Cirencester, 1779; the Rev. William Hunt's "Bristol," London, 1887; "Bristol and Its Environs," London, 1875; John Latimer's "Annals of Bristol in the Nineteenth Century," Bristol, 1887; Nicholls and Taylor's "Bristol: Past and Present," privately printed, 1880; the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe's "Church Bells of Gloucestershire," Exeter, 1881; J. Anstey's "Coal Fields of Gloucester and Somersetshire," London, 18—(?); C. Pooley's "Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire," London, 1868; Sir J. Maclean and W. C. Hearne's "Visitation of Gloucestershire," (genealogy,) London, Harleian Society, 1886; A. S. Ellis's "Landholders of Gloucestershire Named in Domesday Book," London, 1880; "Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucestershire," London, 1884; "By-Laws Made Under the Public Health Act, 1875," Gloucester, 1885; Sir J. Maclean's "Inventories of and Receipts for Church Goods in Gloucester," London, 1888; H. Haines's "Guide to the Cathedral of Gloucester," Gloucester, 1880; F. Y. Walley's "Gloucester Cathedral," London, 1885; T. May's "Visitation of the County of Gloucester." Exeter, 1884; J. J. Powell's "Gloucesteriana," Gloucester, 1890; J. D. Robertson's "Glossary of Dialect and Archaic Words Used in the County of Gloucester," London, 1890, and guide books by N. May, R. N. Worth, and A. and C. Black. There are few novels dealing with Gloucestershire. Mrs. Craik's "John Halifax," which introduces Tewkesbury, is the most famous, and "In Colston's Days" (author's name not known) treats of old Bristol. T. E. Brown's "Poems" bring in the present Bristol.

"C. A. H.," New York City: "Felix Oussler, who asks about the longest word in mediæval Latin, will find it at the close of the second volume of the two-volume English translation of Rabelais. Some system of philosophy with portentous nomenclature is being explained. Shakespeare burlesqued this in the schoolboy scene in 'Love's Labor's Lost.'"

Answered also by "G. H. B.," Brooklyn, who says the word with a little different spelling will be found in "Love's Labor's Lost," Act V., Scene I.

M. J. O'Brien, 196 Broadway: "The poem entitled 'Nathan Hale,' which 'J. P. H.' seeks, was written about 1890 by Eugene Geary, and will be found in several collections of recitations. I inclose a copy."

The poem will be sent to "J. P. H." if he forwards his address. It is much too long to print.

"E. A.," Chapel Hill, N. C.: "The lines quoted by Matthew Arnold and asked for by 'J. J.,' are from the 'Oedipus Tyrannus' of Sophocles, 863-871."

Theodore F. Wolfe, Succasunna, N. J.: "There will be in Lippincott's for September an article on Stockton's homes. This is in answer to Mrs. Julius Osterhoudt of Kingston."

William Goldschmidt, 93 Nassau Street: "In reply to the inquiry made by 'M. A. C.' of Westport, Conn., I beg to state that the poem, two verses of which are quoted in your REVIEW, was written by the Hon. Alexander W. Terrell, who was United States Minister to Turkey in 1893. It referred to John Wilkes Booth, who shot Abraham Lincoln, and was written shortly after that sad event."

Answered also by H. D. Craver, Claverack, N. Y. Mr. Goldschmidt kindly sends the poem in question:

Give him a sepulchre
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal-wave's measureless motion;
In the arms of the deep,
Lay our hero to sleep,
'Mid the pearls of the fetterless ocean.

It was liberty slain
That so maddened his brain
To avenge the dead idol he cherished;
So 'tis meet that the main,
Ne'er curbed by a chain,
Should entomb the last freeman now perished.

* * * * * * *

Then give him a sepulchre
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal-wave's measureless motion;
In the arms of the deep,
Lay our Brutus to sleep,
Since his life was as free as the ocean.

Pearl Spiegel Elias, Buffalo, N. Y.: "In 1893 Robert Bonner's Sons published a translation of 'Appassionata,' by Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling. In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5, the statement was made that there was no American edition."

Answered also by Margaret Lemon, New York City.

Dr. Palmer C. Cole, 234 West Forty-second Street: "In answer to 'S. C. T.,' 'The Three Warnings' was written by Mrs. Thrale, and appeared in 'The National Preceptor,' published by Robinson, Pratt & Co., 63 Wall Street, New York, 1843. It has 106 lines. The three warnings of approaching death to the aged were lame, deaf, and blind."

Answered also by "X. Y. Z.," Litchfield, Conn., and by Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio, who says that Hester Lynch Thrale's poem will be found in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," Page 756. It begins:

"The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground."

"A. W.," Albany, N. Y.: "The verses,

Ah, happy day, refuse to go,
Hang in the heavens forever so.

are from Harriett Prescott Spofford's 'A Four o'Clock,' and will be found in a volume of her poems published in 1882 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co."

Answered also by "H. H. B.," Elizabeth, N. J., and Benjamin F. Leggett, Ward, Penn.

"J. J. D.," Millbrook, N. Y.: "Who wrote 'Beautiful Snow,' and where can a copy be found?"

It was written by J. W. Watson, and was included in an edition of his poems published a number of years ago in Philadelphia, and nearly every collection of popular poems contains it. Fully fifty authors have claimed the verses.

Aaron Vanderwerker, 242 Livingston Street, Brooklyn: "'Some Time, Somewhere,' asked for by 'An Appreciative Reader' was written in 1879 by Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister, and first appeared in May, 1880, in The Christian Standard under the signature 'F. G. Browning.' It was soon widely copied and attributed to Robert Browning. Some years later the author, who had become Mrs. Burroughs of Poughkeepsie, had the unique pleasure of hearing her poem repeated before an immense throng at a religious gathering in Ocean Grove, the audience, by request, joining in the recital of the last stanza. Mrs. Burroughs wrote the verses to comfort a mother who was greatly distressed over the spiritual indifference and worldliness of her children:

SOME TIME, SOMEWHERE.

Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer,
You shall have your desire, some time, somewhere!

Unanswered yet—though when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not despair,
For God will answer you, some time, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? But you are not unheeded;
The promises of God forever stand;
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
"Have faith in God!" It is your Lord's command.
Hold on to Jacob's Angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, some time, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say unanswered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer,
And glory shall descend, some time, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the Rock.
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries: "It shall be done, some time, somewhere."

Answered also by "A. B. S.," Noroton, Conn.; "A Regular Reader," Baltimore, Md.; Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio, and by George J. Steinmetz, Jr., Little Falls, N. J. Copies of the poem were sent by Mr. Vanderwerker, "A Regular Reader," and Mr. Steinmetz."

Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio: "Marjorie B. Hiscox, Saratoga, will find the quotation, 'Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous,' in an essay on 'Beauty,' by Emerson—a part of 'Nature.'"

Answered also by Joel Benton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Barr Ferree, Secretary National Sculpture Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street: "The statement has recently been made in the public press that Miss Enid Yandell was the only woman sculptor member of the National Sculpture Society, but this is an error. In addition to Miss Yandell the sculptor membership of the society includes Mrs. H. H. Kitson of Boston, and Miss Bessie Potter, who, like Miss Yandell, now lives in New York."

A. W. H., Ordensburg, N. Y.: "Will you please explain in THE SATURDAY REVIEW why the name Thomas à Kempis is always printed with a 'small a'?"

The "à" stands for the Latin "ab," meaning "of." It was in common use in mediæval times in personal names. Thomas à Kempis is Thomas of Kempen, Thomas the author of the great book, having been born at Kempen, not far from Dusseldorf.

Appeals to Readers.

"Poetry Reader," New York City: "I am searching for the poem from which these lines are taken:

"'Do you remember that bright, sunny morn
So long ago, when you and I first met?
You may remember, sweetheart, that the corn
Was yellow, and the mignonette
Upon your breast was clinging still with dew.'"

"Reader," New York City: "In the dedication of G. W. E. Russell's 'Collections and Recollections' appeared the following lines, signed J. Rhoades. From what poem are they taken?"

Is he gone to a land of no laughter,
This man who made mirth for us all?

"A. P. S.," White Plains, N. Y.: "Kindly help me to identify the following quotation:

"'Good-bye, good-bye, our hearts and hands,
Our tongues in honest Saxon phrases,
Say, God be with him till he stands
His feet among the English daisies.'"

Adelbert G. Hubert, Prospect House, Bayshore, L. I.: "Who is the author of the poem containing the following lines?"

Calm be thy sleep as infant slumbers,
Pure as angel thoughts thy dreams.

C. E. Hudson, 241 Emerson Place, Brooklyn: "Who wrote a poem beginning 'Go thou to the house of prayer,' and ending 'I go forth unto the fields and find religion there'?"

"J. W.," 100 Broadway: "I would like to ascertain the name and author of a novel with the following plot: Young newspaper man whose health is failing retires to country. An unwilling listener of political secret scheme, (if I remember well smuggling of arms,) he falls into the hands of Jesuits, who are implicated in the conspiracy. Kept in prison for a few months, he escapes."

"M. R.," 132 Nassau Street: "In what book does the following scene occur and who was the author?

"'Mercy comes to the gate of a high-walled graveyard, and when asked why she does not enter, replies: 'I see and I pity, but Justice bars the way.'" The Son of God asks the demands of Justice, and gives a bond to be paid 4,000 years later on Calvary. Justice is satisfied, the gate is opened, and Mercy enters. The 4,000 years expire; Justice stands on Calvary's hill and demands the fulfillment of the contract. He is told to look to the foot of the hill, where stands the Saviour, who ascends, receives the bond, and nails it to His cross, thus bringing new hope into a world dead in sin.'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

Edwin Hammond, 870 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn: "I have a copy of the first edition of Stephen Crane's 'Maggie, a Child of the Streets, by Johnston Smith,' in paper, to exchange. Would like to hear from those having files or odd numbers of The Philadelphia Saturday Night, embracing the years 1873 to 1878."

Mrs. Ida C. White, 452 Fairmont Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I have Harper's Magazine, Volumes I. to LX., unbound, in fine condition. I want a copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica and Ridpath's 'History.'"

J. M. Crary, 53 Crosby Street, New York City: "I have 'The Book of Jasher,' 'The Book of Mormon,' 'The Talmud,' 'The Koran,' and the five scarce Annuals, from 1861 to 1865, covering the period during the civil war, published by the Appletons. I want Mrs. Jameson's 'Legends of the Madonna' and 'Our Lord in Art,' by Mrs. Jameson and Lady Eastlake."

Walter Dickson, 1,168 Dean Street, Brooklyn: "I have a number of books and papers that I would dispose of, among them one number of The Edinburgh Review, No. LVIII., February, 1818; one number of The Quarterly Review, London, printed in New York by Andrew Paul, 1816, May, No. XXVIII.; two bound volumes of The Herald and Gazetteer of the Country, published Mondays and Thursdays by George Bounce & Co., 12 Wall Street, near City Hall, N. Y., from June 4, 1794, to Sept. 30, 1797; 'The Confession of Faith First Agreed Upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, 1679,' Edinburgh; 'A Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Missouri,' by Lewis C. Beck, A. M., 1823; Chicago then contained twelve to fifteen houses and about sixty or seventy inhabitants; Volney's 'Travels in Syria and Egypt in 1786,' two volumes; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 of The New York Review, 1837, bound; Gentleman's Magazine, London, Vol. 5, 1836, bound. Among many old and valuable architectural books is this one, with its odd title second page: 'The Ground Rules of Architecture, Collected from the Best Authors and Examples, by That Learned and Ingenious Gentleman, Sir Henry Wotton, in his Elements of Architecture, Now Contracted for Public Benefit, London, Printed for William Fisher at the Postern Gate upon Great Tower Hill, 1676.' The very first page shows in an engraving, &c., 'The Booke of Architecture, by Vincent Scamozzi, Master Builder of Venice.'"

Dr. Le Roy W. Hubbard, 70 West Thirty-fifth Street: "Will you please announce in the new column regarding books for exchange or sale that I have a copy of 'A Library of the World's Best Literature,' edition de luxe, No. 72, which I would like to sell. The work can be seen any day between 10 and 12."

H. H. Bonnell, Elizabeth, N. J.: "I am looking for a copy of the October, 1879, New Quarterly, containing an article on George Henry Lewes."

John MacLeod, 139 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., invites correspondence in regard to the disposal of four volumes of London "Art Journal," (1878, 1879, 1880, 1881,) unbound, published by Virtue & Co., Limited; one volume of "Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris International Exhibition," (1878,) unbound, published by Virtue & Co., Limited; and one copy each of Whiston's "Josephus," (1852,) and "Brookes' General Gazetteer," with maps (1762.)

ARE 500 WORDS ENOUGH?

Probably 12,000 in the Educated Parson's Vocabulary.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much interested in the discussion on the size of a person's vocabulary which appeared recently in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The estimate of 500 words is entirely too small.. A conversation on any one topic would develop only a small proportion of the words at one's command, and an estimate based on such a talk would necessarily prove too small. Out of curiosity, without reference to any book or dictionary, the writer has compiled the inclosed list of words commencing with "a." There are doubtless other words beginning with the first letter of the alphabet in the writer's vocabulary, but this list contains all that he can recall without aid from books. The list contains over 250 books, and it will be seen that only one derivative of a root has been used. Now the letter "a" is better than the average letter, of course, but I think it would be fair to say that by using all the letters in the alphabet one could think of about sixteen times as many words as by using "a" alone. This would give a vocabulary of 250x16, or 4,000 words. It can also be seen that there will average at least three other derivatives from the roots or derivatives here given, and applying this to the whole alphabet we have 12,000 words as the probable vocabulary of an educated person.

LIST OF WORDS.

Abnegation, able, abstract, absolve, abdicate, abduct, abandon, abscond, abominate, abrogate, abridge, abscess, abscissa, absence, ablution, abjure, abortive, abolition, abridge, abutment, abashed, achieve, accent, access, accede, acid, acorn, ache, acre, acquiesce, acquittal, actual, actuary, act, accident, aconite, adventitious, adventure, add, adverse, adhesion, adherent, adept, adolescent, adore, adamant, adage, advertise, admit, address, adjudicate, advocate, admonish, ado, adjective, adjust, adz, aeon, affluence, affable, after, affront, Afghan, afraid, afar, aft, affright, aftermath, aggravate, aggrandize, aggrieve, agate, agnostic, again, aggregate, aggressive, agent, agile, agony, ague, aghast, age, ah, ahem, aid, aim, ail, air, always, alert, altruism, alas, alphabet, altogether, allegiance, alluvial, alleviate, alimony, allure, all, allspice, allot, alien, ale, almond, alms, ally, alum, alter, alley, alcohol, allay, alloy, alligator, algae, ambush, amicable, amber, amnesty, am, amen, ambling, amorous, ambiguous, amassed, amuse, amateur, aosis, anagram, antidote, anecdote, annul, answer, angle, anger, angel, and, anatomy, anthracite, anodyne, ant, anotype, andiron, animal, antipodes, antelope, Anarchist, anent, ancestor, annual, aorta, apoplexy, apostle, approve, approach, apt, apostrophe, apex, appendicitis, aphorism, apply, apportion, ape, apprehend, appreciate, apple, apricot, apprise, appalled, apprentice, apart, appraise, approximate, aquatic, aqueduct, artist, artichoke, articulate, arnica, arsenic, arraign, archipelago, arrant, arctic, artery, article, armory, ardor, army, arm, arid, ark, area, arrangement, argue, arrogant, art, arc, arson, armature, armor, artillery, arable, aroma, arduous, arch, ass, associate, aspiration, aster, ascend, assert, assassinate, ashamed, ash, assume, aspish, astride, asperity, asparagus, assessor, assay, asterisk, assuage, atrocity, attract, attacked, attenuate, at, attest, attain, atlas, atone, atop, atmosphere, atom, author, auk, auburn, aversion, avow, average, avenue, avocation, awry, awning, awful, awl, axe, axail, aye, azure.

HERMAN CONROW.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 15, 1899.

Mr. Robinson and His Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"There is a certain meddlesome spirit," said Washington Irving, "which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies. Care should be taken to vindicate great names from such pernicious erudition."

Far from the conceit of considering my name as important, far from believing my lists of June 24 to be great or perfect, I would like to say to my critics of July 15, that he whose first emotion on the view of a good production is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to show.

Your correspondent, Mr. J. Bonfield, says he never saw such a list. Let him ask any compiler of a small condensed dictionary. Let him inquire of the department for foreign languages of the Board of Education of this city, and see whether this question has never been dealt with.

Admitting that life should not be measured by days, but by what they contain, one of the great advantages of civilization is that it enables us to lengthen it by using it well.

The necessity of labor-saving devices seems an unnecessary task. Who would prefer going around South Africa to reach the East Indies, or sailing around South America in going from New York to San Francisco?

It would be strange, indeed, if the spirit which substituted an electric burner for the huge lamp, a bicycle for a heavy wagon, a gold piece for the rawhide of the savage merchant, should be lacking in linguistry.

Your correspondent, Mr. J. B., thinks such a list unnecessary. So it may be for him.

In the early Fall of last year there appeared an article in one of our dailies on how a man was forced to live on 5 cents a day for several months; how, by close calculation, he succeeded in doing so, still maintaining a decent appearance.

There are thousands of families who have to calculate their lives on the basis of from $7 to $10 a week. To a steel magnate or a copper king this calculation may seem foolish, just as foolish as the calculation of words seems to Mr. John Bonfield.

But let Mr. Bonfield go abroad, and, without the knowledge of the foreign tongue, feel not unlike a deaf and dumb person, when he will begin to imagine how good such a list of 500 words would be if he could command them in that foreign tongue. It was for facilitating the study of foreign languages, especially with a view of ordinary conversation, that I gave the two lists.

The surgeon of an emergency wagon will put such instruments in his satchel as are in ordinary urgent demand. The Alaskan gold hunter will make his outfit a thorough study. The General will calculate the maximum of provisions, compatible with the maximum of weight. Mature reflection then will convince Mr. B. of the "raison d'être" of said list.

As to the quality of the same, which renders your correspondent, "H. A. K.," "puzzled and bewildered," it is quite another question.

Having compared the words with the outfit of a soldier, I am reminded of Napoleon, who, by overlooking the climate of Russia in the outfit of the soldiers, suffered the greatest defeat of his life.

Far from considering the list faultless I would gladly welcome any improvement offered by any of your esteemed readers, if it is well meant.

This is evidently not the case with the criticism of your correspondent "H. A. K." For what reference could my name have to the imperfection of the list? And if a name is of such importance, why does our wise critic not give his own name, which would seem proper in such cases? But not so opaque is the style of the writer. Buffon said the style is the man. In the linguistic erudition I can find the teacher, in the casuistic hair-splitting the lawyer, and as I never knew a lawyer who became a teacher, I can reasonably imagine the teacher once, lawyer now. If this is the case, to belittle educational effort is neither creditable in the teacher nor generous in the lawyer.

"Critics," says a writer, "are a kind of freebooters in the republic of letters, who, like deer, goats, and divers others grammivorous animals gain subsistence by gorging upon buds and leaves of the young shrubs of the forest, thereby robbing their verdure and retarding their progress to maturity."

If, however, for the development of the hair-splitting bump the progress of our "H. A. K.", is at stake, I heartily excuse him.

When the first pyramid was brought from Egypt to France, a cry arose from some quarters that the small insects which incidentally were brought along, would infest the country. Those insects are gone, the howlers are dead long ago, but the pyramid still stands erect.

CHARLES DEMERY ROBINSON.

New York, July 24, 1899.

Novelists of Contemporary Spain.*

People who have not pursued a course of reading in current Spanish literature will be surprised to learn of the brilliancy and vigor of Spanish novelists. Miss Plummer, in the preparation of her book entitled "Contemporary Spain as Shown by Her Novelists," has drawn on the works of five authors—De Alarcon, Bazan, Galdos, Valdés, and Volera—for pictures of Spanish life, customs, and politics, as portrayed in seventeen of their romances. Aside from a brief preface, and an equally brief introduction by Edward Everett Hale, the volume is simply a well-arranged collection of quotations. These have been placed under five heads: Local Description, Religion, Politics, Manners and Customs, and Society. Under these titles we find some exquisite descriptions of the Spanish people and their tranquil, southern life. Spanish romantic literature is not as well known to the American public as the French, German, Russian, or Norwegian. If the fascinating sketches Miss Plummer has used in the compilation of the present volume are fair samples of the quality of the quoted authors' works, then their novels are certainly worthy of a wider circulation in this country.

Under "Local Description" occurs the following delicate piece of coloring, testifying to the charms of Seville, selected from Valdés's "Sister St. Sulpice":

The sun had just set. A rosy splendor, stretching from the horizon to the zenith, softening down in the heights and changing into a rosette of pure, pearly tints, indicated where the orb of day had hidden himself. At my left the Torre del Oro—the Tower of Gold—arose, and, bathed in the reflections of the rosy horizon, seemed as though it were indeed made of the metal from which it takes its name. Further at the left, just lifting its head above the roofs of the clustering houses, could be seen also the Torre de la Plata—the Silver Tower—with its white battlemented crown. Further still, the palace of San Telmo, buried amid the green mass of its orange trees, outlining the points of its slated turrets. The Guadalquivir—the Great River of the Arabs—flowed at my feet, and its whirling yellow waters, by the reflections of the twilight, seemed like a trembling mirror, in which gleamed a thousand marvelous tints of opal and silver and carmine. Along its banks, tied up to the quay, were multitudes of ships, the masts and network of rigging seemingly arising from the orange groves extending along the left bank.

Evidently all Spaniards are not devout followers of the national religion, as is shown by the following excerpt from "Gloria," by Galdos:

And what is true of Madrid is true of all Spain. The Catholic feeling, which during this century has not erected a single religious edifice of average dignity and merit, is so lukewarm throughout that it is not discoverable in any conspicuous or useful issues. The most pious country has sunk to being the most infidel; the most religious country, in which at one time piety was intimately associated with all the noblest aspects of life—with heroic deeds, with the arts, with lordly wealth, even with the conduct of war—has ended by regarding piety as a thing by itself, excluded and apart from everything else. A man so devout as to cross himself with holy water as he enters a church, to confess and communicate every week, is regarded in most circles as simply ridiculous."

To show that practical politicians are not more highly esteemed than in our own country, we quote the following from Valdés's "Maximina":

Politicians, when they are not knaves worthy of jail, seem to me, with a few honorable exceptions, a herd of vulgar, ignorant men, who have taken up this occupation as the easiest and most lucrative means of their village intrigues, who come to repeat in Congress the same trickeries which they have been practising in the Ayuntamiento (Municipal Council in Spanish towns) or the Diputacion, (District Assembly;) others, men who have failed in literature, the sciences, and the arts, and not getting there the notoriety that they crave, seek it in the more accessible field of politics; a young man whose drama has been hissed off the stage; another, who has tried five or six times to get a professorship; and others who have written various books that remain virgins and martyrs on the publishers' shelves—these are the ones who, making their way into the hall of Congress, where no one is judged by his merits, and, rallying under the standard of some personage who began as they did, climb to lofty destinies, and, as time goes on, come to regulate the affairs of the nation."

If Miss Plummer's book serves no other purpose, it should arouse a keen desire in its readers to become better acquainted with the works of the five authors here represented. It is evident from the character of the samples comprised in the present volume that the department of fiction in Spanish literature is unusually strong and attractive.

*CONTEMPORARY SPAIN AS SHOWN BY HER NOVELISTS. A Compilation by Mary Wright Plummer. 12mo., 200 pages. New York and London: Truelove, Hanson & Comba.

Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

In the recently published report of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City, in addition to the regular business of the society there are to be found several subjects treated, as "The Old Historic Buildings of Westchester County," by Mr. Charles Pryer; "Flags and Insignia of the Confederate States of America," by Mr. J. Sandford Saltus, and Mr. Henri de Morgan's "Royal Jewelry Discovered at Dashur."

It may be remembered that in Mr. Charles Edward Lloyd's volume, "The State Trials of Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Capt. Kidd," (see THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW July 1, 1899,) so far as Kidd was concerned, the conclusion seems evident that this freebooter had patrons in the colonies. In describing the Philipse manor house, erected by Frederick Philipse in 1683, Mr. Pryer writes of the rupture between Philipse and the Earl of Belmont, Governor of the province, the imputation being "that he (Philipse) as well as Robert Livingston had reaped the benefit of some of the piracies of Kidd and others. Although nothing was ever proved against Philipse, there can be no doubt that his friend Livingston was more or less implicated in these sea robberies." In a paper on "The Flags and Insignia of the Confederate States of America" Mr. J. Sandford Saltus makes the suggestion that "the resemblance of the secession flag to those of France and England is probably due to the fact that the South hoped for support from these sovereignties. Napoleon III., it was thought, would side with the Confederate cause in order to further his Mexican projects, and England in the hope of regaining her lost colonies." The latter conclusion is hardly possible.

M. Henri de Morgan, in his "Royal Jewelry Discovered at Dashur, Egypt" gives a résumé of the work carried out by his brother, M. J. de Morgan. What is curious is the description of the make-up of Egyptian ladies of the Twelfth Dynasty. For the eyes—black paint—Egyptian maslin gave additional effects. The chemical analysis shows that it was composed of the sulphurate lead, bioxide of manganese, carbonate of lime, and iron. Sulphurate of lead would have alone heightened the effects of a lady's eyes, and it is used to-day in theatrical and other make-ups. The other substances on the black are possible of accidental introduction.

It was the mummy of the Princess Khnumit and her trinkets which were the great prizes. They found her with a necklace composed of "beads of gold, silver, carnelian, lapis-luzuli, emerald, and hieroglyphic signs in gold, inlaid in gems. She had on anklets, bracelets, and armlets." The other loot, even of greater value and variety, came from "Serdab," or room of offerings, next to the sarcophagus room.

There were crowns, diadems, necklaces, pendelogues, a gold vulture or aigrette, and a multitude of jewels inlaid with gems. It was the exceeding beauty of the work which astonished the discoverers. "Some of them," writes Mr. de Morgan, "are so delicate and minute that it was a puzzle to the best Parisian jewelers who examined them to understand how the work was done."

At the conclusion of the report may be found the acknowledgments of the Grant Monument medal from foreign rulers. A medal was sent to Spain, but, as the Secretary writes, "owing to the strained relations between the two countries and the breaking off of diplomatic relations previous to the declaration of war, no word regarding the medal has been received by the society." The officers of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York are: President—Andrew C. Zabriskie; Vice Presidents—Henry Russell Drowne and Woodbury G. Langdon; Recording Secretary—Bauman Lowe Belden; Corresponding Secretary—George Frederick Kunz; Treasurer—Charles Pryer; Librarian—Herbert Valentine; Curator—Edward Groh.

Mr. W. G. Bowdoin in his "The Rise of the Book Plate" attempts to give a checklist, as it were, of the more important designers and engravers of book plates from their earliest use down to the present day. Hundreds of examples are given, illustrating the various styles and methods which have been employed in the making of the ex libra. This feature will enable one to form clearer estimate of the period of a doubtful plate. The text accompanying the illustrations is descriptive and definitive.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

Egerton Castle's new novel, "Young April," will be off the press of the Macmillan Company Oct. 4. The central figure of the tale is an aristocratic young Englishman, who, while traveling on the Continent of Europe, receives the news that he is heir to title and estates which will become his one month hence when he shall have reached his majority. For thirty days he determines to enjoy life to the utmost. He is forthwith plunged into the vortex of exciting adventures, in which a King and his Court, a philosopher and a siren, a prima donna and a soldier are all involved in a drama of mingled passion, mirth, laughter, and tears.

In two volumes, uniform with the Camberwell edition of Browning's works, T. Y. Crowell & Co. will shortly issue "Browning Study Programmes," by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

Two spirited romances of adventure are in press at Doubleday & McClure Company's. One is entitled "Sons of Strength," being a romance of the Kansas border wars, by William R. Lighton. The other is "Arms and the Woman," by Harold McGrath. The action of the last novel hinges upon the personality of a charming Princess of a minor German State.

James Eugene Farmer has a new story in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, entitled "The Grand Mademoiselle." It will be recalled that a year ago Mr. Farmer's first book, "The Grenadier," in which the author followed the fortunes of a soldier in Napoleon's army, after "les cent jours," achieved considerable success. In this new story the scenes are more fully developed, and the characters more accentuated.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press for early publication "A Bitter Heritage," by John Bloundelle-Burton.

The A. D. F. Randolph Company is about to publish a third edition (being the first American edition) of Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose's "Dante." This volume is a dramatic poem, and differs from the many critical and analytical books that have been written about the great poet and his works, in that it draws a picture of Dante's career as statesman and politician, as well as poet. Among the people introduced are several of historic interest, such as Guido Cavalcanti, the poet; Giotto Bondone, the great painter, (both of whom were warm friends of Dante,) and Corso Donati, one of Dante's bitterest enemies, and who was a turbulent factor in the troubles between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Mrs. Rose has written on the lines followed by so many of our poets, emphasizing the love of Dante for Beatrice Portinari. The incidents in the book are taken from Dante's letters and various authorities on the history of Dante and his times, and wherever possible Dante's own words are used. The book is dedicated to Longfellow, who revised as much of it as was written before his death. The present edition is limited to 150 copies, each registered and signed by the author, and printed on hand-made paper, and sold to subscribers only for $2.50. Mrs. Rose is a member of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., and is the author of a volume of short poems, several novels, short stories, and plays.

Mrs. Sherwood has been passing a fortnight at Meadow Lawn, Rumson Bluff, near Seabright, the country seat of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward. She has been reading at Mrs. Shippen's on the beach to an appreciative circle of ladies of the neighborhood from her well-known book, "Here, There, and Everywhere," which was reprinted for THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The first Wednesday about thirty ladies attended, the second some forty, while the number increased to fully fifty this last Wednesday. Mrs. Sherwood attended a luncheon given in her honor by Mrs. Prentice, a former resident of Delhi, N. Y., where the Sherwoods have an ancestral country seat. Mrs. Sherwood's health has of late greatly improved.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish on or about Sept. 15 "Rip Van Winkle," being the text of the play as presented by Mr. Joseph Jefferson; a new edition of George Eliot's "Silas Marner," with sixty illustrations, by Reginald B. Birch; "A Looker-on in London," by Mary H. Krout, author of "Hawaii in Time of Revolution"; a new edition of Brander Matthews's "Ballads of Books"; "What Is Good in English and Other Essays," by Harry Thurston Peck; "Legend Led," and "The Carved Cupboard," by Amy Le Feuvre; "The Etchingham Letters," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland; "Iconografia Dantesca," by Ludwig Volkmann; "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford; "The Orange Girl," by Sir Walter Besant, with eight illustrations, by Warren Davis; "Siren City," by Benjamin Swift; "Iona March: the Woman of Fortune," by S. R. Crockett; "The Autobiography of a Child," by Hannah Lynch; "The Tory Maid," by H. B. Stimpson; "Postle Farm," by George Ford; "Well, After All," by F. Frankfort Moore; "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford and Mark Rutherford's Deliverance," edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott, and "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," by Mark Rutherford; the earlier works of Henry Seton Merriman, including "Suspense," "The Phantom Future," "Prisoners and Captives," and "Young Mistley"; "Imperial India," by G. W. Steevens; "Holland and Hollanders," by David S. Meldrum; "Natural History," with anecdotes illustrating the habits of animals, birds, fishes, &c., illustrated with colored plates, by Alfred H. Miles; "The New England Primer," edited by Paul Leicester Ford; in the Modern English Writers' Series, "Mathew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury; "The Victorian Age of English Literature," by Mrs. Oliphant, in a new edition of two volumes, and also a second edition of "The Autobiography of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, 1828-1897"; "Robespierre," the story of M. Victorien Sardou's play, by Ange Galdemar; "The Life of the Spirit," by Hamilton W. Mabie; "The Art of Living Alone," by

Amory H. Bradford, LL. D.; "Questions and Phases of Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellenwood, and in juvenile literature "Margaret Thorpe's Trial," by Lucy C. Lillie, and "The Heir of Sherbourne," by Amanda Douglas.

Among the features of the October Scribner will be an article on "Telephotography," by Dwight L. Elmendorf, which will be illustrated by the author's own telephotographs. This will be the first popular exposition of the device by which objects are photographed from a distance, as they are seen through a telescope. Another entertaining article in the same number, which will contain illustrations from life, by W. Glackens, will be "The Vaudeville Theatre," by Edwin Milton Royle. "The Water Fronts of New York" will be a striking and picturesque illustrated article, by Jesse Lynch Williams. Mrs. John Drew's autobiographical sketch will begin in the October number, accompanied by an introduction by her son, Mr. John Drew. The first installment of the sketch will contain a number of anecdotes about Macready, the elder Booth, the elder Jefferson, of Fanny Kemble, of the old Bowery Theatre, and the old Park Theatre. Besides the serials, the fiction will include "The Royal Intent," another O'Connor story, by William Maynadier Browne, "The Man from the Machine," being the tale of humanizing a bank teller, by Judson Knox, and "In the Small Hours," by Brander Matthews. Poems have been written for the number by Marguerite Merington and Bliss Carman.

"A Son of the State," by W. Pett Ridge, author of "By Order of the Magistrate," has gone to press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s.

Attention was called in these columns a short time ago to two works on Sir John Everett Millais, one "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais," by his son, J. G. Millais, which will be published in this country by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The other is by J. Lys Baldey, and is entitled "Sir J. Everett Millais: A Record and Review." This last volume, which will contain about eighty reproductions in halftone and photogravure plates and portraits, has just gone to press at the Macmillan Company.

Among the juvenile books offered for Fall publication by D. Appleton & Co. are "The Halfback," by B. West Clinedinst; "The Story of Magellan," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "The Treasure Ship," by the same author; "The Book of Knight and Barbara," by D. Starr Jordan; "The Story of the Living Machine," by Prof. H. W. Conn; "The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd, and "The Story of Eclipses, and the Story of Organic Chemistry," by Prof. G. F. Chambers.

Margaret Sherwood's new novel, "Henry Worthington, Idealist," will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company early in September. Miss Sherwood, it will be recalled, is the author of "An Experiment in Altruism" and "A Puritan Bohemia." Henry Worthington is the youngest in an honored line of Academicians who is called to the chair of Political Economy in the university where his father holds a professorship. By the strength of ancestral principles he lives according to modern conviction, and hence he comes into collision with his father and his alma mater.

R. F. Fenno & Co. will publish in September "The Wooing and Madness of Luther Strong," by Thomas J. Vivian, author of "With Dewey at Manila," "The Fall of Santiago" and "Judge Day's Case."

Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. publish today Lowell"s "Vision of Sir Launfal, and Other Poems," edited by Ellen A. Vinton, A. M., Instructor in English, Washington, D. C., and Longfellow's "Evangeline," edited by Agnes M. Lathe, A. M., late Professor of English, Women's College, Baltimore. Both these books are in the new Cambridge Literature Series, edited by Thomas Hall, Jr., of Harvard University.

"My Smoking Room Companions" is the tale of a character sketch in a pronounced satirical vein, by William Harvey King, a New York physician. Thomas Whittaker will publish this book early in September.

F. Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis," now running in The Century Magazine, will be presented in book form in October through the Macmillan Company. This is a romance of the Second Crusade, in which the author has depicted on a wide canvas the story of a young English Knight.

"The Black Douglas," by S. R. Crockett, published by Doubleday & McClure Company, is now in its thirteenth thousand.

A new edition, two volumes in one, of "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company in September. This edition is edited with biographical additions by Frederic G. Kenyon. There are many portraits and other illustrations in the work.

A volume entitled "The Bow-Legged Ghost," by Leo Mead, with an introduction by James Whitcomb Riley, has just been issued by the Werner Company.

The current number of The New Voice will be the last one published by its old owners, the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The paper has been purchased by Samuel Dickie and John G. Woolley, and will pass at once into their hands. The new proprietors are well-known advocates of prohibition.

A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Morris Buckler," will present, through the Macmillan Company, a new story, the scene of which is laid in Spain and Morocco, and the action of which hinges on the motive of a woman who is placed under contemptible pressure by a blackmailing acquaintance of her husband, who is separated from her. The hero of the story is a young engineer. It is entitled "Miranda of the Balcony."

"The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, having been dramatized by Miss Frances Hastings, will be produced in October by the Henry Jewett Dramatic Company in New York. Still another book published by the Macmillan Company is being dramatized. This is "The Children of the Ghetto," by Mr. Zangwill.

"The King's Daughter," by Margaret Bottome, President of the International Order of the King's Daughters, will be issued shortly by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The latest work of Miss M. Imlay Taylor, "The House of the Wizard," will soon be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The same author has completed and will soon present another historical story entitled "A Cardinal's Musketeer," in which the times of Cardinal Richelieu are portrayed.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Boston is always theologically inclined, and it is not surprising that there are six works more or less theological among Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Autumn announcements besides those already mentioned in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. They are "God's Education of Man," by Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College; "The Four Gospels from a Lawyer's Standpoint," by Mr. Edmund H. Bennett, late Dean of the Law School of Boston University, a summary of the internal confirmatory evidence of the validity of the four Gospels, considered as records; "Religio Pictoris," by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, a work written chiefly to aid those who do not find any creed exactly corresponding to their ideal; two biographies of divines, "Horace Bushnell," by the Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger, and "Bishop Latimer," by the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, and, lastly, "The Divine Force in the Life of the World," by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, a course of Lowell Institute Lectures, formerly published by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

In poetry three new volumes are to come: "The Martyr's Idyl and Shorter Poems," by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney; sonnets by Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, and "Two Tragedies of Seneca," by Miss Ella Isabel Harris. The first book contains in dramatic form the legend of the martyrdom of St. Didymus and St. Theodora, and twenty-five shorter poems. The second is composed of transcriptions rather than translations from Bacchylides of Syracuse, and from the pastorals and elegiacs of Bion and Moschus. The third is a versified translation, and continues the series begun by Prof. Palmer's "Antigone." The new "Cambridge" poets will be Mrs. Browning and Scott and the Keats delayed from last Winter. Dr. Rolfe's illustrated one-volume Scott will assume a new form, the "octavo." "A Riverside" Browning in six volumes, a different portrait in each volume, is promised; also a "cabinet" Holmes, containing all the poet's verse, even to the pieces dropped in certain editions; an "illustrated octavo" Longfellow, and "cabinet" editions of Longfellow, Lowell, Tennyson, and Whittier. These "cabinet" editions and sextodecimos, printed from new plates, with portraits, numbered lines, and all the indexes of the larger editions, are complete in one volume. A "Household" Tennyson, from new plates, with many illustrations added to the original series, ends the list of poets unless two holiday books may properly be included in it. They are Whittier's "Tent on the Beach," with twelve photogravures after pictures by Charles H. Woodbury and Marcia O. Woodbury and a limited edition of Omar Khayyam, Fitzgerald's translation, with introduction and notes by Mr. William Augustus Brown. The text is that of the second edition, with additional quatrains from the first and variants from the third and fourth.

Most of the new fiction has already been announced, but there still remain a volume of twelve stories by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, to be entitled "The Other Fellow"; "Under the Cactus Flag," by Miss Nora Archibald Smith, the sister and co-worker of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin; "Loveliness," Mrs. Phelps Ward's pretty dog story; "The Helpers," by Mr. Francis Lynde; "An Unknown Patriot," by Mr. Frank Samuel Child, a story of the Revolutionary Secret Service, a subject neglected since the days of Harvey Birch; "A Pretty Tory," by Mrs. Jeanie Gould Lincoln, a story of Tarleton, Marion, and Morgan; a novel as yet unchristened, by Mr. I. K. Freedman, the author of "The Lucky Number," and Miss Johnston's "To Have and to Hold," which promises to be one of the greatest successes of the Winter. Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk will give "Dorothy Deane," a companion to "Dorothy and Her Friends," and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris will add "Plantation Pageants" to the Thimble-finger Series.

Mr. Fiske's chief work for the year will be the two volumes of "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." This work is next in historical sequence to "The Beginnings of New England," and of necessity deals with the history of Europe and the relations of Holland and France to England.

Two distinctively Boston books will be a little volume of friendly letters written by Emerson between 1838 and 1853, and edited by Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, and "Contemporaries," by Col. Higginson, remembrances of a group of friends whose lives cover every year of this century up to the present, and besides these there are a few more, the whole number of titles being nearly eighty.

"At the Wind's Will," in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s list, is by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, not by "Miss Louise Chandler." In the days when her first book was published and advertised in the vehement old fashion of a time that esteemed a new book as of more consequence than haberdashery, and celebrated its advent accordingly, she signed herself Ellen Louise Chandler. Her success was instant and she was only eighteen years of age, but she has never pursued fiction very seriously, preferring poetry and journalistic work. One of her books, "Against Wind and Tide," is the first volume of "The Children's Friend Series," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will issue this season, binding in pretty cloth covers; books by Miss Alcott, Susan Coolidge, Helen Hunt, Mrs. Richards, Nora Perry, and similar authors. For older readers they have prepared "The Golden Books," a set of sixty-four volumes, at very low price, although well bound and having

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:

AMERICA TO-DAY: The Republic and the Empire. William Archer.
(The second of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)

RUSSIA AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY. Professor Arminius Vambery.
(Prof. Vambery discusses the advantages to Russia to be derived from that undertaking.)

EX LIBRIS: Shakespeare in France. W. E. Henley.
(Treating of the lack of appreciation of Shakespeare in France.)

PICTORIAL PHILATELY. Ernest C. Fincham.
(With reproductions of United States and Foreign Postage Stamps.)

THE ROBBER AND THE BURGLAR. E. Nesbit.
(With Illustrations by Lewis Baumer.)

UNDERNEATH; A Story of the Days to Come. H. G. Wells.
(With Illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan.)

ONE DAY. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
((Illustrated by Herbert Cole.)

"WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN." Gilbert Parker.
(With Illustrations by A. S. Hartrick.)

And many other Articles and Poems—exquisitely illustrated by the leading Artists.

25 Cts. a Copy. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. **$3.00 a Year.**

PALL MALL MAGAZINE, Astor Court, New York.

frontispieces in photogravure. Dumas, Hugo, Lytton, Jane Austen, Lever, Jean Ingelow, and Hamerton are among the authors, and Mrs. Fawcett's "Queen Victoria" and Mr. Lucy's "Life of Gladstone" appear in company with the classics.

Mrs. Oliphant and More Obscure Heroism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with much pleasure an article in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 19 on the heroism of the private life of Mrs. Oliphant, signed "Helen Church," and there was hardly a line of the eulogy which I could not heartily indorse. I agree with the writer, that the sweet and heroic conduct of the true wife and brave mother was greater than her skill as a novelist, and that the virtues of her home life were of a finer quality than the talent displayed in her public career, although that, I think, was of no mean order.

In the annals of English literature there are undoubtedly greater names, but surely none that will shine with a tenderer and purer radiance. But my object in writing this letter is to draw attention to the fact that all over the world there are multitudes of women leading very obscure lives whose names will never shine in song or story, but whose lives of toil and self-sacrifice are perhaps fought on a more heroic plane. Although Mrs. Oliphant was an indefatigable worker and had the spirit of true knighthood beating in her womanly bosom, yet it is safe to say that the exercise of her charming gift of story telling was to her far from drudgery, but, on the contrary was a source of pure and nigh delight. With a pen in her hand, and giving reins to her imagination, she could, at any time, escape from the sordid details of her earthly life to a region where she was surrounded by the best and bravest her fancy could create. In a twinkling she could close her ears to the sad monotone of earth and open them to catch the high strains of the Kingdom of Romance, where "The horns of Elfland are blowing."

Surely there is nothing in the real world half so fine and thrilling as the scenes and persons which fleet through the ideal! Perhaps the happiest hours of her life were spent when her ready pen was slipping over pages which provided her loved ones with the comforts of a well-regulated home.

But the multitude of women whom I have in mind at the present time, and whose lives I am inclined to place on a more heroic plane than hers, have their lines cast in much less pleasant places. Work is theirs—not ranging through the rare and perfumed atmosphere of an ideal world, but on the contrary confined to a real and very prosaic one. Days and nights of toil, which give little, if any, pleasure, but often much pain. Work of severity and weariness, which seldom receives praise, and never, like Mrs. Oliphant's, the plaudits of a Nation, but frequently snubs and harsh fault-finding from a stony-hearted employer.

There are, I believe, thousands of women all over this broad land, many of them who have been reared in refinement and luxury, who, by a sudden turn in the wheel of fortune, are bending their fingers and racking their brains to support, perhaps, an invalid husband or fatherless children by strenuous labor which is the merest drudgery, and often to their sensitive natures the acutest pain. Work, which they never would have done, except driven to it by the stress of circumstances in their endeavor to rear their children in ways of virtue and honor. Who does not know in their own narrow circle perhaps more than one of these obscure heroines of whom the world is not worthy?

By way of illustration, the writer will cite the case of one of this bright but uncrowned band which came within his own observation.

When I first made her acquaintance she was, perhaps, a spoiled and petted child of fond and wealthy parents, strikingly handsome, and trained in those feminine accomplishments befitting her station. She was a fair musician, and had rather a clever and dainty touch in drawing fruit and flowers and ideal heads of children. Her temperament was sunny and her manners vivacious, and there was no end to the number of her admirers. When she sang and played the drawing room rang with plaudits, and when she exhibited her sketches her friends pronounced them the perfection of art. She made what was considered an excellent match, and for the first ten years of her married life fortune smiled upon her luxurious home. But after that the wind began to change.

The wealth both of husband and father took to itself wings and flew away, never to return. The strain of anxiety on her husband affected his mind, which had never been of heroic mold, and she was left to battle almost single-handed for the support of an invalid husband and four little children. Then came the tug of war, which proved her to be one of God's elect. Her only weapon for the fight was the exercise of the accomplishments which had charmed her friends in the happy days of her girlhood, but which she soon discovered were not of the highest order. It is one thing to sing and play in your father's luxurious home to a circle of lovers and friends, and quite another thing to teach for money the elements of music to a lot of stupid daughters of captious mothers. But this she did day after day, walking through rain or sunshine with unfaltering feet to keep a roof over a broken husband and the children whom God had given her. Often and often she bent over easel far into the night picking out the forms and colors of the fruit and flowers, and the rounded cheeks of her ideal babies, which she had to sell on the morrow to critical dealers, who did not allow sentiment to play any part in their business.

Ah! the deep pathos of the situation; sketching with delicate fingers and tired eyes the dimpled cheeks of her ideal children to keep the dimples in the cheeks of her real ones! But withal she was the bravest of the brave, keeping a kind smile for the stricken husband, and a world of love and hope for her beloved little ones.

It is sweet to read the biography of a good and gifted woman like Mrs. Oliphant, and to join in the tribute to her heroism and genius, but surely the labor and self-sacrifice of my obscure heroine has reached even a higher level than hers, and is worthy of a greener laurel.

T. G.

Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 21, 1899.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF POLITICS. By GEORGE S. HILTON. Nothing has ever been written like this book. It gives many amusing stories told in the House and Senate in Washington. The book is replete with anecdotes of many living politicians. Their names are given, as well as the occasions which called forth the stories. Cloth bound, $1.25.

A TRANSPLANTED LILY. By SYDNEY J. WILSON. As the title indicates, this is the story of a lovely girl brought up among lawless relatives, but elevated to her natural sphere by a happy marriage. The character depicted is of a high quality, and the description of scenes and events very life-like and absorbing. Paper covers, 50 cents.

THE BROKEN LOCKET. By WILL A. GARLAND. It deals particularly with political, social life at the Capital of the Nation, and is written by one who has been through it all, and is therefore able to write with remarkable accuracy. Paper covers, 50 cents.

DON FERNANDEZ, THE SPANISH SPY. By BARCLAY M. ROSS. This story presents a thrilling account of the life and aims of a Spanish spy and his accomplice in the United States. It is full of excitement, intrigue, deception and love, and is a most fascinating book. Many of the incidents are extremely dramatic. Paper covers, 50 cents.

G. W. Dillingham Co., Publishers, New York.

TO COLLECTORS. On and after August 22, a Number of Recently Purchased

RARE BOOKS,

received in New York during the absence of our representative, will be offered for sale at

137 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, by

ALEX'R DENHAM & CO. (of London)

The latest arrivals include a series of the earlier works of Rudyard Kipling, comprising:

A remarkable set of the excessively rare United Service College Chronicle, 1879-94, containing a large amount of unpublished matter in prose and verse.

Schoolboy Lyrics. Privately printed, 1881. Fine copy of Kipling's first book. In original wrappers.

Echoes. By Two Writers. 1884. Fine copy in the original wrappers, bearing two autograph inscriptions and a number of MS. Notes by the Author.

Departmental Ditties. 1888. Original issue in fine state, with the envelope flap; Cleared, 1888; Letters of Marque, 1890; etc.

R. L. Stevenson's "Not I"; The rarest of the Davos booklets, and other books and engravings issued at Davos Platz; the suppressed Story of a Lie. 1881, etc.

Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare," 1887; "The Cup," 1881; "The Falcon," 1879, etc.

And works by other famous authors, ancient and modern.

137 Fifth Avenue, (one door above 20th St.)

If You Want

any book, new or old, American or foreign, or any book information, come or send to us. We are always specially interested in searching for out-of-the-way and out-of-print publications. We are glad to make suggestions for the formation of private libraries, and will submit carefully prepared lists when desired. Current books sold at best discount prices. Books that are in stock may be ordered on approval by customers known to the house.

G.P.Putnam's Sons

Retail Department.

London: 24 Bedford St., Strand. | New York: 27 and 29 W. 23d St.

AT RENNES

The Return of the Marquis d'E*'s Sword, (will Dreyfus's sword be returned at the same place?) from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." A dainty reprint on Japan paper of this pathetic incident. 10 cents.

Charles Eliot Norton's Life of Kipling. Limited to 100 copies. Only 15 copies now for sale. $3.50 net.

CHARLES P. EVERITT,
18 East 23d St., New York.

IRISH LIFE.

New Interest in that Subject—Michael MacDonagh's Recent Book.

The very favorable reception given by the public to the inimitable Mr. Dooley's philosophizings on peace and war and Mr. Seumas MacManus's capital book of short stories, "Through the Turf Smoke," has served to turn fresh attention to Ireland, that "most distressful country," the manners and customs of her sunny-dispositioned, light-hearted, and humorous people, and the writers who have endeavored to portray the life of the inhabitants of that unfortunate island. William Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" is by far the best work upon this subject, and to his volumes one must go for a thorough, all-round representation of Irish life and character.

Ireland has had many glorifiers and many traducers, and among the latter the name of James Anthony Froude must have a prominent place, but even he paid the Emerald Isle an ungrudging and an eloquent tribute when he declared that "Ireland is still the most beautiful island in the world, and the Irish themselves, though their temperament is ill-matched with ours, are among the most interesting of peoples."

The happiest and most successful representation of Irish life and character published in recent years was undoubtedly Le Fanu's "Seventy Years of Irish Life," issued by The Macmillan Company about five years ago, and all who read that merry book will be interested in the latest publication on the same subject, "Irish Life and Character," recently issued by Thomas Whittaker on this side of the Atlantic, where it promises to be as great a success as it has been on the other. Humor abounds throughout its pages, and it is no exaggeration to say that it represents "the face of Ireland always puckered with a smile."

The book opens with a delightful chapter on that unique character, "The Old Irish Squire," with his enormous pride, quick temper, rollicking ways, profuse hospitality and generosity, and convivial habits. There is a minor strain to the merry song, however, in the chapter on "The Ulster Irishman," dealing with the unhappy religious differences in that province, a subject which drew from Charles Lever's brilliant pen the following caustic but pitifully true lines:

A glorious nation,
A splendid peasantry, on fruitful sod,
Fighting like devils for conciliation,
And hating each other for the love of God.

Many instances are given of intolerant and bigoted adhesion to religious tenets of which the holders really knew very little, but to which they clung the more tenaciously, a condition thus succinctly and wittily hit off by Mr. Dooley's Reverend Father Kelly: "The Apostles' Creed nivir was as con-vincin' to me after I larned to r-read as it was when I cudden't read it, but believed it."

Even in this chapter the humor cannot be suppressed, however, as is aptly shown by the following excerpt:

Sometimes an Orange husband and a Catholic wife can pull along very well together. During a Parliamentary contest in Belfast some years ago a candidate visited a workingman's house, in the principal room of which a pictorial representation of the Pope faced an illustration of King William III. crossing the Boyne. Needless to say the candidate stared from one picture to the other in amazement, and, seeing his bewilderment, the voter's wife exclaimed:

"Shure, me ould man's an Orangeman and I'm a Catholic!"

"And how do you get on together?" asked the astonished politician.

"Och, very well, indeed," replied the woman, "barrin' the 12th of July, whin me husband goes out wid the Orange procession and comes home dhrunk."

"Well?" said the candidate.

"Well, he always takes his Holiness down and jumps on him, and thin goes straight to bed. The next mornin' I gets up airly, takes down King Billy—bad scran to him!—pawns him, and buys a new Pope wid the money. Thin I gives me ould man the ticket to get King Billy out, if he plazes."

When we get into the pasture where the author keeps his Irish bulls, the fun comes fast and furious, for said pasture is well stocked with a choice assortment of those delightful Hibernianisms—not all new, to be sure, but all extremely good. Sydney Smith has declared that "the stronger the apparent connection and the more complete the real disconnection of the ideas, the greater the surprise and the better the bull." The following are taken at random from the pages of this interesting book:

A gentleman, speaking of a friend's wife, regretted that she had no children. "Ah," said an Irish doctor who was in the company, "to have no children is a great misfortune; but I have noticed that it is hereditary in some families."

Two farmers were sitting on the promenade at Bray, the well-known Wicklow resort. A lady of meagre proportions passed by. "Did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" remarked one. "Thin!" cried the other. "I seen a woman down in Wexford as thin as two of her put together!"

At a meeting of a company in Cork dissatisfaction was expressed with the management of affairs by the board. The Chairman, in reply, said: "Perhaps you think that in our board half do the work and the other half do nothing. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, the reverse is the case."

During the absence in London of an Irish peer, whose family estates are in County Clare, the steward received an ostrich's egg from one of his master's friends who was abroad. The steward wrote at once to the peer, informing him of the safe arrival of the valuable present, and thus concluded his letter: "My Lord, as your Lordship is out of the country, I have got the biggest goose I could find to sit on the egg."

Before the Parnell Commission in 1889 a witness admitted that he ran away when a revolver was pointed at him, and justified his conduct by the following philosophic axiom: "Better," said he, "be a coward for five minutes than dead all your lifetime."

Rich as these bulls of speech are, the author gives bulls of action, which are quite as amusing, and of which we have only room for one. The joke was on Lord Dufferin, and he tells the story himself. On his estate in the County Down there was an old historic ruin, formerly a stronghold of the O'Neills who ruled over that part of Ulster. On the eve of his departure for India as Viceroy he summoned his steward and gave him directions to build a wall around the ruins at a certain distance in order to keep out trespassers, for the local peasants were in the habit of helping themselves to the material of which the old castle was built whenever they were in need of stone. Having given these instructions Lord Dufferin set off on his mission to India feeling sure of the preservation of the historic building. The story concludes as follows:

On his return home several years later he found to his amazement that the old castle had disappeared, and in its place was a circular wall inclosing nothing. Sending for the steward he demanded to know why his orders had not been carried out. The steward insisted that what he had ordered had been done. "But where is the castle?" asked the Marquis. "The castle, me Lord?" repeated the steward. "That ould thing! Shure, I pulled it down to build the wall wid! Did ye want me to be going miles for matherials with the finest stones in Ireland beside me?" In telling the man to build the wall, his Lordship had said nothing about the preservation of the castle, and the neglect of that little detail made all the difference in the world.

Colloquialisms and proverbs, repartee and sarcasm, Irish humor, lovemaking, dueling, the car driver, and the beggar—all these subjects and many others equally interesting and amusing are thoroughly covered, but lack of space prevents further quotation.

The compiler of "Irish Life and Character," Mr. Michael McDonagh, for twelve years was connected with Irish journalism, and this book shows that he must have kept a pair of scissors always close at hand to seize upon every anecdote bearing upon his favorite topic which came his way. The compilation might well be called a cyclopedia of Irish wit and humor. Moreover, it will prove a sure antidote to care, worry, and all the other blue devils which pursue us on this earthly pilgrimage and make ever the best and the newest of our race sometimes wonder whether life is worth living.

J. FRANCIS.

PERSIAN NAMES IN OMAR'S RUBAIYAT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the vocabulary prefixed to Mosher's (25 cents) paper-covered edition of the Rubá'iyát of Omar Khayyám the pronunciation of the word "Omar" is given as "Ghoh-mar" or "Ghoomar." Will one of your readers who may be familiar with Persian kindly tell me if this is the ordinary Persian way of pronouncing "O," or is this some peculiarity in the name "Omar" that it should be spoken in this—to English ears—outlandish way?

A. P. S.

Pointe-a-Pie, P. I., Canada, Aug. 10, 1899.

This reader is not the only one who has been either puzzled or pained by the "vocabulary" of "Persian names, with their English pronunciation," which Mr. Dole thought it "desirable to prefix" to this exquisite little volume. The list contains thirty Persian words, and Mr. Dole's list of English equivalents contains at least twenty-three errors. There are a number of errors of spelling, also, such, for instance, as "Pehlevi" for "Pahlavi," "Rustum" for "Rustam," "Ferásh" for "Farrásh," from which a glance at almost any Persian dictionary would have saved him. In this connection, however, I shall confine myself to a few of the more flagrant and inexcusable errors of pronunciation.

First, as to that nightmare form of dear old 'Umar's name as "Ghohmar" or "Ghoomar," Mr. Dole is here struggling hopelessly with a twofold difficulty. Both the "o" and the "'ain" are vexing his spirit. He has committed himself to the absurd transliteration of the name as "Omar," following such of the English scholars as get their Persian in India. The true Persian form, as every one knows who has had a peep at the Rubá-íyát in the original, is 'Umar. There is no "o" in Persian; but as Mr. Dole accepts the Hindu "o" he must, in duty bound, find for it some sort of o-sound.

The "gh" is even more absurd than the "o." The "o" has at least the sanction of former usage, but the "gh" in front of 'Umar's name was never heard on human lips familiar with that common Oriental name. The first letter in 'Umar's name never appears in an English transliteration, because we have no graphic equivalent. We can only indicate it by an apostrophe, thus, 'Umar. It is a consonantal sign to uphold a vowel, upon the Arabic theory that no vowel can stand at the beginning of a word. The Arabs from whose alphabet this "'ain" is borrowed, pronounce it when it stands alone with a raucous sound in the throat that has been compared to the "bleating of a calf." When it occurs in an Arabic word, in an Arabic text, it is given this sound; but in Persian it has no sound whatever, only the vowel it supports being heard. Its presence in the middle of a word, as elsewhere, is indicated by an apostrophe and also by a hiatus in speech, as in the name of Persia's great poetic master, Sa'dí. Whenever the Persians borrow a word it becomes immediately and absolutely Persian, in pronunciation and in all grammatical relations. Mr. Dole has mixed the voiceless 'ain with the "ghain," which, however, the Persians pronounce as a hard "g," and never as "gh." "Ghomar" or "Ghoomar" is an impossibility. 'Umar is pronounced as if written, in English characters, "u-mar," the "u" as oo in foot, and the a in "mar" short, as in hat. The accent, as in all Persian words, is on the last syllable. Khayyám is pronounced as if written, in English, Kay-yawm, the accent on the "yawm."

A word or two as to some of the other Persian names in the vocabulary:

The letter "alif" is pronounced with both vowels short, and not as "ahleef."

Iram is not "E-rawm," but "Iram," both vowels short. Mr. Dole has here confused the word "árám," (pronounced aw-rawm,) meaning a garden, with Iram, the name of the garden, par excellence, made by Shaddád bin 'Ad. 'Umar does not use the word or the reference in the rubá'í that Fitzgerald paraphrases.

Kiakhosru (Fitzgerald's form, to rhyme well with "do" and "you") is neither written nor pronounced in this way. It is the familiar Persian name that we have further corrupted into Cyrus from the Hellenic "Kuros." The Persian is Kaikhusrau, pronounced (nearly) Kay-khus-row, the "ow" almost as in house.

Máh is pronounced Mawh, and Máhí is pronounced Maw-hee.

Pehlevi represents several sorts of error. It is not pronounced pay-le-vee, but Pah-la-vee, both a's short and the "h" breathed. The same combination occurs in the name of the Persian capital, which is Tah-rawn, (spelled Tahrán,) and not Teheran.

"Rubáiyát," a word of four syllables, contains four errors, three in pronunciation and one in spelling. The proper English form is Rubá'iyát. It is pronounced (nearly) Ru-baw-ee-yawt.

It may seem idle to many to have so much to say about Persian words in the Rubá'iyát, but Fitzgerald's splendid paraphrase is an immortal English poem, as familiar to thousands as anything of Tennyson or Wordsworth, and the few Persian words that occur in it must be understood in order that the greatest enjoyment may be derived from this "Orphic song."

STANHOPE SAMS.

A TEST OF OMNISCIENCE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Lately I have been reading with much pleasure and instruction your SATURDAY REVIEW, and have been struck with the scope of your knowledge—the length and breadth of it, as it were. I would like to ask you a question, and would be grateful for answers to it. You see I realize there are many interpretations of the subject "What is love?" I hold there are only a very few persons who really know what true love is—love in its highest sense and loftiest conception.

When asked the question, I am sure, at first thought every one feels he knows all about it. "Of course I love wife or children, brother or sister! Of course I do—I know I do!" But they do not show they do, and the minority is a very small one, so far as my observation goes, who really know what love is.

Animals have a certain instinct we call love for their young, which certainly resembles what we higher animals mistake for the same thing. I know that kind of love—we all possess it—but it is something higher than that of which I inquire. To me love is undying, incapable of obliteration. It is everlasting.

I will feel very grateful for a satisfactory solution of my problem. Can such a one be found?

INQUIRER.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 15, 1899.

"Inquirer" pays flattering tribute to the omniscience of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and proceeds to test it by the question "What is love?"

What is happiness? What is genius? What is beauty? What is art? These are the questions that have perplexed philosophers from Aristotle to Tolstoi. And love is the most complex of them all, the most impossible to compress into a definition.

In truth, love is the generic name given to many widely differing emotions. The mother's passionate tenacity of devotion to her children, no matter how wayward and erring they may be, is quite another sentiment than the lover's worship of an ideal of perfection.

One quality, however, is common to every form and phase of love worthy the name, and that is unselfishness. In the highest love, Peter's question: "What shall we have, therefore?" finds no place. Exacting love is an emotion that should have some other name. Moreover, it inevitably defeats its own object, for love, like happiness, is to be gained only by giving with no thought of reward.

Christ himself has indicated the high-water mark of this supreme passion of the soul: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

REALISM AT THE SALON.

It seems to me that in studying the pictures at the Salon one must be struck by the strong realism that pervades most of them.

The majority of the studies seek to portray the life that we see about us every day—bits of street scenes, familiar interiors, nineteenth century faces. There is no effort to illuminate them with a poetical glow, no striving after enveloping them in mystical shadows, but a very strong tendency toward giving a portrait, almost photographic in character.

Even when a subject is treated that is quite out of the range of being copied from nature, the artist has seemed to try to stamp its figures or landscape with an expression of everydayism that quite takes it out of its setting and brings it abreast of our times.

The Madonnas might be our nextdoor neighbors; the Christ-child, the baby at the breast of any young mother we might chance to see; the suffering Saviour under his cross, some man of our day staggering under the persecution of his neighbors.

We find something hopeful in this effort toward mirroring life without a halo. For many centuries it has been necessary for us to keep our faces ever to the life beyond, but this has led us to scorn and minimize the life here. Now, it is natural that the reaction should set in, and we should turn our eyes toward one another, toward our commonplace movements, our reiterated daily acts, to find in them a meaning, which, in some far-off day, may bring us nearer to the mainspring of being than we now wot of.

MINNIE ROBINSON.

Paris, July 21, 1899.

SHAKESPEARE.

Unhousel'd, Disappointed, Unaneled.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of your correspondents writes that whatever meaning may be assigned to the word "disappointed" it is very unsatisfactory in the connection in which it stands. "Disappointed" is the accepted text at present, and so stands in the Cambridge edition of Shakespeare. It seems, however, to have not approved itself to Pope, one of the first editors of Shakespeare, who printed in his edition:

Unhousel'd, unanointed, unaneled.

Pope was a Roman Catholic, and Shakespeare, born in Queen Elizabeth's time, must, whatever his own religion was, have been acquainted as well as Pope was, with the forms of the Church. In the case of the dying there is first the holy viaticum to prepare the sick for death. There is secondly the sacrament of extreme unction to help at the hour of death, and thirdly there is the last blessing and plenary indulgence.

If we accept Pope's emendation we have "unhouseled," referring to the viaticum; "unanointed," to the sacrament of extreme unction, and the word "unaneled," to the recommendation of a soul departing. Dr. Johnson in his dictionary, under the word "unaneled," gives the derivation "un" and "knele," and the explanation "without bell rung." This sense I doubt."

In Shakespeare's days, as is still the custom in some English villages, the passing bell was always tolled to ask all good Christians to pray for the departing spirit. If such a meaning can be given to the word "unaneled," it would be most appropriate.

"Pope's emendations," Mr. Wright remarks in his preface, "are always ingenious and plausible. His acuteness of perception is never at fault."

If "unaneled" cannot possibly represent any word like "unknelled," we may suppose that the last of the three words in the line as it stood in original manuscript had been obliterated, and that the editors, to fill up the line, inserted "disappointed" in a wrong place. INQUIRER.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1899.

The Patchwork Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is high time the plagiarist came to his own again. His suppression, we all know, has been complete in the realms of literature, but few realize what a terrible price has been paid, and, indeed, is still yearly to be paid, for that foolish prejudice against plagiarists which is a cherished canon in our worship of literature. Only those who have been permitted to glance into the smoky regions dominated by the newspaper reviewer can have the faintest idea of the suffering inflicted upon the community at large by the suppression of the plagiarist. For twice each year, in late Autumn and early Spring, the community has to open its capacious mouth, and into the cavity is shot a monstruous dustheap of undigested and quite indigestible matter in the form of books. Having once got the stuff into John Bull's or Jonathan's mouth, along comes a gang of log-rollers who proceed to pound it down the throat, leaving poor John or Jonathan to suffer the most horrible pangs of literary dyspepsia that the world has ever known. It serves him right. He should not have steeped himself in a prejudice against plagiarists. They alone can save him.

Now Richard le Gallienne, who, in England, along with his colleague, Capt. Coe, the race horse tipster, has stamped his name indelibly on ha'penny evening literature, and who, it may be, is endowed with powers of discrimination in literature the equal of his colleague's powers in his particular racing walk, is said to have said that if the poets of this era are not individual Shakespeares, they make together a composite Shakespeare. If this is "the straight tip," is it not a crying shame that we have made it impossible for all these glorious sparks from the anvil of the gods to be gathered together so that, instead of blinking like insufficient glowworms, their fire united might blaze to the sky? If something be not done without delay, this age and generation is in grave danger of passing away, leaving ungathered the sparks, and the world can then have no conception of the amount of sacred fire the gods ladled into the pates of our to-day poets and novelists. Surely this danger is of such appalling proportions that the people will cease to imagine vain things about China and Cuba and begin without a moment's delay a stirring crusade against the oppressors of the plagiarist.

For what would the plagiarist do? To answer this question one has only to look at sister arts. Take, for instance, music. For the moment leaving out of account Dutch Daly's concertina, what is the complete musical instrument? To be sure there is but one—the organ. And the organ is nothing more or less than a grand mass of inventions and improvements clustered around the original instrument, the pipes of Pan, the whole culminating in rows of yellow keys, like the mouth of a grinning negro. On this instrument the musician can cause birds to sing in branches, or the sky to pour from its lap the rolling thunder. It is a monument to the plagiarist.

When primitive man thirling the wood came upon the pipes that the great god Pan left behind him at his departure from among us, he found that by cutting a hole here and another there in the pipes and covering and uncovering these with the tips of his fingers he could multiply the number of sounds. This was the primary point in the organ. The basis admittedly was Pan's, primitive man merely improved. Now, if when this man had sat himself down by the bark huts of his fellows to pipe the people had drawn their bearskins about their shoulders and shouted in derision: "That this musician has listened to his god Pan to some purpose is amply evident in his playing," &c., we should today have had no complete musical instrument at all. But they did not nip the organ in the bud by shouting, "Plagiarist of Pan!" They gathered about him when he had finished, and granted that he had made an improvement and was thereby entitled to make use of the original in order to graft upon it his invention.

Thus encouraged, for musical folk, any one can see, are more progressive than literary, he continued, man applauding, throughout the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age, and down to this, the brass age, adding a pipe here, a pedal there, introducing notes and keys and sounding boards and bellows, but always stealing the ideas of those that went before, until venerated by man, stands the mighty pipe organ, retaining even to this day the form of the original pipes of Pan. Musicians have been in all ages level-headed. No audience of enthusiasts arises when the organist touches the white keys and shouts, "Plagiarist."

The world is stalled of books. Our only hope is in amalgamation.

Granting the great good plagiarism has been to the building of a musical instrument, why should not plagiarism be allowed in the building of a book? From the reading public what a sigh of relief would ascend to heaven in place of the multitude of mutterings that now descends to elsewhere if all the novels of the year were to be considered fair game for the plagiarist. Then would spring into existence a genius of the scissors, who would rapidly snip out everything that was good in each novel, and, at a trivial expense in paste, plaster all in one magnificent patchwork Shakespeare. Indeed, the geniuses are already in the field—the knights of the sharpened shears that edit penny weeklies for profit and run daily papers for kudos. One of these, if our silly prejudices did not intervene, would run through the novels, and, by taking all the airy, dashing, devilish conversation of Besant; the modest, retiring, hesitating style of Marie Corelli; the spirit of Christian duty and uprightness that breathes sweet peace and bad grammar through Morley Roberts's work; the boisterous, unrestrained mirth of Thomas Hardy; the hurling of defiance at the Presbyterian ministers of Barrie, and the terse verve of Annie Swan, he would rear a monument to this last decade of the century that would make Shakespeare not only turn, but do a double-back somersault in his grave.

ANGUS EVAN ABBOTT,
(Author of "The Gods Give My Donkey Wings.")

London, Aug. 10, 1899.

Warwickshire Glossaries.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of Appleton Morgan's work on the Warwickshire dialects, it is remarkable how little this curious survival of the sixteenth century vernacular has been studied. In view of its evident connection with Shakespeare matters it is notable how it has almost escaped any attention at all.

The first attempt at a glossary of Warwickshire forms was the manuscript of John Sharp's, which the late Halliwell-Phillips edited. But for some unconjecturable reason only twenty-five copies were printed. Halliwell-Phillips's penchant for small editions is well known. But why he should have insisted on an edition of only twenty-five copies of a work of reference nobody can guess.

He did worse than this, however. After printing twenty-five copies he himself destroyed ten. Of these ten, one was lost in the Birmingham Library of Shakespeareana fire. Another was sold at the Windus sale in London in 1868, bringing £2 14s. 6d. Where the other eight are I do not know.

Prior to this I know of no attempt to collect the provincialisms in the midst of which Shakespeare was reared, except as follows: In 1575 Robert Laneham wrote an account of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. This letter was reprinted with "Notes by J. G." at Warwick in 1784, and again in 1821 by Bvrn, London. It is also reprinted in Nichols's "Progress of Queen Elizabeth," Volume I. In this a few (about ten) specimens of dialect are given. Morgan's first collection was printed by the New York Shakespeare Society in 1885. Up to that time, except as above, except in Mrs. Francis's pamphlet and scattered here and there in books about Stratford and Warwickshire, no attempt had been made at a collection of these dialecticisms. Morgan's first edition contained about 400 words.

In 1893, eight years after Morgan's first edition, the English Dialect Society printed a pamphlet, "Warwickshire Words," in which they practically reprinted all of Dr. Morgan's collection. The last edition of Dr. Morgan's book (noticed in your columns of June 11 and June 24) contains 1,128 Warwickshire words.

So the Warwickshire peasant in Elizabethan-Jacoban times used 628 more words than your esteemed correspondent Prof. Charles Damery Robinson says are necessary "for an average conversation."

Thanking you for printing my letter as to Prof. Robinson's remarkable statement, (which, whatever else one may say about it, is certainly stimulative,) and with congratulations on THE SATURDAY REVIEW, (apropos of which you may be interested to know that I traveled through seven towns on the Central Railroad last Saturday to find every copy sold before noon.) I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN BONFIELD,

Netherwood, Near Plainfield, N. J., July 15.

Bad Spelling in the Folio of 1623.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the chief obstacles to a more correct reprint of the plays of Shakespeare is the almost servile adherence to the errors in spelling of the First Folio in important passages on the part of later editors. Long hours of study, which might better have been devoted to the perusal of works printed during the poet's lifetime by compositors not sodden in ignorance like most of the printers of the Folio of 1623, have been wasted under the delusion that Shakespeare's spelling was to be found in the printed text. The slightest examination of Baret's Alvearie or Minsheu's "Guide Into the Tongues" is sufficient to show that English spelling had been largely changed at the date of the publication of the First Folio. Indeed, a comparison of the quarto editions of the plays with the text of the First Folio would be sufficient for any critic but a modern editor with his idolatrous worship of the Folio of 1623. The only fair comparison of this modern Shakespearean disease is with the old doctrine of the verbal infallibility of the Scriptures. For the purpose of illustration we quote an exact copy from the Folio of 1623 of a short extract from "Love's Labor's Lost," Act V., Scene 1:

Peda.—He draweth out the thred of his verbositie, finer then the staple of his argument. I abhor such phanaticall phantasims, such insociable and poynt devise companions, such rackers of ortagriphie, as to speake dout fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt; d-e-b-t, not det: he clepeth a Calf, Caufe: halfe, haufe: neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abreviated ne: this is abhominable, which he would call abhominable; it insinuateth me of infamie: ne inteligis domine, to make franticke, lunaticke?

Cura.—Laus deo, bene intelligo.

Peda.—Bome boon for boon prescian, a little scratcht, 'twill serve. * * *

Pag.—The last of the five Vowels if You repeat them, or the fift if I.

Peda.—I will repeat them; a e I.

Pag.—The Sheepe, the other two concludes it o u.

Brag.—Now by the salt wave of the Mediteranium, a sweet tutch, a quick vene we of wit, snip snap, quick & home, it rejoyceth my intellect, true wit.

The above passage illustrates the exact criticism of Mr. Richard Grant White when he states that the Folio was "carefully printed for the day, even as to punctuation, contracted syllables, and capital letters." It is, in fact, a servile copy of the text of the First Quarto of 1598, with all its errors, and more besides. Much careful study has been given to the text, and many of its obscurities have been elucidated. Mr. White has written a long note upon the passage in his usual dogmatic style, wherein most of his observations upon the Shakespearean pronunciation of the words commented upon are, as is generally the case with his notes upon Shakespearean orthoepy, erroneous or misleading. Indeed, he might aptly be designated the Holofernian editor of Shakespeare. His quotation from Butler, however, is apropos and useful, and agrees with the earlier grammarians, Mulcaster, Gil, and Coote. Not one of the editors, from Capel to Dyce, changes the corrupt spellings, "nebour" and "ne" to "neibor" and "nei." The Cambridge editors still retain in the text the quarto readings "abbominable," "phantasisms," and "Mediterraneum." It is to be observed that Holofernes wishes the "h" to be pronounced in "neighbour" and "neigh" as it was by many old people, and the learned like Baret, who in his Alvearie says of the letter H, "Yet surely they must needes graunt that we in England have great need of it, and use it both before and after our English vowels, as Sith, Tauht, Liht, &c. And I thinke such words cannot well be written or plainly sounded without an h actually placed among them. Manie, therefore, now a daies, to be sure they want nothing, have with h foisted in also an idle g, (Ligh, Taught, Light,) which to our eare soundeth nothing at all." Coote, however, says "gh coming together, except in ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced mite, fite, but in the end of a word some countries sound them fully, others not at all, as some say plough, slough, bough; other plou, slou, bou." He also states expressly that h was not sounded in abhominable, and that neigh was pronounced nay. * * *

We venture to present below a restoration of the lines with the help of the fine emendation of the Cambridge editors, remarking only that bon was pronounced boon by the old grammarians, and Rolfe, in stating that the pedant does not elsewhere quote French, apparently loses sight of his remark a few lines below, "I doe, sans question":

Holofernes—He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument. I abhor such fanatical phantasms, such insociable and point-devise companions; such rackers of orthography as to speak dout fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt—debt not det; he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbor, vocatur nelbor, neigh abbreviated nei. This is abhominable, which he would call abominable: it insinuateth me of insania: ne intelligis, domine? to make frantic, lunatic.

Nathaniel—Laus Deo, bene intelligo.

Holofernes—Bon, bon, fort fon, Priscian, a little scratched, 'twill serve.

Moth—Ba, most silly sheep with a horn. You hear his learning.

Holofernes—Quis, quis, thou consonant?

Moth—The last of the five vouels, if you repeat them, or the third, if I.

Holofernes—I will repeat them, a, e, I.

Moth—Tha [thou] sheep; the other two concludes it, o, u

Armado—Now by the salt wave of the Mediterranean, a sweet touch, a quick venue of wit—snip, snap, quick, and home: it rejoiceth my intellect: true wit!

JOHN B. NOYES.

Brooklyn, July 10, 1899.

Shakespeare and Warwickshire Dialect.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You could hardly suspect, Sir, how welcome your SATURDAY REVIEW comes to our choice Summer imprisonment in these quiet mountains, or how its suggestive and stimulating pages are read and reread.

How much better, after all, it is to read what somebody or anybody or everybody thinks of books than to labor out the profound demonstrations of the professional dry-as-dust critics (As I never write books, they will never be able to revenge themselves on me for that, but must take it out of some other poor wretch.) THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is the only journal in existence which has accepted the delightful substitution, but I suppose it will yet have plentiful imitators. No singly written literary journal can ever again produce a department of "Gossip About New Books" (written tout entier by the office "book sharp") that any one of us your devoted readers and correspondents will find worth laboring through, when here is the real gossip, (and absorbing gossip, too,) participated in by reading and thinking people all over creation; men and women whose ideas have never sought pen and paper before, but which your SATURDAY REVIEW has tempted into the light! Strange that we had the imitation for so many years before the reality materialized!

Is it not truly surprising that, in spite of all the bewildering rush of new books, about half your correspondents are still interesting themselves in old Shakespeare? Not "David Harum" nor "Richard Carvel" nor yet "The Man with the Hoe" can compete with the Elizabethan dramatist, three centuries notwithstanding! And truly, what is literature, anyhow, but the making of new books, as apothecaries make new mixtures, by pouring a little of many bottles into one, that one in time to be poured out of, with the outpouring of others, into yet another? But I notice that even old Shakespeare (who is the bottle out of which something is always poured, whatever the mixture or the book desired) is sought to be traced—as to some of his ingredients—to another bottle!

And since this brings me to that curious and unclassifiable book of this Summer, Morgan's "Study in Warwickshire Dialect," which I have greatly enjoyed, if only for the hard nuts it sets one's teeth to cracking, let me please indulge myself in a loud guffaw—if I may be so rude—at your correspondent Henry Fink, who objects to that book because it is "l'amuser avec le moutarde, and not a full dinner." Shade of the great horn spoon! What does Mr. Fink want? A "full dinner" of dialect? Let him go to Thrums with Mr. Barrie or to Drumtochty with Ian Maclaren! I think, however, that a preliminary dip into "As You Like It" and a lesson from Touchstone will perhaps strengthen his logic. At least, it will set him right on the secundum quid! Does not your esteemed correspondent know that things are to judged as to what they are or pretend to be, and not as to what they are not or do not pretend to be? Asked what he thought of "a shepherd's life," Touchstone replies: "In respect of itself it is a good life; but in respect that it is a shepherd's life, it is a vile life."

So, mutatis mutandis, if your correspondent does not like Mr. Morgan's book it is because he does not like Warwickshire dialect. For everything, quoad itself, is good or bad. But it would be manifestly unfair to condemn a goat because it was not a sheep, or a man because he was not a woman. Certes, your secundum quid is your only peacemaker! I suppose Morgan's researches in Warwickshire dialect will induce a raft of Shakespeare novels, to bid for a bit of the popularity of the "Hoot, mon" literature! And yet perhaps not, for of every book of Shakespearean fiction (I mean of fictions whose authors have selected the Shakespeare days for their treatment, and introduced the dramatist as a character) to not one of them has it occurred that the Warwickshire people spoke in dialect at all. Witness the three Shakespeare novels "The Youth of Shakespeare," "The Secret Passion," (I forget the name of the third; it was by the same author;) William Black's "Judith Shakespeare," and the four, "A Gentleman Player," "Master Skylark," "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad," "Is It Marlowe?" which seem to have come at about the same time upon us. Every one of these makes all the characters—Kings, Queens, Dukes, oafs, and peasants—speak, one and all, in the stilted phrase of the Elizabethan courtier!

By the way, again, your correspondent, who is worried because that speech about "Sense sure you have since you have motion" is omitted from the First Folio Shakespeare of 1623, (the same year in which Bacon abandoned the sense-motion theory,) can possess his soul in peace. For Ben Jonson, who was the actual editor of the First Folio, was Bacon's amanuensis! Croyez.

ALVAH WISWALL.

Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 9, 1899.

The Aguilar Free Library.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The man who founds a library or promotes the cause of learning among the very poor earns for himself a long-cherished memory. In one of the most congested localities up town there is such a beneficent institution, which acts as a distributive channel of sunlight and refining influences. Domiciled but lately in a new and more commodious home, there is every reason for anticipating its supplemented and greater usefulness in the future. It is situated in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Third Avenue, and is called the Aguilar Free Library. One very commendable feature is the freedom accorded to all subscribers to pass through and examine at leisure the freighted shelves, making their own selection from the departments of fiction, scientific, or artistic thought. One whole side is devoted to serious works of literature. There can be found the writings of the essayists, the critics, the poets, and it is a noticeable fact that most of the young people betray a fondness for that particular grouping of books. The lighting arrangements are up to date, the place is quiet, the attendants, being women, are always courteous and helpful, and it has all the promises of becoming an ideal library and centre of culture. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

THE WEEK IN ART.

Under the direction of George H. Story, the curator of paintings, the work of photographing the important pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently been pushed rapidly forward, and a nearly complete set of the old masters can now be obtained. The photographs have been most carefully executed, and are almost equal to autotypes as far as correctness of tone values goes. There is not another museum in the world where students of and writers on art who ask special favors are so courteously treated as at the Metropolitan. Both Gen. di Cesnola and Mr. Story are always willing to take any amount of trouble if by doing so they can be of assistance to those who wish to popularize the collection in the museum. For instance, a short time ago an art critic, who desired to write an illustrated article on the exquisite "Portrait of a Young Girl," by Lionardo da Vinci, in the Marquand Gallery, found on applying at the photograph desk that no reproduction of that work had been made. Next time he met Mr. Story he drew the curator's attention to this. Mr. Story asked if a photograph could still be used, and on an affirmative reply being given promised to have one ready in a few days. He at once had the picture taken from the gallery to the photographer's studio, and a large negative taken, a print from which was mailed to the writer within forty-eight hours.

It is strange, by the way, that so little seems to be known by the general public of New York about the treasurers of the Marquand collection. There are at least a dozen pictures in it, any one of which would be regarded as a chef d'oeuvre in a European gallery. Humphry Ward of The London Times said plainly enough what he thought of the collection in his articles on American galleries, written after his last visit to the United States. He and many other authorities regard Mr. Marquand's—or, rather, New York City's—Lionardo as fully equal to the famous Mona Lisa in the Louvre, while the Van Dyck, the Franz Hals, and the three early Flemish pictures are all recognized as masterpieces. Yet, as far as appreciation by the general public goes, these pictures might be the dubious "old masters" in the collection of some enthusiastic ignoramus.

The Van Dyck tercentenary, at Antwerp, is now attracting the attention of art lovers all over the world. A correspondent writes from Antwerp, giving a brief review of Van Dyck's life and career, which, in connection with the present exhibition, has much interest. He says:

Antwerp is en fête to celebrate the tercentenary of her great artist son Van Dyke, or Van Dijck, as he was then called. A truly noteworthy collection of his works, from his own and various other countries, has been collected by the indefatigable committee of the exhibition that was opened on Friday last. This will give the best oportunity that has been possible for the present generation to study the much-discussed three periods of his art. The first, in which he was the pupil and rival of Rubens; the second, in which he appears to have been influenced by the Italian schools, especially the late Venetian with Titian at its head and the third, with the cool, pale harmony of colors that is the charm of his later portraits. In many ways England has come to look on the works of Van Dyke with a proprietary eye, owing to the long years he spent in this country and his having painted so many of our great and aristocratic fellow-countrymen and the fair ladies that graced the Court of Charles I. Charm and elegance characterized them, and these he truthfully rendered. On coming to England, in 1632, he soon rose to high favor.

The King had sent him a pressing invitation, and he was received most courteously, lodged at Blackfriars, was knighted in the following year, and was granted a pension of £200 per annum for life, with the title of painter to his Majesty. Van Dyke settled for the remainder of his life in England, where his very successful career as a portrait painter enabled him to live in great style. He had a country house at Eltham, in Kent, where he spent a portion of the Summer; he kept great state in town; "he always went magnificently dressed, had a numerous and gallant equipage, and kept so good a table in his apartment that few Princes were more visited or better served." His residence soon became the rendezvous for all the rank and fashion of the day.

He became to all intents and purposes a naturalized Englishman, and dying in London, in 1641, at the early age of forty-three, was buried in the old Church of St. Paul, near the tomb of John of Gaunt. He left a daughter, his only child by his wife, Mary Ruthven, granddaughter of the unfortunate Lord Ruthven Earl of Gowrie. Notwithstanding his expensive style of living, Van Dyke left property to the value of about £20,000. So his picture painting must have been very remunerative for those days. England has supplied many of the pictures now on view at Antwerp, her Majesty sending three from Windsor Castle, the head of Charles I. in three positions, his three children and the portrait group, "Killigrew and Carew." The Dukes of Devonshire, Portland, and Norfolk have sent contributions, together with Lord Spencer and Lord Darnley. The collection of Hampdens and Dorchester House are also represented.

Important examples have been received from Italy, France, and Austria, while from the Hermitage Gallery in St. Petersburg comes the fine portrait of Lord Philip Warton. Altogether the people of Antwerp are to be much congratulated on their splendid exhibition of the works of this great master.

The annual national art competition is now in progress in London. Some 65,000 art works were sent in, but only 5,780 are shown at the South Kensington Museum. For these 5,780 works there were 1,091 prizes awarded by the thirty-six London examiners. Seventeen gold medals were awarded for designs, pictures, and drawings. Only one design for a poster obtained a bronze medal. The London art critics agree that the show as a whole has been very disappointing.

A recent publication on etiquette contains a chapter on the etiquette of the studio. In this it is laid down as an axiom that it is not proper to ask an artist the price of his picture at sight. Full directions as to the correct method of buying a work of art are given, to wit: "If a visitor sees a painting or a piece of statuary which he wishes to possess, he asks simply that he may have the refusal of it; or he says to the artist: 'I wish to have this picture if it is not disposed of.' After leaving the studio, the visitor writes and asks the price, of which he is informed by the artist, in writing. Should the price be larger than the would-be purchaser is disposed to give, he writes again to that effect, and it is no breach of etiquette to name the sum which he wished to spend upon the work of art. This gives an opportunity to the artist of lowering his price." These directions were probably formulated for visitors from Oshkosh, or other remote centres.

Aug. 12 was the anniversary of the death of William Blake, the great artist, who died in poverty and neglect in 1827. It is gratifying to find that the poet-artist is not without honor, even in Lambeth, where he lived for many years, and did some of his best and most original work. In a recently-published monograph on William Blake, Dr. Richard Garnett, late of the British Museum, reproached Lambeth with not having put up even a tablet to Blake's memory. Mr. J. Francis Bursill, a South London journalist, took this reproach to heart, and the result has been that, with the help of a few Lambeth artists, sculptors, and writers, a beautiful "William Blake Memorial" has been prepared, and will, in the course of a week or two, be placed in the Central Lambeth Library. The memorial, which is of Irish marble and bronze, includes a bas-relief of Blake's own design, "Death's Door," with a medallion of Blake (from the remarkable portrait by Phillips,) and a suitable inscription, which has been written by Dr. Garnett, who in all probability will unveil the memorial. The sculptor is Mr. Nicholls of Lambeth, a great admirer of Blake, who has produced a memorial worthy of Blake's memory and of Lambeth art. Much of Mr. Nicholls's beautiful work can be seen in the great screen of Winchester Cathedral, and in Astor House, on the Victoria Embankment. Among those who have subscribed to this Blake memorial are the Bishop of Rochester, Col. Ford, L. C. C.; Col. Bevington, Dr. Macnamara, M. L. S. B.; the Hon. George Wyndham, M. P., and a few well-known writers and artists such as Dr. Garnett, Mr. Rossetti, Mr. W. E. Church, Mr. William Affleck, Mr. Harold Nelson, Mr. Ernest Normand, and Mr. Harwood Panting. About £50 are still wanting to complete the work of this memorial and give it an appropriate "setting."

The committee of the Burne-Jones Memorial Fund, who are charged with the selection of one of his pictures for the National Gallery, have fixed upon "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," which can be bought, it seems, for £6,500. Admirers of any artist will always differ as to which was his best work, but surely in this case, says The Pall Mall Gazette, there is no question that the picture named belonged to a period when the artist had abandoned many of his ideals, and had become a designer in monochrome. It would be easy to pick out some half dozen canvases of "the Venetian period," when the influences of Rossetti were still marked, any one of which would more justly indicate Burne-Jones's talent to future generations who may marvel at the records of his contemporary fame.

Some particulars concerning the benefits enjoyed by the winners of the Grand Prix de Rome are given by the Rome correspondent of The Morning Post. Besides being lodged gratis at the Villa Medici, which belongs to the French Government, the Rome prizemen receive from the French Exchequer £12 a month during the three years of their stay in the Italian capital. At the end of that period they are entitled to a sum of £480 provided by a special legacy—which they may receive in three or four annual installments of £160 or £120 each. In exchange they are required to furnish every year to the State a work of art—in painting, sculpture, architecture, or music—in accordance with a fixed programme. In addition there is an annual prize of £60 for the best work of art sent from Rome by the prizemen. The musical prizeman, moreover, is entitled to an extra sum of £16, subject to the obligation to place a wreath worth 15 francs on the tomb of the testatrix—a Mme. Mauvoisin—in the Montparnasse Cemetery. Whether the achievements of the prize winners correspond in excellence with the advantages enjoyed is a question which it would be hard to answer in the affirmative, nor is it easy to decide whether the prizemen themselves or the systems of training and selection are chiefly to blame for the mediocrity of the annual exhibitions at the Villa Medici.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

REDUCTION IN PRICE *Beginning with the September Number the price of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be*

25 CENTS A COPY **$3 00 A YEAR**

No Reduction in Size or Quality

FROM its first introduction to the American public HARPER'S MAGAZINE has steadily grown in popular favor and appreciation. Received at first with spontaneous acclamation, it has for half a century retained its primacy in the household regard and in the public esteem. In the largest sense it has been representative of the best literature and of the best art of its time. With the December Number it will enter upon its hundredth volume in circumstances so auspicious as to give it an exceptional advantage. In its fifty years of existence it has witnessed many changes in the arts of illustrating and printing, and it has ever been a pioneer in adopting every new contrivance for beautifying its pages. During all these years improvements in machinery and processes have been such as to reduce the cost of manufacture to the point where the publishers are at length enabled to make a corresponding reduction to their readers, and while the price hereafter will be only twenty-five cents per copy, they take this opportunity to announce not only that the character of the MAGAZINE will be maintained at its present high standard, but also that every effort will be made to make it more attractive.

25 CENTS A COPY **3 00 A YEAR**

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York, N. Y.

Spencer-Pratt and Aguinaldo.

In relation to a volume entitled "The Philippine Islands," and published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, (Limited,) Mr. E. Spencer-Pratt, the United States Consul General at Singapore, made a complaint that in this work certain statements were printed which might be regarded as showing a positive connection between the United States Consul General and the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo.

Mr. Spencer-Pratt declared that these statements were absolutely false and injurious to him. The case having been presented before the court, Mr. Justice Hyndman Jones made an order perpetually restraining the defendants, Kelly and Walsh, from selling, circulating, or distributing any copies of "The Philippine Islands," except such as shall have prominently printed a retraction of the untruthful and injurious statements made in former editions of the work. The conclusion of this preface reads:

As a matter of fact, the idea Mr. Spencer-Pratt had in making Aguinaldo's acquaintance was to obtain from him such information as he was able to give regarding the existing conditions in the Philippines, and to place him in personal communication with Admiral, then Commodore, Dewey, so that that officer might, should he see fit, utilize Aguinaldo's services and prestige with the armed natives, to control them and prevent reprisals when the American forces should appear before Manila, and co-operate to such extent with the latter as might be desired. Moreover, it was to these objects alone that Mr. Spencer-Pratt rigidly confined himself in the course of his two brief interviews with Gen. Aguinaldo at Singapore. The original passages which contributed to Mr. Spencer-Pratt any further dealings of a political character with Aguinaldo, or other persons, have been withdrawn, and the author can only express his regret that they appeared and his hopes that Mr. Spencer-Pratt's reputation as a Consular officer of the United States will not eventually be found to have suffered by the publication of these erroneous statements.

The defendants were also restrained from printing or causing to be printed any further copies of the book. Defendants have to pay tax costs, and all further proceedings are stayed.

Suomi's* Song.

From the Swedish of E. v. Quanten, by **Montague Donner.**

Hark! to Nature's voice enchanting,
Waino's runic halls still haunting—
That is Suomi's song!
Hark! the lofty pines are sighing;
Hark! the mighty streams are crying;
That is Suomi's song!

Everywhere are changing voices;
Nature mourns or she rejoices—
That is Suomi's song!
Brother, mourns thy heart in sadness,
Do thy pulses leap in gladness—
Thou hear'st Suomi's song!

*Suomi is the name the Finns themselves give to their country.

Death of Adolf Schreyer.

The death of Adolf Schreyer, the well-known artist, took place on the 29th of last month. He was born in Frankfort March 9, 1828. His first studies were made in Frankfort, his early inclination being directed mainly toward animal portraiture. Subsequently he traveled in Hungary, Wallachia, and Southern Russia, and later went to Africa and the East. The impressions he derived from Southern Europe were lasting ones. Schreyer is best known in the United States for his pictures of Hungarian peasants, where horses are introduced. His work never was imaginative, but essentially natural and truthful. Schreyer's coloring was in a measure subdued, but exactly fitted to the subjects he had a predilection for. No one occupied the same ground as did this artist, and there was fascination in his depicting men of a character unknown to us. Adolf Schreyer painted battle pieces, and these were highly effective. The artist lived in Paris up to 1870, when he settled at Kronberg, near Frankfort. At the Morgan sale (1888) his Wallachian packhorses brought $4,300. There is a picture of Schreyer's in the museum at Boston, and another in the Walter Gallery, in Baltimore, and many more in various collections, public and private, in the United States. In the Luxembourg Gallery there is his "Charge of the Imperial Guard in the Crimea." That excellent critic, Théophile Gautier, held Schreyer personally and his work in highest esteem.

Seraphim.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When I first read the sulphurous strictures upon Edwin Markham's lines of the Hoe poem,

"What gulfs between him and the seraphim."

I gasped, and then I laughed till the warm tear dropped. Why, the most blundering schoolboy thumbing and inching through literature would not have had the genius to stumble upon this rare interpretation. Mr. Markham to the rest of the world does not mean that gulfs exist between the dulled hoe-man and the ineffable seraphim in desert, for to him a hoe-man doing his best in his patch is in God's eye as great as a seraph harping hallelujahs next the throne. He means rather that a fixed gulf lies by the nature of things between the clod-man and the spiritual man in apprehension of beauty, wisdom, joy, and all the ineffable. Not but that such gulfs yawn for all of us, but that the bridge is shorter for one whose soul has reached out in the culture and aspiration denied the stolid and stunned brother of the furrow.

D. M. MURPHY,

Oakland, Cal., July 24, 1899.

On Oct. 1 G. P. Putnam's Sons, in conjunction with John Murray of London, will present an important book on civil government, by Prof. William Samuel Lilly, author of "The Great Enigma," "The Mystics," and "Right and Wrong." Prof. Lilly's work is said to be at variance with popularly accepted ideas. In outlining the functions of the State the author limits the duty to "protection," and excludes the theory that the State has any right to promote the "pleasures" of the governed.

A new and cheaper edition in one volume is announced by The Macmillan Company of "Edward Thring: His Life, Diary, and Letters," by George R. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College.